THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,607. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Fourth column.
BALL SEASON—Second Page—Fifth column.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Second column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Second column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Third column.
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COACHMAN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Third column.
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HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second column.
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MISCELLANEOUS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
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PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—Second Page—Fourth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—First Page—Fourth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second column.
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REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—Second column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
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REWARDS—First Page—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Second and third columns.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First, second and third columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—First Page—Third column.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
WINTER RESORTS—Second Page—Second column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Fourth column.

PARIS AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MESSRS. KRAMER & CO., AMERICAN REGISTER, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED PARIS AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. THEY WILL SUPPLY DEALERS WITH COPIES OF THE HERALD, AND ALSO SINGLE NUMBERS OF THIS PAPER, TO PARTIES REQUIRING THEM.

PERSONAL.

ABRACADABRA—WHY CAN'T WE BE FRIENDS again? How can I see you? W. P. D.

A****—I SAW THE GENTLEMAN YOU SPOKE OF. Will meet at Argyle Matinee this afternoon. BROOKLYN.

ANNIE—NOTE RECEIVED; DIRECT AS BEFORE.

ANCIENT ORDER OF EGYPTIAN MONKS, MONastry of the North. KHEDIVE.

"FROU FROU"—EXPECTED TO HEAR FROM you; cannot ascertain where to write you. Send word.

INFORMATION WANTED—RELATIVE TO WILLIAM Wright, aged about 60, formerly residing in Melbourne (near London), Canada. He came to Canada from Streatham, Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, England, about 39 years ago. Any information relative to him will prove to his advantage and will be thankfully received by Mrs. JOANNA GOSTICK, daughter of Mary Ann Smith, Riverside station, Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. Canada papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES CURRAN; left his home, Montreal, on 3d of November; supposed to have left for New York; 16 years of age; slender build; five feet high; wore a black felt hat; gray suit. Any information thankfully received by his father. Address JAMES CURRAN, care of J. W. McGauveran, Gabernaul's Locks, Montreal, Canada.

JOE—I AM WELL AND OUT TO-DAY. MAY.

LULU—PLEASE INFORM ME WHAT ARE DR. Wight Bell's office hours after 7 P. M., and oblige MERCUTIO.

MY ABSENCE SHALL NOT CONQUER MY LOVE. Do you want to hear from me? Address YOURS, box 186 Herald office.

MIZPAH.—"COME OVER THE WATER TO ME."

P.—DON'T FORGET, HALF-PAST TWO; WILL WAIT an hour. O. P.

THE EXPRESSMAN WHO TOOK TWO TRUNKS from Grand Union Hotel Thursday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock, will be rewarded by calling at the above hotel immediately.

W. H. GREGORY—CALL AND SEE; YOUR SON, just arrived from England, is at 1,511 Second avenue. AMALIA GREGORY.

WANTED TO KNOW—THE RESIDENCE OR whereabouts of Mr. Sintoriano Diego de Jesus Martin y Vega, native of Canary Islands, to communicate to him family matters of importance. Any information direct from himself or from anybody who knows him may be addressed to Mr. J. A. PESANT, No. 49 Broadway, New York.

WILL THE LADY WHO CHANGED A $50 BILL AT Gillett's packing house, 285 Tenth avenue, on November 1, please call, and she will hear of something to her advantage? J. M. GILLETT.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD STAGE, A lady's small Valise. Apply to J. A. D., 59 and 61 Liberty street, rooms 13 and 14.

LEFT—ON BOARD THE SYLVAN GROVE, NOVEMBER 20, a roll of Manuscript of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering it at 220 East 124th street.

LOST—ON THE 19TH INST., CHATELAINE WATCH, in oxidized silver; monogram M. S. F. in colored letters on glass back; dog's head clasp. A suitable reward will be given if returned to office of Brevoort House.

LOST—ON EVENING OF 20TH INST., A RED RUSSIA leather Pocketbook, on Third avenue car, between 113th and Twenty-fifth streets, containing about $87. A reward of $25 will be paid for return of the money. Call at 206 West Twenty-fifth street.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, IN A FIFTH AVENUE stage, going from St. Nicholas Hotel to Twenty-fifth street and Broadway, about 12 o'clock yesterday. The finder can retain the money by returning the papers, which are of no value except to the owner, as payment has been stopped on the same.
Mrs. R. G. COLEMAN, Astor House.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY MORNING, AT Centre and Grand streets, a white Spitz Dog (slut). The above reward will be paid to the finder at 416 Broome street, up stairs.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, FROM 59 FIFTH AVENUE, A black and tan Terrier; ears cut very short; answers to the name of Bibi.

$10 REWARD.—A PAIR OF IVORY OPERA Glasses, lost on Third avenue car, between Sixty-fifth street and Harlem Bridge, about 11:30 P. M. Tuesday, the 18th. The above reward will be paid if returned to W. L. MOLYNEAUX, 173 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, on the 21st inst., in Hoboken, going from Hudson street through Fourth street to Washington and from thence by street car to Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad depot. The finder will receive the above reward and the owners thanks by returning same to 54 Pine street, room 14. AUGUST L. MOLLMANN.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE HUDSON RIVER Railroad depot, a small Lady's Watch, marked on the inside of the case "Mary Bryan." The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on the delivery of the watch at the St. Nicholas Hotel office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—THE AMERICAN REGISTER,
the most widely circulated of
the American journals published
in Europe.
A capital medium for American
advertisers addressing themselves to
European patronage.
Indispensable to all persons visiting Great Britain and the European Continent.
Subscriptions and advertisements for the AMERICAN REGISTER will be received and single copies of the paper may be obtained at the office of the New York Herald, New York.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, CORner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A. DARIES, AGENT OF THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—Tickets, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates. No. 7 Murray street; box 4,969 Post office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN.

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
12,000 CASH GIFTS.
$1,500,000.
CHANCES ONE IN FIVE!

The trustees of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, under authority of a special act of the Legislature, which became a law March 16, 1871, undertook to establish a great free library in Louisville, Ky., by means of five gift concerts, and as an inducement to the extensive sale of tickets, they were empowered by the same act to distribute cash gifts by lot at these concerts to such persons as should buy the tickets. Three of these concerts have already been given: the first December 16, 1871, when $192,500, divided into 721 gifts, was distributed; the second December 7, 1872, at which 1,000 cash gifts, amounting to $375,000, were distributed, and the third July 8, 1873, when the sum of $500,000 in cash was divided into 10,000 cash gifts and distributed among the ticket-holders.

The third Gift Concert last named was the most successful thing that ever came off in this country. Tickets to the number of 100,000—all that were issued—were sold. The Capital Gift of $100,000 was drawn by Mr. L. H. Keith, of Kingston, Mass., who purchased 11 tickets March 13, 1873, for which he paid $500. Among the tickets sent to him by registered letter was No. 10,999, which drew the $100,000, and also Nos. 20,158 and 22,469, which drew $10 each. On the 21st of July, 1873, Mr. Keith made his appearance in Louisville, and was introduced by Mr. C. F. Harvey, of the firm of Harvey & Keith, a well known citizen of Louisville, when he was paid his $100,020.

The second gift, of $50,000, was drawn by Mr. Willis Worley, of Giles county, Tennessee. On the 12th of March, 1873, Mr. Worley wrote a letter from the House of Representatives, at Nashville, Tenn., to the main office at Louisville, Ky., enclosing $10 for a ticket. The ticket sent him, was No. 5,630, which drew the $50,000. On the 19th of July, 1873, Mr. Worley sent on his ticket through the National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn., and was paid his $50,000.

The third gift of $25,000 was drawn by Mr. O. A. Knapp, of the firm of James A. Clark & Co., Liquor Merchants in this city. On the 7th of July Mr. Knapp purchased 11 tickets, for which he paid $100. One of these tickets was No. 64,170, which drew the $25,000, another, No. 65,085, which drew $100, and Mr. Knapp also held the fourth of ticket No. 21,247, which drew $250.

The fourth gift of $20,000 was sold by Henry Wilken, Cashier of the National Bank of Lebanon, Ky., to a party of gentlemen in and about that city. Mr. Wilken ordered a number of tickets for citizens there, and among them got No. 21,764, which drew the $20,000.

The other gifts were drawn by persons scattered all over the world—some in almost every State, Territory, county and district in the United States.

All these gifts were promptly paid, without any discount, on presentation of the tickets entitled to them, and the balance of the gross proceeds from the sales of tickets, less expenses, was appropriated to the uses of the library.

To the end that the Library, Museum and sub-departments under them may be enlarged to their full capacity for usefulness, and placed upon such a footing that they may forever be on the increase, and never under the necessity of calling upon a single individual for the contribution of one cent to their support, the Trustees have determined to give another Gift Concert upon a scale more grand than either of the preceding—to raise enough money by one grand effort to make the Library and its associate branches a self-sustaining institution, fixed and forever. For this purpose the

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, is now announced to come off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

At this Concert the best music that can be afforded by a grand Orchestral Band will entertain the audience, and the unprecedented sum of ONE MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in currency, divided into 12,000 cash gifts, ranging from $250,000 (the highest) down to $50, the lowest, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
TOTAL, 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, AMOUNTING TO		$1,500,000

The entire number of tickets issued is only 60,000. Each ticket consists of ten fractional parts or coupons, into which it may be divided by cutting through the horizontal divisional lines left for that purpose. The holder of a whole ticket is entitled to an admission to the concert, and to the whole of any gift it may draw, the holder of each fractional part or coupon is entitled to admission to the concert and to one tenth of the gift the whole ticket may draw. All fractional tickets will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are, but the management would prefer the tickets being kept whole as much as possible. Where a party is not able to take a whole ticket it will be easy to club with others who also want parts, and then keep the ticket whole and divide the money it may draw according to the interests of the different owners.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets	$50.00
Halves	25.00
Tenths, or each coupon	5.00
11 whole tickets for	500.00
22½ tickets for	1,000.00
113 whole tickets for	5,000.00
227 whole tickets for	10,000.00

Should any tickets remain unsold on the day of the drawing they will be destroyed, and all the offered gifts, 12,000 in number, will be drawn, but diminished in value in proportion to the amount of unsold tickets. For example, if only half of the tickets are sold, the other half will be destroyed, and the gifts reduced, not in number but in value one-half. The capital gift in that event would be $125,000, instead of $250,000, and all the other gifts in the same proportion. All will see that this would be perfectly fair, because the chances of drawing gifts would be increased in favor of the ticket-holders just in proportion to the reduction in their value. If all the tickets are sold the chances for gifts are as 1 to 5, but if only half are sold, and the other half destroyed, the chances to the ticket-holders become as 1 to 2½ only.

MODE OF DRAWING.

There will be upon the stage two glass wheels, the contents of which can be seen by the audience. A committee, consisting of three eminent citizens, in no way connected with the management, having first made an accurate count and examination, will place in the larger wheel 60,000 leather tags, cut by the same die, exactly alike, and having printed numbers upon them from 1 to 60,000, corresponding to the numbers of all the tickets sold. A similar committee, having first examined, counted, folded and sealed up in 1,000 cylindrical boxes, precisely alike, as many slips of paper, on which are printed the 1,000 gifts, of denominations from $100 to $250,000, will then place these 1,000 sealed boxes containing the gifts in the smaller wheel. Both wheels will then be turned until their contents are thoroughly mixed. A blind boy, under fifteen years of age, will then draw from the larger wheel one of the tags, and, holding it up in full view of the audience, its number will be called loud enough for all to hear by the crier appointed for this purpose; the tag will then be passed to a committee of three distinguished citizens, who will say whether the number has been rightly cried. It will then be passed to a registrar, who will file it upon a copper wire prepared for that purpose. The number of the tag thus drawn, cried, proven and filed, will be recorded by five clerks, in separate books prepared for the purpose. A blind girl of similar age will then draw from the smaller wheel one of the sealed boxes, which will be opened and the gift taken out, unfolded, and held up to the view of the audience. The amount of the gift drawn will then be cried, recorded by five clerks, and the paper filed by the registrar with its tag upon the wire. The gift thus drawn will belong to the ticket bearing the same number as the tag drawn immediately before it. Thus this process will continue until 1,000 numbers are drawn from the large wheel and all the boxes from the small wheel; and the 1,000 gifts, ranging from $100 to $250,000, thus drawn, will be paid to the parties who present the tickets having numbers thus determined by lot to be entitled to them. The other gifts below $100 in value are approximations, and will be determined and paid as follows:—The numbers of all the tickets sold being considered in a circle, numerically formed, and having the highest number, 60,000, and lowest number, 1, brought together, then whatever number in this circle may be by lot determined to be entitled to the Capital Gift of $250,000 will be taken as a centre, on each side of which the next 5,500 numbers, in regular numerical order, will be counted for the $50 gifts, thus making on the two sides of the Capital Gift the 11,000 nearest numbers, each of which will be entitled to $50. All tickets drawing large gifts will be excluded and the circle extended to include eleven thousand (11,000) gifts of $50 each on either side of the Capital Gift number, it being the intention of the management not to duplicate gifts nor pay less than the amount offered for approximate gifts.

SAFE KEEPING OF THE MONEY.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville is treasurer, and all moneys arising from the sale of tickets will be placed there to remain as a special deposit until the concert is over and all the gifts fully provided for, and then subject only to the joint check of the Agent and Business Manager of the Concert and the President and Treasurer of the Public Library. The management is not dependent upon the sale of tickets for the means of paying expenses, but is amply provided with funds now on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank for that purpose. The entire proceeds of the sale of tickets will stand untouched in bank as a guarantee for the payment of all the offered gifts.

The money received for the sale of tickets in New York is deposited in the Fourth National Bank of that city.

PAYMENT OF GIFTS.

The paying of gifts will begin the third day after the drawing and continue six months thereafter and no longer. Tickets entitled to gifts must be presented or sent to room No. 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., where they will be taken up and paid by cash checks upon the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or by sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at current rates of exchange, at the option of the holder. No gift will be paid without delivery of the ticket entitled to it, and all gifts not called for within six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

The Trustees have secured the services of Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to act as their agent in the financial affairs of this Grand Gift Concert. Governor Bramlette is known to almost every one in Kentucky, and to very many of the citizens of other States in the Union, and he is authorized to see that the money arising from the sale of tickets is deposited in the Farmers and Drovers' Bank to remain for the payment of the offered gifts, and also to see that the drawing is fairly conducted and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will be published in Louisville and New York papers, and official copies printed in circular form will be sent by mail to those out of the city who have ordered tickets by letter and to every ticket holder whose post office is known. All communications connected with the Concert, and orders for tickets, and applications of agents to sell tickets, should be addressed to

Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky, Public Library Building,
Louisville, Ky.,
or THOS. H. HAYS,
Manager Branch office,
609 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—CUBA.—CUBA.—CUBA.—HAVANA LOTTERY OF Cuba. Prizes cashed. Information furnished. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

A.—PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY GIFT CONcert; $1,500,000 cash gifts. Tickets for sale by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer, 30 Liberty street, New York.

CUBA.

Cuba.
See Illustrations in
THE DAILY GRAPHIC
to-day.
Cuba.
Cuba.

CUBA HAVANA LOTTERY.
Royal Saxon Government Lottery,
Hamburg City Lottery,
Brunswick Government Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information given.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH,
Lock box 5,594. 116 Nassau street, New York.

DETECTIVE AGENCY OF A. ACKERMAN, 39 NASsau street, can give reliable information to Yokohama.

GRAND EXHIBITION
of
TOYS, DOLLS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
All the latest novelties now displayed
at
FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ'S,
765 Broadway, near Ninth street.

Please examine this, the finest selection ever shown in New York. Prices reduced and 10 per cent discount deducted on all cash sales during November.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—ROYAL SAXON GOVERNment Lottery; Hamburg and Brunswick Government Lotteries. Prizes cashed and information furnished. WACHMANN & CO., Bankers, 75 and 77 Nassau street; box 3,316 New York Post office.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED; ALL ORders faithfully executed; all correspondence considered strictly private; circulars containing full particulars free. A. SCHNEIDER & CO., 35 Wall st., basement.

I WILL SEND A LITTLE PRESENT TO EVERY married lady upon receipt of address. Send; it costs nothing. Mrs. S. S. CLINE, 105 West Forty-fourth street.

LA SOCIEDAD "LA PROTECTORA" convokes its members to 76 Pine street, at Trujillo's restaurant, from the 19th to the 23d inst., from 12 o'clock to 5, to retake their shares on account of being dissolved.
THE COMMISSION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 653—NOVEMBER 21, 1873.
30, 21, 65, 60, 68, 63, 78, 11, 20, 27, 36, 4, 29, 75.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 654—NOVEMBER 21, 1873.
9, 37, 78, 30, 29, 36, 53, 77, 70, 7, 32, 44.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 553—NOVEMBER 21, 1873.
3, 74, 16, 15, 9, 27, 46, 55, 40, 47, 29, 18, 12, 42.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 554—NOVEMBER 21, 1873.
67, 58, 38, 12, 70, 47, 55, 50, 19, 1, 53, 35.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

OFFICIAL DRAWING NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS NO. 367—NOVEMBER 21, 1873.
55, 57, 73, 65, 27, 4, 75, 11, 49, 36, 2, 32, 16, 35.
NORTH CAROLINA—CLASS NO. 368—NOVEMBER 21, 1873.
20, 60, 38, 2, 15, 4, 63, 45, 23, 46, 41, 62.
GERKEN & CO., Managers.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 232 Greenwich street, New York.

PIGEON SHOOTING.
The second great match between Mr. E. W. Tinker, of Providence, and Mose Meyers, of New Jersey, for $1,000, at 100 birds each, will take place at Deerfoot Park, Coney Island road, L. I., on Tuesday next, November 25. Badge rules to govern. Shooting to commence at 12 M.
WM. McMAHON, Proprietor.

PRIVATE RETREAT FOR INEBRIATES.—AT THE request of several medical gentlemen of New York Dr. WILLIAM MURPHY, late Health Commissioner, has opened his spacious residence, at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y., for the reception of a small number of inebriates. Letters addressed to Dr. W. MURPHY will receive immediate attention.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED. Information furnished, circulars sent free on application. Spanish bank bills and governments purchased.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.

THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
EVENING TELEGRAM
EVENING TELEGRAM
EVENING TELEGRAM
CONTAINS EVERY NIGHT
CONTAINS EVERY NIGHT
CONTAINS EVERY NIGHT
CONTAINS EVERY NIGHT
SPECIAL DESPATCHES
SPECIAL DESPATCHES
SPECIAL DESPATCHES
SPECIAL DESPATCHES
FROM WASHINGTON.
FROM WASHINGTON.
FROM WASHINGTON.
FROM WASHINGTON.

IN ANTICIPATION OF THE IMPENDING CRISIS

IN OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE

TO OBTAIN THE LATEST PARTICULARS

OF THE ACTION OF OUR GOVERNMENT,

AND ALL MATTERS

RELATING TO THE OUTRAGE ON OUR FLAG.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES
SPECIAL DESPATCHES
SPECIAL DESPATCHES
SPECIAL DESPATCHES
EVERY NIGHT
EVERY NIGHT
EVERY NIGHT
EVERY NIGHT
FROM WASHINGTON
FROM WASHINGTON
FROM WASHINGTON
FROM WASHINGTON
IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

THE "CHOWDER CASE" WILL BE CALLED THIS evening, at 9 precisely. Telegrams from the Philadelphia Raffle will be received at the "General's."
"ROYAL GEORGE."

Z.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING, HAVANA LOTtery; circulars, with full information, sent free; $1,200,000. Address P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York.

$589,589.—KENTUCKY LOTTERY.—ROYAL Havana and Kentucky circulars free. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicines for all diseases; Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

CENTRAL FIRE EXPRESS RIFLES AND GUNS.—E. M. REILLY & CO., of London, inform sportsmen, gunmakers and others that the above are still on sale; 24th last day. 167 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE DOUBLE-NOSED SETTER, KENT; warranted one of the finest young dogs in the country. For particulars, apply to or address A. W. PEARSALL, Huntington, L. I.

RABBITS. RABBITS.—WANTED, A LOT OF DOE Rabbits, lopped ears and angora or silky. Apply at 31 Fulton street, Bird and Aquarian depot.
J. BAGOT, Agent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AN ATTRACTIVE, SPECIAL AND ABSOLUTE SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, OF HIGHBRED HORSES, ALSO CARRIAGES, SLEIGH, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, ROBES, &C.,
ON SATURDAY (THIS DAY), AT 11 O'CLOCK PROMPT, AT BOARDING STABLES NOS. 15 AND 17 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER,
and consisting of the entire establishments of two well known gentlemen of this city, and who are forced to go South very unexpectedly and must sell their valuable stock at public sale without limits or reservation, as follows:—

The fastest and most elegant gray Trotter in this city, formerly owned by Mr. Rufus Hatch, and well known as one of the fastest on the road; is 15¼ hands, and 8 years old; has long, flowing mane and tail, and cannot be outtrotted by any trotter in the world; he trotted to gentleman's road wagon, this summer at Saratoga, a mile in 2:38, without a break, and was timed the next day, in harness a mile in 2:34, and repeated in 2:35½; he is one of the most perfect roadsters ever driven; is afraid of nothing; can be driven by a child; is pure-gaited and reliable; a superior pole horse, can go to the end of the road and is warranted in all harness and warranted sound and kind, and can beat 2:40 to road wagon.

Very handsome, fine, fast and stylish Team of three-quarter thoroughbred brown Kentucky Horses, of Clay stock and bred by Colonel Clay, of Kentucky, and purchased from him; 15¾ hands high; 6 years old; flowing manes and tails; fine, easy, stylish and prompt drivers; good steppers, fine knee action; can trot in 3 minutes to the pole, and better singly; drive together as one horse, without pulling, lagging or fretting; evenly gaited; have no vices, faults or tricks; are of great endurance, of amiable disposition, and combine beauty, style and speed; they are warranted sound and kind.

Handsome, stylish and extra fine black Horse, 15¼ high, 8 years old, sired by Membrino Chief, dam a thoroughbred one of a four-in-hand team, driven as leader at Saratoga last summer; is an extraordinary fine stepper and one of the finest drivers in the country; fears no locomotive; is of very amiable disposition; has no vices or tricks, and warranted sound, kind, good and true in every respect.

Also the beautiful premium chestnut saddle Horse Count, raised in Kentucky, where he has taken medals at four county fairs; cannot be outstyled, has all gaits and is broken to harness; is 15¾ hands and 7 years old, and is warranted sound and kind.

Also Dog Cart, Coupe, light top and open Wagons; double, single and tandem Harness, two-seat Albany Sleigh, Robes, Blankets, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Full warrantee on all horses.

N. B.—This is some of the finest stock ever offered at public sale, and can be relied upon in every respect, and the special attention of the riding public is called to this sale.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH ST.
MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ALLOWED FOR TRIAL ON EVERY HORSE SOLD UNDER WARRANTY.
THIS IS THE ONLY AUCTION MART in the State having a large driving ring for showing horses on sale, also plenty of room for examination.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
COMMENCING WITH THE SALE OF THE ENGLISH MASTIFF DOGS,
and comprising
ONE IMPORTED MASTIFF BITCH, 4½ YEARS OLD; one Dog, 16 months old; two dog and bitch Pups, 3 months old; all descendants of the celebrated dog Turk, bred by Lord Waldegrave.
THIS WILL PROVE THE RAREST chance ever offered to the public to purchase a thoroughbred, imported mastiff.
FIVE PORTLAND SLEIGHS.
FAST GRAY GELDING, 16¾ HIGH, 9 years old; free and pleasant driver; can trot in 2:50; is afraid of nothing; can be driven by a lady and is warranted sound and kind; the property of Dr. W. T. Malany, of 256 West Thirty-ninth street, who sails for Europe on Wednesday next.
FIVE NO TOP ROAD WAGONS.
ONE ELEGANT SIDE BAR TOP WAGON.
HANDSOME SORREL MARE, 15¾ high, 9 years old; fine, stylish driver, and warranted kind.
ONE COUPE ROCKAWAY, GOOD ORDER.
ONE ELEGANT TOP PONY PHAETON.
FINE AND EXTRA SPEEDY BLACK Messenger Road or Family Horse, 15¾ high, 9 years old; extra stylish and easy driver; can trot better than three minutes; tears nothing; no road too long for him, and warranted sound and kind.
DESIRABLE BAY FAMILY OR BUSINESS HORSE, 15¾ high, 6 years old; stylish and free driver; great roadster, and warranted sound and kind.
THE CELEBRATED ELEGANT and very speedy bay Hambletonian trotting Gelding, Happy Jack, sired by Volunteer; is 15¾ high; 7 years old; an elegant and extra game driver; has a record of 2:40¼ to the pole, and can trot in 2:40 this day; is no puller nor lugger and is warranted sound and kind.
CLOSELY MATCHED PAIR OF gray family or business Horses, 15¾ high, 8 years old; free, pleasant drivers, sharp travellers and warranted kind.
NEW AND SECOND HAND HARNESS, HORSE Clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Halters, &c., &c.
ALSO SEVERAL CHEAP work Horses.
FULL DESCRIPTION at sale.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED ON account of weather.
NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN HORSE CLIPPING Machines are in constant operation at the mart. Horses clipped in the finest possible manner in one hour.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
LANDAU, GOOD AS NEW.
ELEGANT LANDAULET, ON C SPRINGS.
LANDAULET, NEARLY NEW.
COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER, BY WOOD BROS.
COUPE, BUILT BY PARKER & CO.
TWO COACHES, IN PERFECT ORDER.
TWO ¾ CLARENCES.
100 SLEIGHS, FROM $30 UP.
Top and no top Wagons, Phaetons and Rockaways; Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., &c.,
at the Horse and Carriage Auction Mart
of
WILLIAM VAN TASSELL,
110, 112, 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS A BROWN HAMBLEtonian trotting or carriage Horse, 15¾ hands, only eight years, sound, except slight blemish; perfect driver; safe for a lady; can trot a mile in 2:41½; cost $2,800; will sell for $350, and give responsible guarantee and fair trial. Inquire at TEANEY'S stable, 37 West Forty-fourth street.

AT PANIC PRICES.—HAVING A LARGE OVER stock of Horse Blankets, Lap Rugs and Harness of all qualities, I am selling them very low for CASH.
E. BARTLETT,
Importer and Manufacturer of Saddlery, 62 Warren st.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF new and second hand Top Wagons, Rockaways, Phaetons, business Wagons, Sleighs; several Horses, Harness, fur and wool Robes, Blankets, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BLANKETS—WATERPROOF BLANKETS, STRAPPED and unstrapped; a good Stable Blanket, $2; a large stock of Kersey Blankets, Sweat Blankets and Robes, at the cheapest harness store in New York. A good Buggy Harness, hand made, $17; a good Grocer's Harness, $25; a good double Track Harness, $30. Please call and examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORNE, 71 Barclay st., N. Y.

BOARD FOR HORSES IN NEW JERSEY, CHEAP.—For reference and particulars inquire of A. P. RANSOM, 138 Grand street, or Dr. E. B. FOOT, 120 Lexington avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FINE LANDAULET; ALSO A four wheel and a two wheel Dog Cart, made in Paris; elegant double, single and tandem Harness; three new suits of Livery, made in London. Call at No. 569 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN' COMPLETE TURNOUT, consisting of fine brown Mare, 8 years old, 15.1 high; good saddler, and warranted perfectly sound and kind in every respect; would make a superior family coupe horse; also top Wagon, by Dusenbury & Nelson, and Harness, by Dunscomb. Apply to JOSEPH TOWNLEY, Nos. 155 and 157 West Fiftieth street, Boulevard Stables.

FOR SALE—A VERY LIGHT COUPE, LINED WITH brown leather, for $350, for private use.
W. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

FOR SALE—A BROUGHAM, BUILT BY PETERS & Son, of London, and a single Harness; also a bay Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high; sound and kind and a fine mover. Stable, 42 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—ONE DUNN CLARENCE, NEARLY NEW; 1 Team of bay Horses, 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind; 1 Set of coach Harness; 1 Pair of Blankets, and 1 Robe; to be sold for want of use. To be seen at SIMONSON'S stable, corner of Henry and Warren streets, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FINE BAY HORSE, platform spring Business Wagon, light Buggy (almost new), two sets Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c. Apply to E. MILLS, 33 West Twenty-ninth street.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STORAGE of private Carriages and other Vehicles can be had at MORRELL'S warehouse, on Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue. This compartment was built especially for the purpose.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, ROBES, &C.—HAVing had such good success in disposing of our first $1,000,000 worth of stock, we have concluded to sell another $1,000,000, in order to get rid of our surplus stock before December 1. Store jammed all day long. Hurry up, as we shall not offer another $1,000,000 after this. The only house in town that can do it is MOSEMAN'S, 114 Chambers street.

HORSES, &C., WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A good 12 horse locomotive Engine and Boiler. Address JOSEPH DAVISON, 48 Broadway.

PANIC PRICES.—SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGH Bells, 30 per cent reduction; 300 Sleighs, 3,000 strings Sleigh Bells; every style; Carriages, new and second hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY,
638 Broadway.

PART OF PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 121 WEST Seventeenth street; room for four horses and two carriages; balance of stable is now occupied by the owner. Only private parties need apply to the COACHMAN, on the premises.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED—WELL UP TOWN east side, until May next. Address Post office box 1,437, giving location and rent, which must be cheap.

REDUCTION—PRICES ONE-THIRD LOWER THAN usual.—Sleighs, Sleigh Bells, Carriages, new and second hand, 5,000 strings Sleigh Bells, 200 Sleighs; greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SHAFT BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF L. C. Chase & Co.'s celebrated Shaft Bells, the finest in the market, for sale at BARKER & CHASE'S, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLES AT 144 WEST FIFTIETH street and 131 West Seventeenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, 76 Wall street.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COUPE ROCKAWAY, that has been little used, with pole and shafts, for cash. Address C. W. S., box 437 Rahway Post office, N. J.

WAGONS.—CHEAP EXPRESS, GROCERY, BUSIness, Concord, plumber's, delivery and platform spring Wagons at 226 Spring street.

500 SLEIGHS OF ALL STYLES, BLANKETS, Buffalo, Wolf, Bear, Wolverine and Genet Robes; 1,000 strings of Bells; Blankets $1 50 up; also a fine assortment top and open Road Wagons, Rockaways, Coaches, Clarences, Germantowns, Express Wagons, top and open Pony Phaetons, single and double Harness, at low prices. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

DRY GOODS.

ALL THIS WEEK AT REDUCED PRICES.
UNION ADAMS & CO.
are offering at extremely low prices
Scotch-Wool Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, Robes, Jackets,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders,
elegant Neckwear.
And are opening
Cartwright & Warner's
Undershirts and Drawers
in every variety.
637 Broadway.

FURS, FURS—RELINED, CLEANED AND ALTERED; work first class; prices reasonable; Fur Trimmings in great variety at C. C. SHAYNE & CO.'S, Fur Manufactory, Broadway and Tenth street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, November 22, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 12 M. and on Saturday at 3½ A. M. and 12 M.
THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

WANTED—A CAT RIGGED BOAT, FOR CASH, 15 or 16 feet over all; good model. Address, stating where can be seen, R. S. CHURCH, 81 Franklin street.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL THOSE WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN neglected can perfect themselves in grammar, spelling, reading the classics and penmanship in three months; foreigners English. Address BLACK, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WHO IS UNABLE TO speak the English language, desires the services of a lady to teach him. Address C. S., Spingler House.

WANTED—TO SELL THE GOOD WILL AND FIXtures of a New York city Classical School; terms very moderate. Address A. M., box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the Outward Passage, from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the Homeward Passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*JAVA.....W'sday, Nov. 19	PARTHIA...Sa'day, Nov. 22
*CUBA.....W'sday, Nov. 26	SAMARIA...Sa'day, Nov. 29
ABYSSINIA...Wed. Dec. 3	MARATHON.S'day, Dec. 6
ALGERIA...W'sday, Dec. 10	OLYMPUS..Sa'day, Dec. 13
*RUSSIA....W'day, Dec. 17	HECLA.....Sa'day, Dec. 20

and every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
or to P. H. DU VERNET,
Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered Steamships,
sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....................November 22, at 6 A. M.
CELTIC.....................November 29, at 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC...................December 6, 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC..................December 13, at 11:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..................December 20, 3 P. M.
—From the White Star Docks, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates—$32 currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.
This company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From piers 44 and 47 North River,
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, Sat., Nov. 22, 8 A. M. | EGYPT, Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CANADA, Sat., Nov. 29, 1 P. M. | GREECE, Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M.
Fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE ....Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency; Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.
Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lachenez..............Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE, Danre.......................Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE, Lemarie.....................Saturday, Dec. 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125. Second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travellers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant and full-powered iron steamship
GOETHE, Captain Wilson,
will sail on
TUESDAY, December 9, at 2 P. M.,
from Eagle Line pier, foot of First street, Hoboken.
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg:—Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for 6 to 20 persons, well lighted and provided with dining tables.
For passage apply to
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
General Agents, 113 Broadway.
For freight apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship NEW YORK, Captain De Limon, will sail on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by Steamship HANSA, Captain F. Klug Rist, on Saturday, Nov. 22.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$120
Second Cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP SERVICE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

	From Antwerp.	From Philadelphia.
NEDERLAND, 3,000 tons, Captain H. W. James	Nov. 12	Dec. 6
VADERLAND, 2,850 tons, Captain Vander Heyden	Nov. 25	Oct. 23
REYDAL HALL, 2,114 tons, Captain Collin	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
SWITZERLAND, 3,000 tons, Captain ——		Building

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin..........................$100, gold
Steerage......................$35, currency
Prepaid Certificates, $36, currency.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

	Tons.	Master.	From Liv'pool.	From Philad'a
ABBOTSFORD	2,538	De la Motte	Oct. 29	Nov. 20
KENILWORTH	2,538	Putt	Nov. 12	Dec. 4

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin..........................$100, currency
Steerage......................$30, currency
Prepaid Certificates, $32, currency.
Tickets will be sold here at lowest rates, good from Antwerp and Liverpool to all interior points in the United States, via the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, thus affording parties in this country a convenient and cheap opportunity of sending for their friends in Europe.
THE RED STAR LINE will give special attention to the comfort of steerage passengers. Comfortable berths, well ventilated sleeping apartments and good food will be furnished them.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
Freights will be received at all principal points in the West and South in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Mail Steamship Company and Clyde's lines, and through bills of lading issued for Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Hull and Leith.
The Red Star Line Docks at Philadelphia are in direct connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all merchandise intended for points beyond Philadelphia can be transferred from the hold of the steamer to the cars without the expense to shippers and risk of damage by relanding which results from cartage.
For rates of freight and passage and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, 42 Broad street.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents,
PHILADELPHIA.
William Hunter & Co., Agents, Liverpool. | B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

INMAN LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS...............Saturday, Nov. 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON............Thursday, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER............Saturday, Dec. 13, noon.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage, at 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, 402 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, 102 State street, Boston.
F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark street, corner of Lake street, Chicago.
WILLIAM INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from pier 20 North River, New York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
INDIA..........Sat., Nov. 22 | MACEDONIA.Wed., Dec. 10
CALEDONIA.Wed., Nov. 26 | ELYSIA.........Sat., Dec. 13
AUSTRALIA...Sat., Nov. 29 | CASTALIA.......Wed., Dec. 17
OLYMPIA.....Wed., Dec. 3 | ANGLIA.........Sat., Dec. 20
VICTORIA.....Sat., Dec. 7 | TRINACRIA...Wed., Dec. 24
The passenger accommodations on the steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.
WED. STEAMERS, $65 and $75. Return $130, currency.
SAT. STEAMERS, $65 and $75. Return $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent issued at the lowest rates.
DRAFTS FOR ANY AMOUNT AT CURRENCY RATES.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain C. Hebich will sail on Thursday, November 27 at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, { Upper saloon, $120. Lower saloon, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.
The FRISIA will sail December 4.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ALL other points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first class steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad wharf, Jersey City, as follows:—
PEMBROKE, Wednesday ....November 26
DELTA (chartered)......................December 13
First cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency; second cabin, $55, currency; steerage, $30, currency. Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars apply to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
17 Broadway, New York.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 18 East River as follows:—
ARRAGON, Western...................Tuesday, Nov. 25
LADY LYCETT, Evatt.................Wednesday, Dec. 10
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $120. Apply to agents, 70 South street. R. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Freeman.........November 26, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth..............December 3, at 2 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from pier 36 North River as follows:—
PENNSYLVANIA.......................Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA................................Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA................................Saturday, Dec. 27
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upwards. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Steerage Office, No. 45 B'way. Agents, No. 72 Broadway

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upwards issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
Friday, December 5, steamship COLON leaves pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M. for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.
For passage or freight apply at the company's office, pier 42 North River, New York.
G. H. BRADBURY, President.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing 23d of every month, making close connections at Rio de Janeiro with the English and French Mail Steamships for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
The splendid steamship SOUTH AMERICA, Captain Tinklepaugh, will sail from pier 43 N. R. on Monday, November 24, at 12 M., calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. Excursion tickets good for six months at three-quarters of above rates. Freight greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.
For Puerta Plata, Samana and St Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave pier No. 3 North River on Thursday, November 20, at 3 P. M.
Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana and St. Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
29 Broadway.

FOR HAMILTON AND ST. GEORGE, BERMUDA—Carrying the United States mails.
The first class steamship PERIT, Ellis, master, will be despatched for the above ports from pier 9, East River, on the following dates, at 3 o'clock P. M.:—Saturday, November 29, and Wednesday, December 17.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to LUNT BROTHERS, 28 South street.

FOR HAVANA,
NASSAU, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
NEW YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK (Havana direct), noon....Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA (Havana and Mexico)..................Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana via Nassau)............Dec. 4
CUBA (Havana direct)....................................Dec. 6
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana direct).................Dec. 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
Steamship CITY OF MERIDA.........................Dec. 4
Will leave pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River (foot of Cedar street), for Havana direct, as follows:—
MORRO CASTLE, Morton...........................November 25
CRESCENT CITY, Curtis...........................December 2
WILMINGTON, Holmes..............................December 9
For freight and passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

SOUTHERN LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The following new and first class Steamers will sail every Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River:—
Steamer CITY OF GALVESTON, Capt. Evans, Nov. 26.
Steamer CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Henis, Dec. 3.
Steamer CARONDELET, Dec. 10.
Steamer CITY OF HOUSTON, Dec. 17.
Freight received daily. Through rates to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; Steerage, $25. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 153 Maiden lane.

TEXAS LINE.—FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West, carrying the United States Mail.—Steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, will leave pier 20 East River, Saturday, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or
W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship MISSISSIPPI,
from pier 36 North River (foot of North Moore street), on Saturday, November 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North River.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Captain James Crawford, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, November 22, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.
DAILY LINE to Norfolk
and tri-weekly to Richmond.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street, steamers leave daily at 3 P. M. for Norfolk, and passenger steamers for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, same hour.
Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points South and Southwest via Virginia and Tennessee, Atlantic Coast, Seaboard and other lines; also by Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for Western Points, and by steamers at Norfolk for Newbern and Washington, N. C., and other points.
Office, 187 Greenwich street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON
via Newport and Fall River.
The magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 P. M. Through tickets sold at all principal hotels in the city.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. Daily.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30 and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Trenton, at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10 and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4 and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 11:55 A. M., daily; 11:55 A. M., daily, except Monday; 12:35 and 7:35 P. M. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.—THE ELEGANT steamers RHODE ISLAND, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NARRAGANSETT, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from pier 33 North River, at 4 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

A FULL SET, $5 TO $8; GUM TEETH, $10; SINGLE, $1, warranted perfectly fitting; extracting with gas 50 cents; silver fillings, 50 cents. No. 262 Sixth avenue. Remember 262.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with Board; a single room or in third floor; all modern improvements. No. 106 West Forty-seventh street.

2 LARGE ROOMS, WITH AMPLE CLOSETS, ON second floor; one large room on third floor; all sunny exposure; private table d'hote; references exchanged. No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street.

20 STORY FRONT ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED, $24; two front Rooms, next door, $12; good table. 59 Greenwich avenue, corner Charles street.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK—LODGINGS AND LIGHT housekeeping; Rooms with or without Board; American family 79 Hudson street, corner Harrison.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, en suite or single; with table or Board. Also third floor square Room and front hall Room, suite or exposure. 33 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue.

4 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues—Handsomely furnished Rooms, single or en suite, with or without private table; house and its appointments are unexceptionable.

5 TANDAM STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL—HANDsomely furnished front Parlor and Bedroom; also double and half Room to let with or without Board; day boarders taken; terms moderate.

$6 TO $7 PER WEEK—GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEmen and wife, can have good Board and elegant Rooms at 77 West Washington place; Bleecker street cars pass the corner.

9 WEST NINETEENTH STREET—COMFORTABLE Rooms, single or en suite, with Board, at reduced prices.

9 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and Fifth avenue—Single and double Rooms, with Board; $6 to $10; single Beds, $3.50; table Board, $4.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY — Handsome front Rooms, $7; back Rooms, $5 for two persons, with Board; no children; steam heat; also table Board, $4.

10 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET—A SPACIOUS second Floor, hand-somely furnished, with or without private table; also front Room; north side.

12 LAFAYETTE PLACE CORNER FOURTH street—Fine Rooms and elegant table; terms very reasonable.

14 STREET, 309 AND 302, CORNER OF SECOND avenue—Large and small Rooms on second and third floors, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

14 TH STREET, 310 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURnished Room on first floor; with Board; to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; terms moderate.

14 TH STREET, 328 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURnished back Parlor, with Board, $20 for two; also handsome single Rooms, $4 to $6 per week; $4 for two, gas and fire; table unexceptionable; references.

15 TH STREET, NO. 42, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen, with Board, at prices to suit the times, with first class German boarding house.

16 TH STREET, WEST, 168.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen, in a first class German boarding house; $5 per week.

18 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

18 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Third Floor, Front Room, with Board; elegantly furnished; every modern convenience; house and table first class; terms moderate.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET AND 63 Madison avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; fine single Rooms.

20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK Hotel.—Well furnished Suite of Rooms, with good Board and private table at moderate terms to respectable party with reference.

20 2D ST., 107 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, with first class Board; also table board; references exchanged.

20 2D STREET, 245 WEST—BETWEEN SEVENTH AND Eighth avenues.—Desirable Rooms and Board; connecting or single rooms; two floors from which to select.

23 AND 25 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Parlor Floor to let, newly furnished, with first class Board; entrance No. 25.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Second Floor; en suite or single; with or without Board; private table if desired; house entirely first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

23 D STREET (MADISON PARK).—HANDSOME Rooms to let, en suite or single; also Parlor Floors to let, with or without Board; references exchanged. 25 East Twenty-third street.

23 D STREET, NO. 32 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with Board to let to families or single gentlemen, with Board, in a private family; terms very moderate.

24 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—PARLOR AND Bedroom, adjoining; also handsome Room on third floor, all nicely furnished; suitable for family or gentlemen, with or without Board.

24 TH STREET, 309 WEST.—HANDSOME BACK PARlor, southern exposure, to let, with first class Board; also single Rooms for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

28 TH STREET, 338 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board and attendance, for families or single gentlemen; private table; a few day boarders taken; prices very low.

29 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, CORNER OF Fourth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board, for families and single; first class references.

29 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, CORNER OF Fourth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board, for families and single; first class references.

35 GRAMERCY PLACE, 132 EAST TWENTIETH street.—Large Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife; or gentleman; also a handsome small Room; reasonable prices.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—THIRD STORY to let; with Board; to let; with Board; sunny exposure; everything first class; references exchanged.

45 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—DESIRABLE Front Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen, in a first class private house.

46 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, third floor; front, sunny exposure, to let, with Board. Call for one week.

51 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—THREE ROOMS on third floor to let, with first class Board, in a private family; midday dinner if required. References exchanged.

57 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PLEAsant sunny Room and two half Bedrooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; Quaker family; best references.

56 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, FOURTH DOOR east from Fifth avenue.—Large Front Room, Board to let, with Board; home private and newly furnished; Board first class; terms moderate.

57 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Rooms, en suite or single, with or without Board; private family; unexceptionable; everything first class.

60 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—PLEASANT front Rooms on second and third floors, with first class Board and home comforts, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

120 EAST TENTH STREET.—PLEASANT FURnished Rooms, all modern conveniences, to let, with Board; is a private House; terms moderate, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references.

141 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Sixth avenue.—Three Rooms, en suite, well furnished; private bath, with first class Board; dining room on first floor; references exchanged.

150 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Five or six neatly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; private table if desired. References exchanged.

167 EAST 127TH STREET (HARLEM).—BOARD AT the lowest prices; pleasant location and very near cars and boat.

207 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—VERY PLEAsant furnished Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; references exchanged.

211 EAST 18TH STREET, NEAR STUYVESANT Park.—A handsomely furnished front Room, southern exposure, newly painted throughout; for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; moderate prices; references.

228 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED handsome front Parlor to let, by a lady living quiet and retired, with all the comforts of a home; for housekeeping; would Board gentleman and wife; Bill Board for lady only; location convenient; terms low.

259 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, IN PRIVATE house, Rooms, with home comforts, on first and second floor, bath and closets adjoining; $18 per week for two; references exchanged.

416 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED large double and single Rooms, with Board; hot and cold water in rooms; gas and bath; terms $6 to $8 per week.

688 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will Board, with or without Rooms, a large second story Room, neatly furnished, with iron receding bedstead if desired; no other boarders taken; terms moderate.*

A MARRIED COUPLE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can obtain second floor Front Room, in a private family. No 319 West Eighteenth street.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND HOUSEKEEPERS will be supplied with Boarders cheap by applying at the New York Hotel and Boarding House Bureau, No. 23 Union square.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEmen and their wives Board for lady only, in the house of a widow. Address F. D., Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, CHILD OF 3½ YEARS and servant want good Board and Rooms; private family where there are no boarders. Address, stating location, accommodations and price, R. F. G., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD IN A private family; in beautiful locality, Brooklyn preferred, west side. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R., box 3,187 Post office, Brooklyn, E. D.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND 10 daughter; location must be between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets; first class and price not to exceed $40 per week; references exchanged. Address BOARD, Herald Uptown Branch office, corner Fifth and Fourteenth streets.

WANTED—A FURNISHED, GOOD SIZED ROOM, with or without breakfast, between Eighth and Fourteenth streets. Address HEAD, Herald office.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INFANT AND suite, with best private table; a furnished Flat in the easily lowered price will answer; state situation, location, price and full particulars, or no notice taken. Address G., box 4,087 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, with Board in a private family; terms not to exceed $16 a week. Address J. L., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; house between Fifth and sixth avenues and seventeenth and twenty-second streets; rather sunny exposure; will not pay over $30 per week. Address CERTAINTY, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD, WITH FURNISHED FRONT Room, for a young lady. Address box 1,577 Post office.

HOTELS.

A—MANSION PARISIENNE, 38 AND 40 EAST Twelfth street near Broadway.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; table d'hote at 6 P. M.; including wine.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-sixth street, near Fifth avenue; European plan.—Fine Rooms, singly and en suite, at reduced prices.

CENTRAL HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), 203 CANAL street, near Varick.—Large and small Rooms; good Rooms 75c. per day, $3 and $4 per week; family Rooms $1 to $2 per day.

CALLEN HOUSE, 103 HUDSON STREET, CORNER of Chapel.—Excellent Board, $5 to $7 50 per week, with small Rooms, $3 per month; hearty meals, 25 cents; lodging, 50 cents; gentlemen only. Open all night.

CLIFTON HOUSE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-sixth street, with excellent Board, $4 per day; transient and on suite, at reduced prices.

CLIFTON HOUSE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-sixth street, with excellent Board, $4 per day; transient and on suite, at reduced prices.

CENTRAL HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), 203 CANAL street, near Varick.—Large and small Rooms; good Rooms 75c. per day, $3 and $4 per week; family Rooms $1 to $2 per day.

CALLEN HOUSE, 103 HUDSON STREET, CORNER of Chapel.—Excellent Board, $5 to $7 50 per week, with small Rooms, $3 per month; hearty meals, 25 cents; lodging, 50 cents; gentlemen only. Open all night.

CRITTENDEN

CUBA.

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dined in company with a select party, including Governor Ward and Senator Frelinghuysen. About a quarter to nine o'clock he was escorted to the Industrial Exhibition, where had gathered the largest assemblage yet witnessed in the building, probably not less than 10,000 persons, one-half being of the gentler sex. The appearance of the war-stained veteran, distinguished by his general's shoulder straps and double-breasted frock coat, was the signal for cheering, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. After being surged through the main part of the building, the General was escorted to the directors' room, where he had to go through the

REGULATION HANDSHAKING

to an immense crowd of persons. He passed the night at Mr. Halsey's. To-day he will make a quiet visit to the Rink and see what is to be seen. The General was extremely generous in his compliments about Newark and its attractions, but extremely reticent regarding his views of matters now absorbing the attention of the entire country.

HOBOKEN FOR WAR.

Despite the numerous army of decayed youths, milk-and-water patriots and broken down politicians for which Hoboken is famous, there is, nevertheless, a fair amount of blood and muscle in that city, which only awaits the tocsin blast to be roused to energetic action against the degenerated phalanxes of Castile. All the military men and hundreds of others are spoiling for a fight in the shambles of the no longer "Faithful Isle." Captain Aldoretta, one of the police officers says he can raise a company in a few hours, and Chief Donavan, of the police, thinks that the name of Hoboken volunteers would be legion in the event of a crisis. There are some, of course, who, with that obstinate dogmatism of limited culture, take sides with Spain, and glory as much in her present decrepitude as in some of her past horrors; but the number of such bright statesmen is, happily, small.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Session—Cabinet Members Very Reticent—Supposition That Fish Told Them To Be Silent—Hoping Still That Spain Will Yield.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1873.

The session of the Cabinet to-day lasted over four hours. In addition to the consideration of the reports of the members, the Virginius engaged some time. Though all of the members have been approached to-night they emphatically decline to give information or even talk upon the subject. This is considered as significant. It is stated that Secretary Fish suggested that the members should be reticent at least for the present. As conversations repeated and printed might be misconstrued, nothing would be gained by forcing public opinion in advance of the diplomatic controversy. Mr. Fish has no doubt but the visit of Soler, the Spanish Minister of the Colonies, to Cuba, will enable him to report fully to his government the information it has asked time to obtain. He still hopes the just demands of our government may be complied with without prejudice to the Spanish Republic, and sees no reason, from the tenor of Minister Sickles' despatches, to abandon the idea of attaining a just conclusion. It will take some time before the Spanish Ministry can determine whether our complaint is properly founded, and hasty action on the part of the United States would not vindicate our claim. These, it is reported, were the views of the President last night, and he has heard of nothing to-day to change them. While he feelingly and earnestly sympathizes with the embarrassments which surround the administration at Madrid, and appreciates its delicate position, he will proceed with deliberation and caution and will not abate one jot or tittle from the just demands made for reparation for the outrage against our national dignity. However much the government may regret to complicate the affairs of the Castelar government, it will not fail to respond to any reasonable requirement of public opinion as it is now exhibited in this country. Its duty in these trying circumstances has been impressed upon the Madrid Cabinet in the most emphatic manner. If the Spanish government contends that the action of her representatives was right the issue will be for Congress to settle.

The nationality of the Virginius is still a matter of investigation; but, so far, there is the best authority for saying that nothing has been found to affect her legal right to American protection. The leading points raised against her are that she is really owned in whole or part by Cubans who are not citizens of the United States; that she has not been in an American port for three years, and that she was not numbered as required by law for some 18 months after taking out her register at New York. These points are regarded as set at rest by the assertions of experts in the navigation laws and regulations; that as long as she remains registered at her home port of New York as the property of John F. Patterson no legal ownership in her by foreigners or citizens could be recognized if set up in their behalf; also, that under the Registry laws a vessel can stay away from an American port as long as she pleases, and can use her certificate of registry as long as she is absent from this country, and, finally, that if it was the intention of Congress to require every American vessel to be numbered at or before the time of taking out her first certificate of registry the law on the subject is fatally defective in failing to sufficiently express that as the law stands. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish and provide a system of numbering vessels, and requires a vessel so numbered to have her numbers permanently marked on her main beam, forbidding the removal of the mark on pain of forfeiture of nationality, but it does not say that every vessel shall be numbered, nor when, and the Treasury regulations distinctly recognize and provide for cases where numbers have not been assigned to vessels by authorizing the owners or masters who desire to have numbers to apply for them through the Custom House. The whole trouble is said by a competent Treasury official to arise from mistaking certain statistical and descriptive provisions of law for mandatory requirements connected with the nationalizing of vessels.

So far as can be ascertained to-night the diplomatic correspondence is conducted on the principle that the Virginius was *prima facie* an American vessel, and that her capture on the high seas by Spain, when Spain does not recognize that a belligerent condition exists, was a violation of international law. If Spain had recognized a belligerent condition as existing between herself and the Cuban insurgents a different phase would now be placed upon the matter, and if the United States had accorded a recognition of belligerency to the insurgents in response to the demands made upon it during the past four years, Spain might have overhauled the Virginius at any time outside of American waters, without giving cause for reclamation. But the case as it stands is entirely different, and Spain, without appealing to competent authority, or giving information of any kind regarding the matter to the United States, or submitting the question to the courts for legal adjudication, took the law in her own hands, allowed a mere brigadier general to act in the premises, and did these things in a barbarous and inhuman manner. This, it is said, involves all the points in our formal demand, as published in the HERALD'S special from Madrid of yesterday. The sovereignty of the United States is maintained, and Spain must acknowledge the correctness of our demand or war will ensue.

THE MORMONS FOR WAR.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 21, 1873.

An immense meeting was held at the City Hall to-night in regard to the Cuban atrocity. Speeches were made by the principal citizens, Mormons and Gentiles, and intense feeling was manifested against the Spanish officials in Cuba. The unanimous expression of the meeting was for a speedy vindication of the American flag.

THE WAR FEELING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21, 1873.

The news from Spain creates intense excitement here. It is reported that 200 veterans of the late war have signed the roll of volunteers to go to Cuba in the event of war.

BURRIEL'S DEFENCE.

The Spanish Story of the Virginius Massacre.

ALFARO'S OFFER FOR HIS LIFE.

The Correspondence Between General Burriel and the American Vice Consul.

We are indebted to Mr. Ferrer de Couto, editor of *El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in this city, for advance proofs of the following letters from Santiago de Cuba, which were inspired, if not written, by General Burriel himself, as *El Cronista* intimates in the introduction. The accompanying correspondence between General Burriel and the American Vice Consul Schmitt, as well as the British Vice Consul and naval commander, presents some additional facts of the highest importance. The letter of Pedro de Alfaro offering to reveal the plans of the insurgents in order to save his life contradicts the story that he offered $1,000,000 if he were exempted from the doom of the other prisoners.

THE SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE.

[From El Cronista of to-day.]

The extraordinary accounts which are now being given in the island concerning the affair at Santiago de Cuba have brought to us a correspondence of the greatest interest, with documents so original and important that we insert it in our present number with difficulty. Of its authoritative origin we can speak with the greatest solemnity; and, although we do not mention it, our readers will be able to divine it by the character of truth which it manifests:—

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 4, 1873.

MY VERY DEAR SIR—You, who, from time to time, with a constancy worthy of all eulogy, have followed the course of the insurrection in this island; you, who, with the patriotism of a true hearted Spaniard, have sustained in a foreign land and everywhere those unquestionable rights which assist us in this struggle; you, who are always disposed, even at the cost of whatever sacrifice, to defend our glorious banner, have learned through the periodicals the capture of the filibuster steamer, of the pirate steamer, called the Virginus, and have referred to it in *El Cronista*, which you do worthily conduct, giving notice of the movements of our enemies, for the arrangement of the important expedition which has been frustrated; and although you have received an account of the capture in general terms, I desire to have the pleasure of making known the details, so as to make the matter understood clearly, as they give much evidence of the great importance of the expedition, and, though far from me the desire to give them with exaggeration, you, in your good judgment, will verify how our enemies, the same as the prisoners, have been given to know what a terrible blow they have suffered from its falling into our hands. You will appreciate these details without doubt, will arrange and prepare in such manner as you think best, if you desire to publish them. Commencing with signalizing the cowardly flight of our enemies, who, with an indescribable panic, seeing that the power of the steamer could not preserve them from the pursuit of our brave marines, threw their arms to the bottom of the sea, as a speedy surrender, in place of doing with them as they had boasted—namely, conquer or die. But we know that whatever is heroic does not find a place in the hearts of our enemies. Bernabe Varona, or Bembeta, who from the moment of the capture presented himself as the figurehead of the expedition, notwithstanding his well known serenity and bravery, was not slow in expressing, as well before the Commander of the Tornado as before the officers of the same, with sagacious dissimulation, that he sought clemency, exerting himself in making seen that he did not desire to be a traitor to the unjust cause he had embraced; but he did not omit means to elude the blow of the law, which he knew very well had fallen on his head, basing his arguments chiefly on a desire to send a telegram to Castelar, in which, he said, he would ask nothing for himself. But the submarine cable was not working and the land line was suffering constant interruptions, and it was not permitted that the speedy and proper administration of justice should thus be delayed. He gave also the names of the brother of Cespedes and of a son of Quesada, and gave the commander of the Tornado to understand that the prize was of more importance than would appear at first view of the *personnel* which composed the expedition. Nevertheless, in forming a list of the prisoners and crew, &c., names were feigned and nothing appeared to attract attention thereto until day permitted an examination of the physiognomies, which, although dirty, were not in harmony with their clothes. Soon was made known the individuals who, as a second cowardly act, and with a view of procuring their safety, purchased quickly, for $10, $20 and $30, shirts, pantaloons and blouses, grimy and dirty, until there were no more, from the firemen of the Virginius, and, habited in this manner, they were tied one to another and placed in the hold of the Tornado amid such disagreeable lumber. Not so with Varona, Cespedes and Quesada, who were treated by the Commander of the Tornado with all manner of consideration in the cabin, only being under the constant vigilance of one officer and a sentinel in sight.

The hours passed and Bembeta continued to improve every occasion to place in relief the hard blow which the insurrection had suffered, and with the already mentioned dissimulation continuing to speak of persons whom he in no manner desired to discover or compromise; but always tending to the end by seeking clemency.

He said much truth concerning the disappointment that had resulted to the voyage of the vessel. Notwithstanding the care taken in Jamaica before putting to sea, and in many other things, though insisting that his veracity should not be doubted, he discovered the intentions and purposes of the enemy. As they arrived in the bay they were boarded by General Burriel, the Commanding General of the department, who called Bembeta into his presence, and in answering the few questions which were directed to him he spoke in the same manner he had done to the commander of the Tornado, and repeating that he could not become a traitor. What sacrifice is that which Cespedes as well as Quesada would not make to save the lives—the first of his bother and the second of his son. Always the same tendency, little noble, although disguised with a pretended heroism and a false constancy. The prisoners, in number 102, who came figuring as passengers, but were in truth insurgents, were placed at the disposition of the civil and military authority of this place, judged according to the law and transferred to prison, leaving on board the crew to be judged by the marine, as is the custom in such cases. Four military fiscals were appointed to try those on shore, and soon, through the intelligence of the judges, were made known the names of the mercenary Ryan, recognized by his known type, already known from the chief that it was he, though he gave the name of Smith; Oscar Varona, Augustin Varona, a certain Boitel, Henry Castellanos, Salvador Pineda, Loret de Mola, these on land; and aboard Alfaro, Arce y Bosa (Juan Nepomuceno), and others, in great part from Principe, but not known who they are.

Bembeta continued to maintain a serenity of spirit which he did not really possess and an unconquerable decision not to abjure his profession of faith. But, waiting the coming of the forces, he solicited an interview with the commander of the Tornado, in which he sought the road to obtain pardon, going contrary to his own efforts; for, without complaining for himself, he lamented the failure of the expedition, in which consisted, no doubt, all his hopes of triumph, and, on the other hand, confessing that the insurrection had suffered a mortal blow, involving persons of position, under different points of view, and altogether a greater blow than could be received among the *laborantes* of New York, with the last effort which to-day they can hope for. At the time the brother of Cespedes sought an audience, saying that he desired to make important revelations to the Commanding General, and although this gentleman was persuaded that the only object was to test his well-known astuteness, for the love of justice he conceded it, and Cespedes was admitted to his presence. For what? Like a vile reptile dragging himself along, saying the same as Varona, that the insurrection died with the present prize, that his brother was seeking to save himself, that he never joined clearly in the insurrection, and that he had nine little ones who were to remain in misery. But more yet. Then Bembeta, growing weaker from the trial as the extreme moment approached, seeking to continue his gentlemanly *role*, but feeble in the presence of the scaffold, which already seemed horrible to him, inquired if he was to be executed on the garrote, as the idea of such a form of death was terrible to him. He called to his fiscal, and, with superhuman effort to show himself robust in his faith, he said that although he was resigned to death and would die without faltering in his fidelity, he could not forget that he was only 27 years of age, and gave way for a conference with Ryan. Convenient fraud, preconcerted beforehand! Ryan could do nothing more than repeat vain promises, stooping at any means, no matter how low, as our enemies are always ready to do. At his side was Jesus del Sol, heretofore nobly freed and pardoned his many evil deeds, who had proposed to march to the Peninsula, and to take up the torch rather than the sword to convert into ashes the privileged soil of Spain. Well, then, Ryan repeated that if their lives were spared the insurrection would terminate in a short time—ready to sacrifice the cause if they could save themselves. Excuse me for saying that the General did not give ear to these specious deceptions, for he understood the question and the people, and so was on his guard. Enough of this. The right was in one hand and the law in the other. Our proverbial chivalry and our generosity should have a just limit. We place it where reason and experience dictate to us.

Concerning the personality of Varona, it is well known that in Jamaica he rode and walked through the streets in the elegant uniform of a general—a uniform that, with the arms and ammunition, ought to go to the bottom of the sea. The steamer Virginius, that piratical bark—that bark which brought to our shore a squadron of incendiaries—which brought arms to those who are always ready to flee, carried the American banner. I need not comment on this incident.

Joseph Fry, who was captain of the Virginius, has finally declared that he knew that the cargo which had been confided to him consisted of arms, ammunition and material of war; that he knew the class of passengers that he brought to our shore, but he sought a good business and was largely rewarded; that he knew the dangers, but believed the probabilities of success greater than those of failure.

The tribunals of justice as well as the ordinary council of war of the marine were moved by the greatest activity, and as in the persons of Varona, Cespedes, Jesus del Sol and Ryan nothing more than identification was necessary, as their multiplied derelictions on previous occasions were already known, they were last night placed in the Capilla, and at seven o'clock this morning they suffered the extreme penalty, in strict compliance with law. They suffered their just punishment with a certain serenity, exemplifying in no one more force of heart than in Ryan.

The tribunals continue in their delicate mission and are determined to mete out a severe lesson to all those who insist on sustaining a war so unjustifiable, whether already here, with arms in their hands, in a foreign country or engaged in any character of machinations.

I approve of this occasion to offer you my sincere esteem.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 9, 1873.

MY DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR—With the same object for which I had the pleasure to address you my letter dated on the 4th inst., and in virtue of the importance which from day to day the capture of the steamer Virginius is making clear, I am going to explain even more the details which I furnished you and to add several others that are being placed in evidence.

The great importance of the prize, which our enemies allow us to perceive, according to the events that are happening among themselves, is now beyond doubt, from the revelations and sayings of the prisoners, and at the same time they are corroborating news already had here, although obscure, with respect to the enemy's camp.

It results that in the so called Chamber existing in the island, and also among the chiefs of the forces, there is antagonism, rivalry and disunion, in such terms that they proceed in complete disconcert and even to estrangement. Each one also has reason to complain in his respective place, as five years of constant suffering, as, they do not doubt of the sterility of their efforts. This, acknowledged by them, they communicated to the Cuban committee in that place (New York), and the committee, comprehending the gravity of all, and seeing so many sacrifices about to be lost, have determined upon the nomination of a new President, Ministers of the Interior and Exterior, Secretaries, Generals, &c., these honors falling upon the individuals whose names you already have, and on some others whom I will note. They have also had to make unheard-of efforts to collect funds for this expedition, as also to use all astuteness and sagacity to gather the number of men that compose it, according to the data which you have.

The proofs that these supposed persons came with such places and positions, and even the desire of others to retire by the same steamer, are that, notwithstanding the announcements of the disembarkation on the north coast, it was effected on the south, at the time when the forces in the field, making in short time constant marches and countermarches, simulating attacks and making same, and calling seriously the attention to all parts but that from whence came to them the reinforcements, the last result being that of approaching the Sierra Maestra, Gamouty, and the beginning of the mountain spurs that is in that direction, without any danger, to wait for the new Messias; the reason on account of which, and knowing their stratagems, the coast, as well on land as by sea, was perfectly guarded, and they had no choice but to retreat, as had already been done, or fall into our hands.

This people, then, who kept alive the triple hope of receiving aid, of being well sustained to continue the struggle, and to satisfy in some the wish to retire in quest of a rest which each day might less be hoped for—it is to be believed with much reason—must discourage them; which has already happened to many enemies which we have in Jamaica, of whom we already know here from good sources that they are terribly disconcerted by the awful blow.

Captain Fry, in addition to the ample declaration which he gave of his crime, they say that already on three occasions he had disembarked material of war in this island. See also copies of the letters found on him, and which are enclosed, and you will form an exact knowledge of the condition of this man, a revolutionist by occupation, and consummate pirate, disposed to all crime in exchange for positive lucre.

I told you that the four convicts first executed were treated with all kinds of consideration. Bembeta made his will, leaving a belt of ounces, which he delivered to the commander of the Tornado, so that the money might be given to his mother; also a watch, chain, jewelry, &c.

From this it is deduced, having found $140 and an empty safe, which was in the Virginius, that, if they were hasty in throwing away the arms, they were not less quick in dividing the funds, believing that even with them they could find salvation or some new orgie, to which they had so much inclination.

The same views have been followed by those who, though enveloped in coarse garments and concealing their names, it was known who they were, and they were given clean clothes, utensils of cleanliness, and some distinction was even made in their food; and the cynicism of Alfaro came to the extreme of saying, addressing the officer of the guard on board the Tornado, that the treatment was iniquitous, as they were all decent persons. I omit the answer that he received, very opportunely, and to which it did not appear convenient for him to reply.

Of the prisoners on shore, whose names I have already given you, and some other boys with beards, of families who passed in Puerto Principe for being decent, some have already confessed their names; but as if the redness of shame could mount to their cheeks they continue begriming their hands and faces with the dirt of the jail.

The tribunals continued their mission without raising the hand. The Marine Court Martial met at six o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and did not finish the sentence until seven on the morning of the 7th. Such was the rectitude that presided, giving as a result the sentencing to death of 37 of the crew, 12 to different punishments, greater or lesser, and 13 acquitted, by proving their complete innocence. This proves the rectitude and the exact compliance of the prosecutor with his duty. Without delay the 37 were transferred to the jail and placed in the hands of the chaplain. Captain Fry was worthy of himself, and constantly preserved his serenity without dread. I send you a copy of his exposition before the Court.

Alfaro played a bold card at the beginning, saying that he was an American, but upon being asked for the place of his nativity replied that it was Havana. And in the hands of the chaplain he changed completely, blaming the conduct of Bembeta, as is demonstrated in the copy which I send you, of the exposition which he addressed to the Commandante General when he saw for certain that the law fell upon his head, and in which exposition he offered his services and influences to preserve Cuba still to Spain.

There is no perfidy of which they did not make use, but it is now late to reproduce these results which for much time has obtained among them. The law was complied with at five o'clock in the evening of the same 7th, and in so solemn a moment even the voice of some was heard to pronounce a cheer for free Cuba, a shout that was lost amid the detonations of the discharges.

A notable incident has taken place—a victory for our holy religion. Twenty individuals, Protestants, have been converted in the hands of the chaplain to our Catholic Church. Full of the most fervent faith, and in it they received the sacrament of baptism. They confessed, received the sacrament, and with the greatest rejoicing, and asked the Lord to save their souls. He will have received them already in heaven.

There was one of them who said that he had no instruction in religion, and that, knowing it was necessary, he embraced with entire hope that which our worthy ecclesiastics explained to them.

It is perceived that in so small a number of men there were all kinds.

Among the 37, in addition to the three identified, as already explained, there were also Day, Truxillo, Carrion, Arci, Duenas, Deloyo, Ferran, Larramendi and Garcia.

Of the investigations about those who were already on shore, it has also resulted, in addition to the six that I have already expressed, that there were the following:—Guillermo Valls, Juste Consuegra, Francisco Borras, Polu and Herminio Quesada, all of whom (12), in compliance with the law, were placed in the hands of the chaplain at ten o'clock at night on the 7th. The pen refuses to describe the attitude of this brilliant youth before the crucifix, for it appeared more than anything else like a bacchanal of heartless men, without knowledge of any class and unconscious that very soon they would have to render an account of their acts. They cared little for the exhortations of the respectable clergymen who tried to have them die well, and if they confessed it was with such little faith that it is doubtful if they profited by it. With the same shamelessness they marched to the place of execution. Some phrases, although not in a loud voice, demonstrated that they preserved in those solemn moments the odium which they were taught toward us, and, with a cheer for free Cuba, that was hardly heard, the sentence was complied with. I also remitted you copies of the cynical documents which they sent to the superior authority of the department before going out to their execution.

Other copies will let you see the questions which said authority has had with a certain foreign representative. The Virginius will go out afloat between to-day and to-morrow, and soon she will be ready to be a second Tornado, if this were necessary.

An attempt has been made to circulate the report that said ship had her papers clear and in form. This is false; for she had a roll, or, better said, a simple list, with supposititious names for the most part. See, now, what documents every ship should have which goes according to rule, and in which the most insignificant incident even in the change of course should be noted, and all that the steamer Virginius lacked will be comprehended. The day after to-morrow the *Bandera Española* will publish an article making known the want of maritime documents which the marine authorities have found in their investigations.

In case it be wished to raise any calumny about the ages of those who were shot, I tell you that all were over 18 years of age, which is that marked by Spanish laws, and that the youngest, Herminio Quesada, testified and signed that he had completed that age on the 4th of October last.

A rare coincidence, the marine prosecutor, Don José Maria Autran, first class lieutenant of the navy and commander of the gunboat Isla de Cuba, is a Cuban and a faithful and loyal Spaniard, as well as very many other officers of the army who serve in different parts.

Another, the house of Major Arana—prosecutor of those who were tried on shore—was set on fire in the night, wherein the 12 were placed in the chaplain's hands; but it was soon extinguished, and there was no more damage than the fright and general alarm of the town.

With pride and full of satisfaction I can assure you that I have not seen during my life, in similar contingencies, more cordiality, good sense, more respect and more silence than was observed by the inhabitants of this town. Even the loyal Spaniards, who, with arms in their hands, wish for and ask in silence the administration of justice, which is so necessary, are possessed of that noble sentiment—child of our love of nationality—only known to great souls, at seeing the necessity of spilling blood which, although our enemies will deny, is Spanish blood.

I am certainly sure that, disposed, such as they are, to push their efforts, moral and material, and to render a just tribute to our country, defending its integrity even to losing the last drop of their blood, they abound in wishes, emanating from chivalrousness; that this lesson, so severe as it is just, given to our enemies, will serve so that the fields about this city shall not be seen newly stained with blood, and so that we may enter into an era of peace, prosperity and greatness. I repeat myself yours, sincerely, &c., &c.,

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THE DEATH DOOMED SPEAK.

Alfaro's Letter to General Burriel Offering His Secrets for His Life.

To His Excellency Señor Brigadier DON JUAN N. BURRIEL, Commanding General of Santiago de Cuba:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY—In the name of humanity and respect to civilization, horrified by the terrible and sanguinary scenes of a fratricidal war, and comprehending the inutility of continuing for a longer time a conflict in which has been sacrificed the most generous blood that has taken part in it, I have determined to open my voice, not only to desist completely in assisting the cause of the Cuban insurrection, but to work for the restoration of the tranquillity of this soil under the dominion of Spain, employing all my influence with the principal personages of the insurrection to that end. He who subscribes is the private secretary of General Quesada, who is the actual agent of the Cubans abroad, and who is compromised to exercise all his influence with that chief to accomplish this end. Moreover, in his character as such, he has in his hand secrets of some importance which he will reveal whenever Your Excellency will give him the opportunity. To this purpose I entreat that Your Excellency will concede life to the passengers and crew of the Virginius, among whom is myself. The few moments I have at my disposition prevent my detailing the revelations which refer to future operations which have already been accomplished, and some negotiations with the government of the United States and subornation of American employés. A simple audience of half an hour will satisfy Your Excellency.

PEDRO F. ALFARO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 7, 1873.

Other Offers of Submission.

To His Excellency Señor Commanding General DON J. N. BURRIEL:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY—The undersigned have the honor to make known to Your Excellency that they are disposed to contribute, in every way in their power, to the accomplishment of the above, for which they have the honor to await your orders in the prison of Santiago de Cuba. God guard Your Excellency many years.

AUGUSTIN DE VARONA.
GUILLERMO S. VALLS.
JOSE BORTEL.
ARTURO D. DE MOLA.
JUSTO CONSUEGRA.
JOSE OTERO.
SALVADOR PINEDO.

NOVEMBER 7, 1873.

Captain Fry's Appeal to the Council of War for the Lives of His Crew.

With the permission of the Council I desire to say a few words in favor of the crew of the Virginius, to the end of mitigating the punishment which has been inflicted upon them. The first pilot had just escaped from shipwreck, and needed the advance of salary which I gave him to purchase clothes and time to do so. I said nothing to him of blockade running; but, on the contrary, as I had the authorization of the owners and had prepared the papers of the bark, notifying all that the vessel would be occupied in the passenger traffic from the islands to Puerto Limones, in Costa Rica, or carrying merchandise to Cuba, as I believe the steamer could do. From the time that the arms were taken on board I do not believe he had an opportunity to part from the people to see the Consul. The Consul in Puerto Principe sent for me, but I did not receive his message until I had started, having been compelled to leave port by order of the authorities. I had a guard on board to prevent the desertion of passengers. Some of them protested, and Varona responded to manifestations of this class with a pistol. It was considered a matter of risk among mariners to force a blockade, for which they are paid large salaries. For years it has been notorious that a great number of vessels were engaged in it during the American war, and, notwithstanding many prizes were taken, not a single life was sacrificed. On the contrary, the greater part of the prisoners were liberated after a short imprisonment. Of the law in Cuba and the proclamation referring to the introduction of arms into Cuba I had not heard until the night of my conviction. If, with superior opportunities, I was ignorant of a case decided by other than international law, how completely ignorant should be these poor people. I was continually in company of persons who ought to have known it, yet the fact was never once alluded to. In a word, I believe that they were ignorant, and that the world will be grievously surprised to know that their lives are sacrificed. The counsel well know that I am not pleading for my life; I have neither home nor country—a victim of war and persecution—I being shut out from the road to prosperity until I am unable to provide bread for my wife and seven children, who know what it is to suffer from the vicissitudes of my life. My life is one of suffering, and it is not for myself that I implore. The machinist (Knight) came against his will. Spaniards, the world is not so full of persons that prefer honor to life! The poor Bosa—a poor gentleman, with a heart as tender and compassionate as that of a woman, who thought more of others than of himself—pardon him! The poor fellow is my servant, hired to wait upon me in port, and is not inscribed on the roll. He desired to go ashore in Jeremie, but missed the opportunity. He is nearly an idiot; he is called Cubanillo, and is of Venezuelan origin. He was a favorite in the ship and should not be made to suffer. Another unfortunate man was taken on board to save him from death through fever and hunger. I had sent him to the hospital from the ship and he was afterwards permitted to come on board for his health. Spaniards, as I believe I am the only one who will die in the embrace of our holy religion, consider the souls of these poor people. Give them time and opportunity to seek the mercy of God. Thus only can you comply with your duty, and my blood ought to be sufficient. These poor men had no knowledge of their crime. Pardon me if I tell you that I do not believe that their deaths will tend to the benefit of Cuba. According to our method of viewing matters, I should have had the intervention of my government, whereby would have been saved many lives without having compromised the dignity of Spain. Señores, I pray God that the members of the Council of Judgment perform their duty regretfully, and that they will remember us in their prayers to God, and will ask their wives and children to beseech for us also.

Captain JOSEPH FRY.

Written on board the Tornado November 7, 1873, after having been verified by the Council of War.

Letter to Edward C. Genet.

Mr. EDWARD C. GENET, No. 48 Pine street, New York:—

MY DEAR NED—I am here in the same position as when I arrived, having done little more than clean the vessel and reduce things to order. A vessel more shamefully treated never floated on the waters. I found it like a dirty, filthy tavern and a sort of refuge for the patriots of Cuban persuasion. The interior of the hold was overrun with rats and cockroaches; on the forecastle the men playing at cards and drinking, and the cabin filled with individuals thinking little, but eating and drinking extraordinarily, commencing to breakfast with soup at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and living in a species of luxury quite disproportioned to the value of board. Of course I know nothing of the movements of the vessel as yet. I am induced to believe that I shall be of some service to these Cubans. God knows they have need of friends, and many of them. A thing so easy as the liberation of this unhappy island, so rich in value, can be accomplished and in the meantime I, like others, am surprised that we do not proceed to work and do it. For my part I am under the impression that the most precious moment has been lost, when the enemy was least capable of resistance.

Dear Ned, endeavor to enter into confidence with Simpson. Let him know that I am here and in good odor with the Cubans. See if you can discover the art of constructing torpedoes, and learn, in the strictest confidence, if he desires to unite with us—you and I—for the purpose of making money, to which end I can obtain the most ample means, and it will be very easy to bring about the most extraordinary results. While Simpson is sick guard the secret among those directly interested, and tell him to guard mine. Send me word if you can find in New York the explanations and details to which I refer. I speak of the torpedo question. If you will fix your attention on this matter with your well known intelligence it will be well executed and recompensed. For another thing, I desire to bring about an intervention in this matter and to accomplish a great thing as the liberator of Cuba. Remember me affectionately to Jillotson and whatever other friends you meet. Remember me, also, kindly to your mother, and believe me your friend and companion *de voyage*,

FRY.

Letters by Vice Consul Schmitt to General Burriel.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 2, 1873.

To His Excellency Señor Brigadier DON JUAN N. BURRIEL:—

SIR—I have the honor to very respectfully inform your Excellency that an official despatch, sent by this Consulate of the United States of America, at nine exactly of this day, to the office of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, addressed to the Consul of the United States in Kingston, Jamaica, about information of the nationality of the steamer Virginius, which I am in duty bound to transmit to the Consul-General in Havana and to the Department of State in Washington. I have been informed that the aforesaid telegram cannot be sent on to its address, having been objected to and detained by Your Excellency's orders, and being obliged to inform my superiors of the event, I wish very respectfully to request Your Excellency to allow me to allow me to know the cause of the detention and of its not being transmitted. I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

E. G. SCHMITT, Vice Consul of the United States.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
November 3, 1873.

To His Excellency Señor Brigadier Commandant General, &c., DON JUAN N. BURRIEL:—

SIR—Very respectfully I inform Your Excellency that I have knowledge of the steamer Virginius, which has been brought to this port at five and a half in the afternoon of the 1st inst., conducted by the Spanish war steamer Tornado, as a ship captured on the high seas, having aboard many passengers besides the captain and crew, cleared in Kingston, Jamaica, and, as I have heard, said steamer navigated under the American flag. I then, as representative of the government of the United States in this city and port of Santiago de Cuba, to fix the fact of her nationality went yesterday morning at nine o'clock punctually to the office of the company of the submarine telegraph to transmit a telegram to the Consul of the United States in Jamaica asking for the nationality of the steamer Virginius and if despatched under American papers, which telegram was objected to and detained by Yoer Excellency, as I have had the honor to communicate to Your Excellency in a communication of yesterday, the 2d inst., to which I am surprised at not having received a reply relative to the business which, under such urgent circumstances, would be of great value to the numerous American citizens interested, which reply I am anxiously waiting for. I wished also to request Your Excellency (not having received any communication from the Spanish authorities, and particularly from Your Excellency, about the event), considering that I should be notified and also permitted to see the American citizens detained in the jail of this city, and also the captain and crew of the aforesaid ship. Very respectfully I ask Your Excellency to permit that I be admitted to the jail and on board the ships, where they are detained as prisoners, to enable me to fill my duties as Consul of the United States. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

E. G. SCHMITT,
Vice Consul of the United States.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 3, 1873.

To His Excellency Señor Brigadier and Commandant General DON JUAN N. BURRIEL:—

SIR—I have very respectfully to inform Your Excellency that up till this hour, six and a half in the evening of this 3d day of November, I have not had the honor to receive any reply from Your Excellency to my official communications of the 2d inst. and of this morning in reference to a telegram directed to the Consul of the United States in Kingston, Jamaica, detained by Your Excellency and not transmitted, and also for not having received any communication from any of the Spanish authorities, particularly from Your Excellency, about the event of the steamer Virginius, which was known by the last news published in the papers and of public knowledge in the neighboring island of Jamaica, as a national steamer under the American flag of the United States of America, and with all her papers and clearances legally authenticated and sealed with the coat of arms of the aforesaid United States, and of my request to be permitted to see and communicate with the American citizens, the captain, crew and passengers of the beforesaid steamer, as well those in jail as those on board the ships in port, having to fulfil my consular duties as representative of the American government and in conformity with the treaty between Spain and the United States in the year 1795. And as I have not had in any way my desire complied with by Your Excellency and other authorities in consideration of my reiterated requests in this matter, and not having admitted any of my desires, nor have I been able to know what could be done about the rights of the American citizens, as well as the captain of the ship and his crew, in conformity with the before cited treaty between Spain and America, article 7, I most respectfully protest against Your Excellency, the authorities and the Spanish government, as I do in the name, and as representative, solemnly protest against the Spanish government, all and every person or persons, for their performances and irregularities, processes and sentences, that may occur to any or various persons or individuals interested, detained and prisoners, for all costs and damages, as well personal, as if belonging to one or various of the American citizens on board the American steamer Virginius; the same also to all interests and values of the same before said ship that may be reclaimed by their owners or any person interested, all of which is going to be transmitted literally to the Consul General in Havana and to the Department of State in Washington. I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble and respectful servant.

E. G. SCHMITT,
Vice Consul of the United States.

Letter from General Burriel to the American Consul.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT
OF THE ISLE OF CUBA.

I have received two communications of yours, one of this date and the other of yesterday, the first inquiring if it is true that a telegram directed by you to the Consul of the United States at Kingston, Jamaica, asking information concerning the nationality of the steamer Virginius, captured on the high seas as a pirate by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, was detained by my order. In my desire to respond duly to the exquisite zeal you have demonstrated in this matter, I should have answered your communication at once; but, as I received it at a time when I had devoted myself exclusively to matters of serious moment during days of festivity, in which all the employés, like all the world, apply themselves to meditation upon the divine mysteries and to the commemoration of All Souls' day, as prescribed by our holy religion, and were not engaged in their usual secular avocations, it has not been possible until the early hours of the morning to comply with your requests, as was my desire to do.

To answer you, I have to manifest to you, although it is painful for me to do so, that I gave the order to which you refer for the detention of your telegram to the chief of the telegraph station, in virtue of the faculties which are conceded to me by the government in the establishment of this service in the island. Respecting the first of those two communications, which was received yesterday, and in which you express surprise that I had not replied thereto, and that you had not been called to the prison or notified of the capture of the piratical vessel which, as you had heard, was navigated under American colors, and expressing further your interest in reference to a number of citizens of your country, referring, without doubt, to those who are called passengers of the Virginius—I take pleasure in answering that I cannot conceive the strangeness you attribute to the fact that you had not received my reply, as not many hours have passed between the receipt of the one and the other communication. As for the circumstances which prevented an earlier response, I have already indicated them. In regard to your surprise at not having received notification, I regret much that it should have caused you the uneasiness which you manifest, for, although the Virginius navigated with the American colors—a phrase not very intelligible to me—supposing, however, that you intended to say that she navigated under the colors of the nation which you represent, and the American colors are not such in that sense, as nations are found constituted in both continents of the New World, and even in some of its islands—permit me to reply that for my part I am unable to decide upon the act of notification which you desire. In the first place, all the world knows—for it is public and notorious as well in Europe as in America—that the steamer Virginius was destined, by her successive and already numerous owners, to assist the insurrection in this island, conveying secretly and piratically for it arms, supplies and men; accustomed to sail under all colors; making use of the distinctive insigna of divers nations, and presuming to use even those of Russia, Japan or China, according as it suited the convenience of the pirates, although they made more general use of the respectable banner of the United States, inflicting with it, in my conception and in that of all honorable men of all civilized countries, a grave offence upon the noble nation which you represent, and whose liberality the said vessel so much abused. Besides which, she and her crew being subject to the action of a tribunal, only competent to understand the convenience, justice and necessity of giving participation to a foreign Consulate in its proceedings, my authority was not, nor is it, to judge of the opportunity and necessity to do what you desired. Badly, also, could I supply your wish to go so precipitately to the jail where are found in solitary confinement the prisoners, much less with the knowledge that you wished to do it, demonstrating an officiousness so marked, when you had not received from any of them any reclamation, as might have been verified at once through me, if their conscience had permitted them even to suppose that they were innocent and worthy of the protection of that Vice Consulate, moved on this occasion, without doubt by unknown and suspicious ends. These ends, I can suppose, to be only those of coming out to the defence of your countrymen, if you saw them unjustly abused or threatened in their lives or goods, and in those ends, noble and honorable, your conduct would be elevated. But neither on the occasion to which you refer in your communication, nor in any other, have you a well founded motive of complaint nor alarm any foreign subjects, principally of North America, that has rendered due respect to the Spanish laws, the tranquillity of the country and the preservation of public peace, conditions which every honorable man ought to fill in order to live and reside on the earth; for the foreigner, permit me also to observe, that even when among the crew of the Virginius there may be one or more American citizens, the sole fact of being found in comany with the most notable chiefs of the insurrection which desolates this isle, would be sufficient, if it were not known that some of them also belonged to those, so as to lose, according to international law, all kind of protection on the part of the countries from whence they proceed; because in this case those countries also if they persisted in defending criminals of such a class, would receive the reponsibility, at least morally. For the rest you may address yourself to whoever you wish, all the protests that may be desired, according to the announcement made in your third communication being on my part incomplete security that they are and will be without foundation, for the event to which you refer in your three communications. And they are so much without foundation, as Mr. Ryan, with regard to whom you personally spoke to me, asking me permission to testify to his will in his character of American citizen, as you said. This was incorrect, the same prisoner having declared himself, country and is liable to be the cause of angry controversy between friends who ought to respect each other. God guard you many years.

J. N. BURRIEL.

To the Consul of the United States.
CUBA, Nov. 4, 1873.

FEELING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Public Meeting When the News Arrived—Resolutions of the Legislature—Senator Paterson's Views—A Second Meeting and Warlike Resolutions.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 21, 1873.

The reception of the news contained in the HERALD Madrid special of the 20th has caused the greatest excitement both in Richmond and in Columbia, the State capital. In Columbia, as soon as the news of the insolent conduct of the Spanish Ministry was received,

A PUBLIC MEETING

was held, at which all the State officials and members of the State Legislature were present. United States Senator Robertson, from this State, and Congressman Elliott made speeches, and both declared in favor of an immediate annexation of Cuba.

A COLORED CONGRESSMAN'S SPEECH.

Congressman Elliott, who is a colored man, said he was ready to record his name in aid of the liberation of Cuba. He delivered an expression in which the words of the people of the country would do much when as a Representative it became necessary for him to speak his sentiments in Congress. He should do it without hesitation. He believed that the same feeling that had been manifested here to-night would be manifested on the floor of Congress; that the feeling would be unanimous, without distinction of party, to vindicate the honor of America, and that if it became necessary to declare war it would be declared without hesitation. So far as his vote was concerned it would be cast in accordance therewith. The platform of the party demanded it, because the United States government had passed laws guaranteeing protection abroad as well as at home. If international law allowed Spaniards to seize a vessel sailing under the American flag and carry its citizens into one of its ports and there murder them it was time it was annihilated.

Several members of the State government spoke in the same strain. Governor Moses did not make a speech, but it is well known that he fully endorses the sentiments expressed by the Legislature in the resolutions adopted the other day.

THE LEGISLATURE,

at its session to-day adopted resolutions instructing South Carolina's Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the Cabinet to resent the insult to the American flag. The resolution was endorsed by both republican and democratic members.

SENATOR PATERSON ON THE SITUATION.

The HERALD correspondent interviewed United States Senator John J. Patterson on the Cuban question to-day. The Senator says he has for years been hoping that Cuba would be free and annexed to the United States, and he thinks the opportunity has arrived to bring it about. The annexation of the island, or the establishment of free commercial intercouse, will be of vast benefit to the South, and particularly to South Carolina and Charleston, and he believes that the present complications will result in one or the other. A little war, he thinks, would be wholesome for the reconciliation of the North and the South, and would relieve the financial embarrassments by causing an expansion of the currency, increasing the price of commodities and giving employment to the large number of laborers who are now thrown out of work. He thinks the administration cannot afford to lose the opportunity of relieving itself from the responsibility of the financial crisis, and must declare war against Spain, or at any rate suspend the neutrality laws. In Charleston the excitement is no less intense than here, and the people are clamoring for the government to push the work of arming Forts Sumter and Moultrie, in the harbor, which are now dismantled and unfitted for any defence in case of an invasion by Spanish war vessels.

THE FEELING IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 21, 1873.

Governor Smith, of this State, upon being asked to give his views about the Cuban difficulties, declined doing so on the ground that the complications with Spain are not sufficiently developed to authorize the expression of his opinion.

Alexander H. Stephens, the new Member of Congress from this district, who is *en route* to the national capital to take his seat after an absence of fourteen years in the United States Congress, upon being interviewed, says he is for the acquisition of Cuba immediately. He considers the Virginius butchery the greatest and bloodiest massacre of modern times. There is nothing analogous to it in American history, except the seizure of the El Dorado during the administration of President Pierce, at which time he desired that the United States should take possession of Cuba. He is of the opinion that the present crippled government of Spain will offer every apology for the indignity and insult offered to our flag, and will place herself in the position of the lame man whose dogs worried his neighbor's sheep. She will simply say, "I'm unable to restrain my volunteers, and you must deal with them as you please."

Mr. Stephens is in favor of the government immediately suspending the neutrality laws; and he thinks if this is done so large and powerful a force of American soldiers would land upon the island in a few days that all Spanish opposition would be at once overcome and the peaceful acquisition of Cuba would be speedily secured. He says it is desirable for more reasons than one that Cuba should be taken and annexed to the United States—reasons that are patent to every American statesman. In conclusion, he said that such a movement on Cuba would now furnish common ground for all the people of the United States to stand upon, and it would not only reconcile all party differences, but would heal and break up all sectional animosities North and South. Mr. Stephens will leave for Washington in a few days.

VOLUNTEERING AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 21, 1873.

Captain Stringer, late of the volunteers, asks the Governor to issue commission for enlisting Cuban volunteers.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21, 1873.

A boy named Thomas Young, 10 years of age, was drowned while sliding on ice on a pond in Millbury to-day.

THE WAR SENTIMENT.

The Metropolis Aglow with Patriotism.

THE DEMANDS AGAINST SPAIN.

How All Classes of People View the Prospects of National Vindication.

WAR DEEMED IMMINENT.

The Germans' War Mass Meeting Last Night.

THE PEOPLE EAGER FOR WAR.

How All Classes of People View the Outlook—Cuban Affairs in the City—Spies On the Havana Mails and Steamers.

The excitement which the metropolis awakened to yesterday morning upon the publication in the HERALD of special despatches from Madrid giving details of the various stages of progress of the diplomacy upon the questions now at issue between Spain and the United States, together with the terms of reparation and atonement, amounting to an ultimatum, presented by the government of the United States, has not been equalled since the receipt of the news of the execution of the victims of the Virginius. The fact is that it brought the possibilities, or rather probabilities, of this internecine complication directly to the eyes of the people, and did more to establish confidence in the administration than anything that has yet transpired. Everywhere it was recognized that the government had quietly and in a dignified way made out a case for demands honorable to the nation, and which would if acceded to by Spain, unquestionably allay all further chance of trouble. But it was equally recognized that, though these demands did not do more than meet fully the expectations of the people of the whole country, they were such as Spain would find extreme difficulty in granting. Ninety-nine persons out of every 100 expressed the belief that they did not see how Spain could possibly concede so much, for

SPAIN IS VERY JEALOUS,

even punctilious, on matters involving her national honor, though she be ever so regardless of the rights and courtesies due to the honor and sentiments of other Powers or their peoples.

In this view, therefore, it certainly brought the question of war so closely to men's minds that they were startled by its nearness. They seemed surprised when the evidence was placed before them that the government had taken such official steps as must finally dispose of the question, for they saw there the open issue. The nation had assumed its position officially. It seemed almost impossible that Spain could accept the conditions required, and our government could not retire, having made its demands.

A few minutes' evolution of these propositions enabled the most sluggardly minds to see that war was, therefore, not possible merely, but actually probable, and the result was that a vast tide of excitement swept through the community. The people, as a people, had in many ways during the past week expressed their distrust in the resolution and vigor of certain members of the Cabinet, and now, when the ultimatum of the government was laid before them, they felt that

THEIR UTMOST EXPECTATIONS

had been fully met, if not actually exceeded.

At all the downtown resorts and in commercial and mercantile circles the utmost excitement prevailed from early morning; and when, shortly after midday, despatches were received announcing that the American Legation at Madrid had been made the object of a riotous demonstration, and

MINISTER SICKLES THREATENED,

and that the mob had demanded that his passports should be given him, the feeling was intensified a hundred fold."

"I don't see how war can be avoided as matters now stand; and, allowing that this despatch concerning our demands is true," remarked a member of the Gold Board yesterday to a well-known politician

"Well, nor do I," replied the latter gentleman. "The fact is, I think, our government has rather exceeded the requirements of our position, and I have hopes that the reported fifth condition embraced in the demands, relating to the abolition of slavery in Cuba, is not correctly stated. Of the general truth of the report there can be no question, for

IT IS MINUTELY CIRCUMSTANTIAL

as to the order of occurrence of events in the diplomatic negotiations. I think that the question of slavery in Cuba might reasonably have been left to be determined by other and subsequent events, and that there is at present everything which existing circumstances would demand embodied in the other four articles, which would as fully have satisfied the majority of our people."

This sentiment prevailed among a very large proportion of the community yesterday, and they were not slow to express the that opinion the government was at present dealing only with the Virginius affair, and that

IT WAS SUFFICIENTLY PONDEROUS

without having any dead weight in the shape of unreasonable demands tagged on to it.

The next difficulty in the programme to be encountered by Spain, it is conceded, is in the demand for the punishment of Burriel. Many Cubans with whom the HERALD reporter conversed expressed the opinion that Spain would not consent to this course, arguing that the government would not dare to attempt such a procedure. They claim to understand the Spanish character and the temper of the Spanish people very thoroughly, and assert that any attempt to degrade Burriel would retroact upon the people and

CONVERT HIM INTO A DEMI-GOD—

make him the most popular man in Spain. What Burriel has done, it is claimed, however much it might be regretted by the government, has met with the cordial approval, even the clamorous vindication, of the masses of the people, who are fairly represented by the Spanish volunteers. Such an order emanating from Castelar's Cabinet would be met with the most rebellious resistance in all the cities of Cuba, as well as by the rank and file of the Spanish forces in that island. But it is thought that Spain, in order to relieve herself of the dilemma in which she is placed, would very gladly concede the surrender of the Virginius and those of her company who survive, and that, with some little dickering, she would agree to indemnify the heirs of those persons who were murdered by Burriel's orders.

In saloons, restaurants, cafés, reading rooms, everywhere that men assemble, the feeling all day and last night was intense and deep-seated on the whole question and resembled strongly

THE OLD WAR EXCITEMENTS OF 1861-2-3.

In the shop windows even there are evidences of the national situation in the peculiar cartoons, cards and figures. In a Bowery store is displayed a manikin prize-fighter, having the Stars and Stripes about his waist, as his "colors," and before him the reeling form of a bruized antagonist falling from the effects of a "sockdolager" on the jugular vein. His waist belt is inscribed "*El Gallo de Espana*," (the Spanish rooster.) A Nassau street business place displays the American flag, having below it the inscription, "Ample satisfaction guaranteed by US." Of course these are the mere humor, so to speak, of public fancy, but they indicate unmistakably the drift of popular feeling, and as such indices only are they worthy of note.

A PECULIAR FEATURE

of this sentiment exists in the fact that the prospect of war is hailed by many as a blessing to the masses, as a diversion which will serve to relieve the country from the immediate effects of the business and financial prostration which had just set in.

"We are on the verge of a desperately hard winter, and are threatened with an amount of suffering among the poorer and working classes that has not been equalled for twenty years," said a gentleman yesterday. "This is one reason why many people will welcome war, which, I confess, seems at best but a desperate remedy. Already you have seen its effect at the navy yards throughout the country, which have given employment in the past 10 days to not less than 10,000 idle shipwrights, blacksmiths and laborers. Several thousand sailors will be enlisted in the course of the next fortnight, too, and the next thing may be a call for 25,000 or 30,000

MEN FOR THE ARMY.

The country has rarely seen so many thousands of its work people of both sexes idle as at present. The army and navy will create a demand for uniforms, and the thousands of women who have been thrown out of work in the cotton mills of New England will find employment for the winter, save themselves from starvation, and perhaps from something worse, by becoming tailoresses. In this manner you see the results of a war will be an immediate benefit, and as for the future of it—well, the masses of the people are not political economists. They don't look very deep down below the surface of things. Give a hungry man his dinner and he is conscious of being benefited while he is eating it and is not at all times very solicitous about his next meal. That, sir, is my idea of some of the causes of popularity of this war fever. But deep down in the hearts of the people, too—I mean, of those who are not in actual necessity—there is a feeling that the rights of the nation, its dignity and humanity have been grossly outraged, and they want it atoned."

AT THE CUBAN HEADQUARTERS

in Exchange place there was the liveliest interest manifested by the *Amigos*. They look upon war as almost a certainty and hope for its early precipitation. On their own part they are vigorously at work and are unanimous in the expression of their opinions, to the effect that they desire to see the United States absorb and annex the island of Cuba, as indemnification for the cost of the war. They go further than this and assert, in the most confident terms, that, should war be declared, the United States need only to furnish arms to equip 50,000 native Cubans, and they will find them

RISING CLAMOROUS FOR WEAPONS

in every part of the island. Said an officer of the Society of "Amigos de Cuba," yesterday:—

"Give the people of Cuba rifles and ammunition—never mind anything about clothes—just the fighting material, and they will drive Spain out of the island in six weeks. Thousands upon thousands of them stay at home because they know they cannot get arms, and they do not want to declare their hostility to Spain when they have no arms to give proof of their feelings, and would be executed for expressing their opinions."

Information was received by the *Amigos* that among the

PERSONS RECENTLY ARRESTED

and at present in custody in Havana is Professor Santiago Cancio Bello, a gentleman who held the position of Professor of Spanish in Cambridge University, Massachusetts, from 1850 to 1856 or 1857. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States; but his property in Cuba had been sequestrated, and the Spanish government decoyed him to Havana by promises that, upon payment of a percentage on the value of his estate, it would be returned to him. He went to Havana about three weeks since, and was arrested about the same time as the passengers on the steamer City of New York.

It is a particularly noticeable fact that the post office authorities of Havana have lately redoubled their vigilance in espionage of the mails passing through their hands. Within the past two days three letters received from Havana by Cubans, resident in New York, have been seen by a HERALD reporter, all of which had been opened, and bore unmistakable evidences of the fact. One of them, from a lady in Havana, addressed to a Cuban lady in New York, had a mourning border on the envelope. The thin end of the envelope had been split open and then finely closed with an invisible gum.

It has lately transpired, too, that on all the steamers plying between Havana and New York there are

SPANISH SPIES, WHO TRAVEL AS GENTLEMEN

of business or pleasure, and whose duty it is *en voyage*, to glean information of the *personnel* and objects of their fellow travellers. Americans, as well as Cubans, visiting or returning from Cuba, will do well to bear this fact in mind and deport themselves in conversation and expression of sentiment accordingly.

Among shipping circles it was reported yesterday afternoon that the steamer Niagara, which is to sail this afternoon for Havana, is to take out a large quantity of guns and ammunition for the Spanish government. Also that she had been purchased by the Spaniards. A HERALD reporter soon found his way to the office of Mr. J. E. Ward, the well known shipbroker of Wall street, who consented to give the following explanation, which is more or less satisfactory:—"The Niagara has been purchased by Mr. J. de Rivera, of Pearl street, who will, doubtless, give you any information that you may require. The vessel is being loaded with potatoes and provisions for Havana. There are no arms on board as far as I know. I have shipped some time back the guns which are now on Morro Castle. Last year Mr. Rivera purchased the Saratoga steamer, to run between Santiago de Cuba and Havana, and now he has become the owner of the Niagara, which registers about 1,060 tons. Next week I am going to send out the sailing ship H. D. Stover to Havana, and she will also take out a large amount of provisions. The Spaniards in Cuba depend upon New York for what they eat, drink and wear, while we depend upon them for smoking. New Orleans also sends provisions to Havana."

AMONG THE POLICE FORCE.

Yesterday morning's news created universal excitement in the Police Department. The feeling among the rank and file was strongly hostile to Spain, and, in the event of war being declared, the volunteers for active service from the ranks will be numerous. Several of the captains who have already been in the field have declared their intention of returning, and the general desire to see the country's honor sustained is very apparent.

AMONG THE HOTELS AND CLUBS.

The "Situation" Discussed by Men at Their Ease—Secretary Fish's Good Taste Criticised—"War to the Knife!"

The excitement over the special despatch from Madrid printed in yesterday's HERALD spread itself into the various hotels throughout the city and continued to increase and intensify during the day, until it passed

FROM BLOOD TO FEVER HEAT

late in the evening. All day long and far into the night the halls, corridors, parlors and billiard rooms of the different inns were crowded with groups of travellers, guests and residents of the metropolis, all engaged on the one important topic of discussion, to wit, the insolent attitude assumed by the Spanish government, and the hostile and insulting conduct and tone of the Spanish people and their press towards this trebly outraged nation of ours. But one opinion prevailed among all—at least, if there was a second, nobody risked the unpopularity which would have been sure to follow fast upon its expression. That opinion was, that

THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE

of the United States were long ago sufficiently cuffed and kicked by those treacherous Spaniards to render any other nation beside itself with rage; but that now even this patient and most forbearing people have been literally driven into taking such steps as will most effectively chastise the insolent nation that has has so long taunted and outraged us with apparent impunity, and will make such an example of her as will deter every other nation from tampering with our honor and our rights for many generations to come.

A group of gentlemen stood in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday afternoon discussing the "situation" and speculating on the

PROBABLE COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION

at Washington in view of the impending crisis. One of the number, who, it must be said, found nobody present to disagree with him, spoke most bitterly of the conduct of Secretary Fish from the first day when the Cuban question became of interest to the American mind. He said that the mere fact of Mr. Fish holding such an office as Secretary of State at all, while his son-in-law retained the position of a hired advocate and paid agent of any foreign government, much less that of Spain, was

A PUBLIC SCANDAL

that could not be too vehemently denounced. Everybody had admired the good taste that prevented Mr. A. T. Stewart from becoming Secretary of the Treasury, when he was named for that high and desirable position by President Grant over four years ago. Nobody for a moment suspected that Mr. Stewart would ever be influenced in his action as the head of our finance department by the interests of merchants engaged in the importation of goods of foreign manufacture; but the action by which the establishment of such a questionable precedent was prevented at that time was not only a matter of good taste but of good policy. Even the law steps in to interfere in such a case, evidently requiring that

CAESAR'S WIFE

should be above suspicion. Yet how trifling would be the irregularity in the case of A. T. Stewart and the Secretaryship of the Treasury compared with the gross scandal of seeing the foreign relations of our government administered by a man whose son-in-law—whose own child, consequently—is personally and pecuniarily interested in this country's suffering wrong and shame and outrage at the hands and for the direct benefit of that particular foreign nation whose gain in this hemisphere must be always our loss! You may talk to me (continued the speaker) of the possibility of Mr. Fish not being influenced or swerved from his duty in any way by the interests and fortunes of his son-in-law, Mr. Webster. I could believe in that possibility, perhaps, if I knew nothing of the public

EVENTS OF THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

Under existing circumstances, I must be excused from believing in anything so preposterous."

"I don't believe, myself," said another gentleman, "that our government has ever done the square, manly thing in this Cuban business. It can't help itself now, however; it must act at once, for the people's blood is up and they're not going to stand any more nonsense. In that case I believe in taking the HERALD's advice—never mind what the administration has done or not done heretofore, and let us support it now when it does try to do something." To which the bystanders accorded an unanimous "Amen."

When the evening newspapers arrived

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL

last evening it was next to impossible to get near a news stand. It was expected that the despatches which were read in the HERALD in the morning would be supplemented by some further information in the evening journals, and the latter had never known so rapid a sale before. Their contents were rapidly devoured and repeated to those who could not secure papers for themselves, and, though their news was not as important as it was expected it might be, it created considerable excitement. The effect of yesterday's HERALD's Madrid news on the official and private circles at Washington was commented on, especially that paragraph which hinted that the government had received and withheld similar information.

THE CONDITION OF OUR NAVY

formed portions of every group's conversation, and the administration was heartily condemned for allowing that branch of the public service to lapse into its present state of comparative inefficiency; but the general sentiment, notwithstanding our admitted unpreparedness, was to strike an immediate blow at the insulters of our flag, even if we have to dare the issue with armed mudscows and canalboats.

At all the clubs last evening there was only one topic of conversation—the difficulty with Spain—and only one single solution proposed or thought of, namely,

IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Wherever the inquiring reporter went, among high and low, rich and poor, intelligent and otherwise, with all our citizens, there was to be found the one feeling of anger and indignation, and the one unanimous cry of "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." The Irish cried for it and gloried in the action of their New Orleans countryman, Mr. Kennedy, as announced in the evening papers. The Germans shouted for it, and every American said "It is full time it came." It ought to be added that the few among us who pride themselves on being aliens and snobs have the impudence to discourage the eagerness of our people to resist an attack on the honor of the American nation.

THE GERMAN WAR MEETING.

"Free Cuba!" the Watchword of the Germans of New York—A Great Gathering in the Germania Assembly Rooms Last Night.

The Germania Assembly Rooms were densely crowded last night with German citizens in sympathy with *Cuba libre*. Every inch of space was occupied. The assemblage included the most prominent and respectable Germans in this city. Prussians and Bavarians, Austrians and Hessians, Catholics and Protestants, republicans and democrats, all were equally represented in this great gathering. The call for the meeting was signed by the following well known German citizens:—William Radde, Hon. Jacob Gross, Herrman Betjer, Ph. Bissinger, General Franz Sigel, S. D. Sewards, C. Godfrey Gunther, Fr. Kuhne, David Koehler, Major George W. Sauer, General Schwarzwaelder, Anton Eickhoff, Joseph Seligmann and 100 others. The call was as follows:—

"Free Cuba!—The German citizens of the city of New York are herewith invited to attend a mass meeting in the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Friday, November 21, in order to protest against the insult to the American flag and the cruelties perpetrated in Cuba. It is our duty as adopted citizens of this Republic to aid in vindicating the honor of the country and

THE LIBERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and undoubtedly expressed the views and feelings entertained by more than nine-tenths of the German population of this city. The first of the speakers who ascended the platform was Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, who was greeted with an outburst of applause that rung through the house. At eight o'clock Mr. Heinrich Herz called the meeting to order, and Alderman William Radde was called to the chair.

Alderman RADDE was received with cheers. He said in German that every German citizen felt sympathy for the Cubans, who were now crushed under the Spanish yoke. They all knew that it was the supreme duty of Congress to recognize Cuba's independence three years ago, and had Congress done this the recent butchery at Santiago de Cuba would have been prevented. (Applause.) Their duty now was to insist that Congress should recognize Cuba as a belligerent power. (Applause.) They all knew the enormous wealth and the vast resources of Cuba, and it only required this action on the part of the United States to insure the speedy liberation of Cuba. (Hearty applause.)

THE VICE PRESIDENTS.

The following list of Vice Presidents was then read:—Ph. Bissinger, H. Brunhold, Herm. Betjers, Alb. Berghaus, Dr. Brandis, F. Blancke, F. Van Blanckenstein, S. Bromberg, H. Clausen, Herman Canton, Anthony Eichhoff, Aug. Eggers, Alex. E. Faber, Eberhard Faber, Godfr. Gunther, Theo. G. Glaubensklee, Wm. E. Guentzer, Charles Garlich, John J. Stiner, F. E. Hall, G. N. Herman, Theo. Heidenfeld, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Alb. Klamroth, Peter Kehr, George Koch, Adolph Kessler, Dav. M. Koehler, William A. Kobbe, William H. Knoepfel, William A. Schmittheimer, John Theis, J. P. Strack, G. Stein, H. Wisser, Jacob Haubert, G. Stein, F. W. Bleckwenn, C. Kurtz, Joseph A. Monheimer, J. Maidhof, D. Lesow, A. Liebenroth, Anth. Mayerhofer, W. Mannheim, P. Moller, G. H. Moller, J. Molthan, Marcus Otterbourg, Oswald Ottendorfer, E. Oelbermann, A. H. Poppenhusen, Ed. Pfarre, V. Prieht, P. Rollhau, A. Reed, Fr. Rauchfuss, H. A. Rost, H. Roenall, Dr. Ad. Reisig, Francis Sigel, Emil Sauer, G. W. Sauer, S. D. Sewards, Charles Schwarzwaelder, Jos. Seligmann, Ed. Salomon, Fred. Schwedler, Carl Schwedler, Dr. F. Seeger, F. S. Stallknecht, M. Scharenkeisen, S. A. Stohlmann, Dr. William Schirmer, Wolf Seligmann, Jesse Seligmann, F. Schack, E. Steiger, J. W. Starbner, William Steinway, Theodore Steinway, L. J. Stiasny, H. G. Schmidt, L. W. Schmidt, E. A. Stohlmann, H. E. Sackmann, Herman Uhl, Fr. Ulrichs, Augustus Weismann, Edw. Wolney, William Wade, Jacob Windmuller, Hugo Wesendonck, Bernhard Westermann, Oscar Zollikoffer.

Secretaries—Theo. Lesow, H. Hertz, H. A. Linden, Charles Meinecke, Louis Radde.

Dr. AUGUST FRECH was then introduced, and alluded, in German, to the peculiar historical development of Cuba and Spain. There was no nation in Europe that had sunk to such a depth of corruption, rottenness and immorality as the Spanish people. (Bravo!) Spain was once the kingdom whose prince could say that in his possessions "the sun never set," and what were they now? Dr. Frech then spoke of the baneful moral effects of the Spanish inquisition. Europe was amazed at the degradation, at the villainy and shame of Spain. Unhappy country which plunged every land it touched into degradation! Mexico suffered yet from the terrible effects of Spanish inhumanity and Spanish brutality. What was the spectacle that was presented them in Cuba? A few men defying the thousands of bloodthirsty hirelings sent by Spain to suppress them and crush them. Spain had found it possible thus far to keep down this handful of men. It had been the duty of this government to extend its aid to the Cubans some years ago, and now the servants of the people must fulfil this duty if they would not be branded with the stamp of ingratitude and dishonor. (Bravo!) The American flag on the Virginius had been trodden upon and trailed in the dust. It was the duty of the American people to

VINDICATE THEIR SOVEREIGNTY,

to declare to the whole world that they would not permit such wholesale murder, and to defend the national flag even if it take the last man and the last drop of blood. (Cheers.) Ample reparation must be demanded immediately. (Applause.) They, as citizens of the United States, had a right to tell the government that if war were necessary to maintain the honor and independence of the country, it should at once be declared. (Applause.) After the occurrences of to-day in Madrid the situation had become a very serious one. They must be prepared to fight for humanity's and liberty's sake, and for the honor of their adopted country. Their lives, their property they must sacrifice on the altar of humanity. (Applause.) Great principles were involved in this struggle, the same principles which inspired the members of the first Congress of the United States and had marked all the true and glorious progress of mankind. He hoped that every one would do his best to bring this glorious struggle to a successful and triumphant issue. (Applause.)

Then the music struck up, and the band played "Was ist die Wacht am Rhein?" and the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That we claim it to be the duty of the government and Congress and of all loyal citizens of the United States to carry out the principles promulgated in our Declaration of Independence and to uphold the doctrine laid down by our great statesman Thomas Jefferson, reasserted later by Daniel Webster and again embodied in a despatch of William L. Marcy in 1853 to the then United States Consul at Hamburg, W. C. Bramberg, as follows:—

"The rule laid down by the distinguished person who first held the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson, was that a vessel bearing the American flag shall be evidence that the seamen on board are Americans, and 50 years afterwards it was restated, with no less precision, by one of the most eminent of American statesmen, one of my predecessors, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel the crew who navigate her will find their protection in the flag that floats over them. This is the principle which will hereafter—certainly not less than heretofore—be maintained in its full extent by the government of the United States."

Resolved, That we ask the government of the United States and Congress, in the name of humanity and civilization, and in order to put a stop to the barbarities in Cuba and to prevent their repetition, to accord to the Cubans now fighting for their independence the rights of belligerents, and, as soon as possible, to acknowledge Cuba as a free Republic.

Resolved, That we further ask that this government and Congress demand from the Spanish government in Madrid, as well as of the acting authorities in Cuba, full satisfaction for the insult to our flag and the cruelties committed by the Cuban volunteers, and to enforce these demands with all the means in their power.

The band then struck up the national hymn, after which Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan was introduced. He said, amidst laughter and applause, "*Ich wünsche dass ich heute Abend Deutsch sprechen könnte*" (I wish that I could speak German to-night). Mr. Sullivan's masterly English speech was delivered in a highly effective manner and was frequently, in fact constantly, interrupted by shouts of applause, which made the rafters ring. The following is the gist of his remarks (the answer to his question, "Shall we have war?" was a shout of "Yes!" that proceeded from a hundred voices at the very least):—

MR. SULLIVAN'S SPEECH.

The crisis in respect to Cuba is a very grave one and calls for counsel from the best minds and the best men of the nation. The questions involved have a right and a wrong side. We must take the right in a moral point of view. Morality is as inseparable from national honor as from individual honor. No mere technicality will justify a man. Of avoidable war, I say, let it be accursed. But hazard of war must not deter a nation from maintaining the inviolability of its territory, including the decks of its ships on the high seas; from protecting its citizens and residents, on its soil or ships' decks, from illegal violence; from exacting complete recognition towards the flag and the sovereignty it symbolizes, of all rights secured by treaty stipulations and international law. A failure to vindicate these principles will, in time, bring greater evils and sorrows than war. In the case of the Virginius my judgment is clear and positive. The official action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba towards the Virginius, her flag, her officers and her passengers, was an outrage on every principle of the law and duty of nations, was a violation of our rights under solemn treaties, was a studied insult to our flag and national name, and was a wicked sequence and conclusion to a long history of misrule in Cuba, on a system of oppression and despotism never surpassed, of plunder that never could be gorged, of corruption that knew no conscience, of greedy, pitiless and remorseless slavery and of political measures altogether uncongenial to the American States. The reparation for the past and the security for the future must be most ample from Spain, and by the excesses in her conduct and from the certainty that Cuba, under such a government, must always be a danger to us, Spain has virtually justified the United States in dictating any measures consistent with public law and self-protection. There is one important topic in this connection which requires frank observations. It is suggested in a morning paper that fear of party complications or party advantages may affect the course of men in relation to our demands upon Spain. I prefer the country's honor to any party, and I will encourage and support the President in any wise settlement of our difficulty. If adjustment be impracticable on a right basis and war shall ensue, I pledge to General Grant, as President, my best efforts to uphold him and his administration in vigorous war for a just and honorable peace. Under such circumstances I scout the idea of party cavils and captious opposition. It has fallen to a republican administration to take care of the honor and rights of the nation. To strengthen their hands for that good work shall be my consistent course, although in ordinary politics I have been a steadfast opponent.

A number of letters from prominent Germans, who were unable to attend, were then read. They all breathe a deep sympathy with Cuba Libre. Ex-Governor Edward Salomon wrote to say that the inhuman conduct of the Spaniards deserved the severest punishment at the hands of the American people, and that if war were necessary war should be declared. (Applause.) Hon. S. S. Cox—who appeared, however, at a later hour—wrote that "the

RAPACITY AND BLOODTHIRSTINESS

of Spain could have no sympathy from any humane race on the globe." ("Bravo!")

Dr. ADOLPH BERCKMAN addressed the meeting in German. He had been devoted all his lifelong to the cause of freedom. He had come here, not to appeal to their hearts, but to their minds. It was a feeling of true patriotism which had inspired this splendid gathering. He knew full well that the country had no better patriots than could be found among its German citizens. ("Bravo.") Spain was the murderess of liberty; it had sinned against the Netherlands, and it had also sinned against America. Their hearts must have bled for the poor Cubans and their frames must have tingled with a feeling of humiliation and shame as they saw the hesitating and wretched conduct of the American government. (Applause.) The American flag, the symbol of their honor, of their patriotism, was lowered and trailed in the dust and the Spanish flag was hoisted. He spoke merely as a man and as a citizen, and he protested against all diplomatic delay, all vapid excuses and all promises of indemnity, which would surely never be paid. ("Bravo! bravo!") He merely asked, "American nation, what is thy duty?" (Cries of "War, war!") The Virginius must be brought back to the United States, and the United States

MUST RECOGNIZE CUBA

as a belligerent power. (Applause.) If the government would continue to act as it had done thus far it would surely be branded as a government of boors and cowards. (Applause.) What! they said that there were no ships. The country that threatened England with war only a short time ago should it stand aghast at poor wretched Spain? They had also said that there were no arms, but a great many arms had undoubtedly been sold to the Spaniards in Cuba, and there was no doubt that many a poor Cuban had been shot with American arms. ("True, true.") But a few years ago Mr. Seward saved Mexico from the clutches of France, and could it not save little Cuba from the Spanish bloodhounds. ("Bravo.") Let them all rally round the standard of liberty, and let their watchword be "Cuba free!" (Tremendous applause.)

Hon. S. S. COX was then introduced and received with cheers. He said he had not had an opportunity since the election of thanking his German fellow-citizens for sending him to Washington. If the question came up in Congress, a declaration of war would mean taxation, loss of lives, destruction of property; but he would be ready to vote any number of men, any amount of money, necessary to redeem the honor of the American flag. ("Bravo.") Their vessels were

A PART OF THEIR TERRITORY,

and if a vessel was flying the national flag no nation had a right to inquire whether good or bad men were on this ship. ("Bravo.") The people of this metropolis would vindicate the flag they loved by men and by money, even if it should require the occupation of Cuba and war upon Spain. ("Bravo.") Americans had always believed in a free sea. Even during the slave trade the flag protected and vindicated all who were on board slave ships. Suppose the American Minister was mobbed, suppose the crew of the Virginius were executed, it was clearly their duty to concede belligerent rights to the Cubans as against Spain, to save all the surviving members of the crew, and to keep the Spanish man-of-war in this port in exchange for the capture of the Virginius. Mr. Cox then read a written "proposition," showing the flagrant violation of all international laws on the part of the commander of the Tornado. Now, could this government forego its obligation to protect every man who had been induced to go on board the Virginius, feeling that he was practically on a part of American soil? He did not care what sort of a man Ryan was, Spain had no more right to take a bad man from under their protection than a good man. Lawful courts of justice should have been held at Santiago de Cuba.

The American flag was sacred because it was the flag of the country which was an asylum for all nations. ("Bravo.") If the government would only

VINDICATE THE GLORIOUS OLD FLAG,

then, for one, he, as their representative, would vote money and men to make this beautiful island one with them, as it should be. (Tumultuous cheers.) They were endeavoring in this country to vindicate republicanism, and they had always believed that they would strengthen their native land by the absorption of other races. Thus it had been when Florida was annexed. Now they had the opportunity, and if they failed to occupy Cuba within the next two weeks, they would fail in their manifest destiny and go backward, if they did not go forward. ("Bravo.") He knew that Congress would vindicate the flag which they all loved so well. (Cheers.)

Three cheers were then given for the Hon. S. S. Cox.

Professor GLAUBENSKLEE delivered an oration in German. They had sought liberty when they came to this country, and they should defend liberty from the North Pole to the South Pole. They should be careful to avoid anything which would retard the growth of republicanism in Spain. Emilio Castelar was a high-minded, great republican; but this was no reason why they should connive at the wholesale butcheries perpetrated under his Presidency. The Spanish man-of-war Tornado must be delivered over to the United States government, and all the butchers must be summarily executed. He was in favor of an immediate

CALL FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

(Applause.) Every steamer, every boat in this country, should be pressed into the naval service, and then the Stripes and Stars would soon wave over the forts of Cuba. (Enthusiastic cheering.) In less than three days a German brigade could be got ready to go to Cuba, and he was willing to be one of this brigade. (Bravo!)

The band played another national hymn, and Dr. AUERBACH then addressed the meeting in German. Their duty toward Cuba was clear, but he thought the administration had done all it could to vindicate the national flag. (Faint applause.) What had called them together? The cry of horror which arose a week ago re-echoed still from all parts of this country. An American ship, the Virginius, commanded by an American captain, was captured by a Spanish man-of-war. (Here were cries of "Conclude! conclude!") Dr. Auerbach then related the well known story of the executions at Santiago de Cuba (interrupted occasionally by cries of "Schluss!") The American government ought to demand ample reparation for these terrible outrages; but there ought to be no haste in declaring war against Spain. Dr. Auerbach concluded with some verses glorifying Peace.

Dr. PHILIP MERCKLE said the crimes which Spain had perpetrated against the United States would have been impossible if an Andrew Jackson had been at the helm of the state. (Bravo!) He would recall to their minds that President Pierce, in 1853, when the liberty of the

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE KOSTA

was endangered by the action of the Austrians, saved him simply because he had declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. Had they had a Jefferson, a Jackson or a Lincoln in the White House these outrages in Cuba would never have been perpetrated. (Bravo.) Let them all hope that the government would yet do all it could to redeem the national honor, and he was sure they would all rally round the flag, which was so glorious a symbol of their liberty and independence.

Judge KEYMERT delivered an address in English, after which, with three thundering cheers for Cuba, the meeting dispersed.

FEELING IN JERSEY CITY.

The excitement on the Cuban question in Jersey City rose to a high pitch yesterday afternoon. The evening papers were snatched up with avidity, and the expression, "I hear war has been declared," dropped from hundreds of mouths. Great anxiety was manifested with regard to the rumored attack on our Minister at Madrid. It is the universal opinion that the treacherous Spaniards would hardly hesitate to force General Sickles at the risk of his life, to leave the country. The HERALD representative encountered not a single apologist for the butchers of the Burriel type. It was surmised that the members of the Fourth New Jersey regiment would meet in their armory and imitate their comrades of the Third and other regiments of the State by tendering their services to Governor Parker, but no action of the kind was taken. Several veterans of our late war declared their readiness to answer the first summons to battle.

INDEMNITY FOR MASSACRE.

Gold in the Balance Against Innocent Blood.

How Nations Are Compelled to Right the Wrongs of Individuals.

THE "GOLDEN RULE" APPLIED TO SPAIN.

The only parallel to the Spanish butcheries at Santiago de Cuba in recent times is to be found in the slaughter of French and Russian subjects at Tien-tsin, in June, 1870, by a mob or by the Chinese local magistrates and military mandarins. The sufferings and death of over 100 English in the black hole of Calcutta is an old story, but it is worth referring to, because prompt punishment was inflicted on the monsters who had caused them. The families of the victims in all such cases are considered in preparing the demands made for atonement, and in any ultimatum presented by our government in reference to the capture of the Virginius ample indemnity for the families of the passengers and crew so inhumanly slaughtered should by no means be overlooked. The established usage of civilized nations favors this course, and even Spain herself, in her late war with Morocco (1860), exacted a large pecuniary compensation for the outrages committed on her ships and for the murder of her subjects by the Kabyles or Riff pirates.

THE ATROCIOUS AND BLOODTHIRSTY

conduct of the Mongolians at Tien-tsin closely resembles that of the barbarous volunteers in Cuba. The Christians were not without warning that an attempt would be made at the first favorable moment to exterminate them; and missionaries, whose safety was guaranteed by solemn treaties, had been assailed and murdered at different points of the Empire during the preceding year. In fact, the ignorant and sanguinary Chinese put to death all Europeans that they could with safety. The authorities at Pekin were weak and powerless in the provinces, like those of Spain in Cuba. They were unable to control the mandarins and magistrates at a distance from the capital, just as Castelar's Ministry is disregarded in the Antilles. The hatred and vengeful feelings of the lower order of Chinese against subjects and citizens of the Western Powers were as blind and deep as those of the creatures of the Casino Español against the insurgents and their sympathizers. The story of the massacre at Tien-tsin can be briefly told, but the lesson to be learned from it is in noting the measures taken by the representatives of the Powers aggrieved on that occasion.

THE MASSACRE.

On the 21st of June, 1870, a mob of Chinese attacked the Cathedral, the French Consulate and the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, which they totally destroyed. At the sound of the gongs—the usual fire signal—all the fire guilds rushed to arms and were the most active in the work of destruction. The first assault was made on the Consulate, where the inmates, including the Consul himself and the Secretary of the French Legation and his wife, were murdered. Ten Sisters of Charity were also put to death. The atrocities connected with their assassination were horrible and fiendish in the extreme. In addition, several native Christians, as well as the servants employed in and about the mission establishment and Consulate, were killed. A portion of the mob made for the Protestant chapels, all of which, eight in number, were despoiled of everything valuable and their walls in many cases torn down. Another part of the mob, yelling with rage, started for the foreign settlement with the avowed purpose of killing all foreigners and sacking the place.

THREE RUSSIANS WERE KILLED

while flying from the city. To all their appeals for mercy the reply was, "No matter, we will kill all foreigners." The magistrates and military officers assisted in the work of burning and massacre. The mob was encouraged and directly led by a military mandarin named Chen. When the news of the massacre reached Pekin a meeting of all the representatives of the treaty Powers was called, to consult upon the measures necessary to adopt for the mutual protection of their countrymen. It was agreed to address a joint note to Prince Kung, calling attention to the necessity of adopting measures to restore order and quiet.

The Ministers said:—"The occurrences at Tien-tsin prove, in fact, that foreigners are not everywhere sufficiently protected by the Chinese local authorities. It is, therefore, for the interest of the imperial government itself to demonstrate by the clearest acts its firm intention to assure the safety of all foreigners who have trusted themselves to its fidelity wherever they may be within the confines of the Empire. If such a catastrophe as this could happen only 80 miles from the capital the undersigned cannot but fear that unless the guilty parties are promptly punished new attempts will be made at places further from the capital, where the authority of the central power has less efficiency."

THE REPARATION EXACTED.

The countries that had suffered the greatest injuries were France and Russia. It was afterwards discovered that one of the murdered Sisters of Charity was a British subject, a native of Ireland. It is true Mr. Low, the American Minister, was at his post, unlike the Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who was absent without leave. But Mr. Low's sympathies seemed to have been with the Chinese; for in his first despatch to Secretary Fish, describing the horrible and unprovoked massacre, he refers to the attempts of the unfortunate Sisters of Charity to escape from the infuriated mob with most unbecoming levity. He says they endeavored to take "French leave." However, the action of the French and Russian representatives was prompt and decided. A large naval force was at once collected at Tien-tsin and its vicinity. The reparation demanded was the decapitation of the two local officials—the magistrate and the military mandarin—and a number of others who participated in the riot, the execution to be in public and to be witnessed by French officers; also the payment of 2,000,000 francs indemnity to the relatives of the murdered men and women and the rebuilding of the edifices destroyed at the expense of the Chinese government. Prince Kung acceded to all the terms except the decapitation of the magistrate and military mandarin. The two latter were degraded and banished to the region of the Amoor to work at hard labor for life. On the 19th of October, 1870, four months after the massacre, 16 of the murderers were taken out and beheaded, and the money agreed to be paid was handed over. The Russian and English governments received similar satisfaction.

A MONEY INDEMNITY NECESSARY.

It is a practice with great maritime Powers, in dealing with countries where the central authority is weak or disregarded at points within their confines, to instruct their naval commanders to act promptly and efficiently on the spot for the protection of their citizens and for the redress of any wrongs that may be perpetrated. The argument in flagrant cases of outrage is that of force, and all the roundabout business of red-tapism is thrown to the winds. It cannot be disputed that the government of Cuba comes within this category, and as far as enlightenment and humanity are concerned, its members are not a whit superior to the rulers of China. It is a question even if the magnates of the Casino Español come up to their standard. Castelar's authority in Cuba is even less than Prince Kung's in distant parts of the Chinese Empire, and when a governor of a province remote from Pekin infringes upon the rights of a European he is held to responsibility, and reparation is either yielded or exacted by a display of force that cannot be successfully resisted. Cuba now would seem to be entitled to no more considerate treatment than any other semi-civilized country. It is a colony of Spain, but Spain is powerless within its limits, and, taking the precedent of the Tien-Tsin massacre, in addition to demanding the surrender of the Virginius and the murderers of her passengers and crew, there should be a heavy indemnity required for the benefit of the relatives of the men taken from under the American flag and barbarously put to death.

SPANISH RUPTURE WITH MOROCCO.

The Spaniards themselves have not hesitated to exact, in very recent times, pecuniary compensation from a neighboring Power for alleged wrong inflicted on her subjects. The war prosecuted against Morocco in 1859 was for interference with ships sailing under the Spanish flag on the high seas. Spanish pride was greatly inflated by the result of the contest, and the dons of the day loudly proclaimed that the ancient military glories of the nation were revived by the successes then achieved over the Moors. It is remarkable that in several respects the relations of the belligerents resembled the position of Cuba towards the United States. The Straits of Gibraltar divide Morocco from Spain. They are even a narrower span than separates Florida from Cuba. The Moors of the Riff coast—that is, of the bay immediately adjacent to the straits—had for a long time been extremely troublesome to European shipping, and particularly devoted their attention to Spanish vessels, which were plundered, and their crews either murdered or sold into slavery, a species of chaingang service. In 1851 and 1856 French ships were boarded and robbed by Kabyle pirates, and in 1858 a Prussian vessel was treated in a like manner by the same parties. But the presence of ships of war of these countries in the ports of Morocco was sufficient to obtain suitable indemnity.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

In 1859, under some unusual fanaticism or audacity connected with the general ferment caused by an insurrection in the country, the pirates raised forces on shore and made regular assaults on the garrisons in the Spanish possessions in Morocco. Satisfaction was demanded for the insult to the Spanish flag. The Sultan replied that he was not responsible; that the acts of aggression and bloodshed committed were condemned by him, but that he was unable to check the excesses of the Riff men. The latter, like the volunteers in Cuba, would only act as their malignant passions dictated, and, being engaged in fighting against a portion of the subjects of the Emperor who were in arms against his authority, defied both Spain and their own rulers. This was not satisfactory. Reparation was required, and

WAR WAS DECLARED BY SPAIN,

and active measures taken to prosecute it vigorously. A large body of troops were concentrated at Algesiras, occupying towards the principal Moorish seaports a position similar to that of Key West towards Havana. A numerous fleet was collected at the same point, and the principal European Powers approved of the measures which were intended to restore order and security in a country where civil war raged and where a lawless and bloodthirsty faction dominated and defied the authority of the Sultan. Marshal O'Donnell, with a large fleet and 12,000 men, landed at Ceuta, November 18, 1859, and intrenched himself at that point. During the year his lines were constantly attacked. The late Sultan, Sidi-Mohamed, who died a few months since, proclaimed a holy war and his soldiers fought with a courage worthy of the Moors of Granada. The Spanish fleet destroyed several towns. O'Donnell commenced his march toward Tetuan, and on January 2, 1860, defeated the whole Moorish line, 40,000 strong, with a loss to the Moors of 1,600, his own loss being 600. On the 1st of February he occupied the heights above Tetuan, and on the 4th fought another great battle, the result being the capture of the enemy's camp and the surrender of the city the following day. For this exploit O'Donnell received the title of Duke of Tetuan and a gift from Queen Isabella of the ground on which the action was fought.

On the 26th of April, 1860,

A TREATY OF PEACE

was concluded, by which the Sultan agreed to pay Spain $4,000,000 and to cede all the territory comprised "from the ocean following the heights of Sierra Bullones as far as the road of Anghera," which was valued at $37,000,000. Spain was granted the right to have a Minister reside at Fez or wherever else she might find it most convenient, and was to remain in possession until the indemnity was paid. The conditions of the treaty remained unfulfilled up to the summer of 1861. The Kabyles, or inhabitants of Riff, refused to obey the mandates of the Emperor and surrender their lands, and throughout Morocco there were indications of insurrection which the Emperor lacked the power to suppress.

THE INDEMNITY PAID.

Spain meantime held the important city of Tetuan, which she was authorized to hold by a garrison until the fulfilment of the treaty, and made preparations for its permanent occupation. Unwilling to relinquish this important post, Sidi-Mohamed sent his brother Mulay-al-Abbas, the present Sultan, to treat with the Spanish government for more favorable terms. He succeeded in negotiating a new treaty in which the payment of $3,000,000 in five months was guaranteed and the payment of the remainder of the indemnity made a lien on the customs receipts. Spain agreed to evacuate Tetuan after receiving the first instalment. In January, 1862, a convention was concluded between the late Sultan and the British government by virtue of which the Sultan obtained a loan of $2,000,000 at five per cent at a discount of 17 per cent, to be reimbursed from half the revenues of the ports. This money and the balance remaining due were subsequently paid to Spain.

INDEMNITY TO FAMILIES OF AMERICAN VICTIMS.

The families of the American citizens murdered at Santiago de Cuba are undoubtedly entitled to an indemnity, and Spain has set the example herself in her dealings with Morocco, where a state of things existed resembling in many respects the present condition of affairs in Cuba. In any demand for reparation made by the United States this important matter will undoubtedly not be overlooked. The Chinese and other Powers are obliged to satisfy the demands for the crimes committed by their insubordinate subjects, and the rule should be enforced in the case of the volunteer cutthroats in Cuba.

CAPTAIN FRY, LATE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writes as follows concerning Captain Fry, the American martyr for Cuban liberty:—

We understand, on reliable authority, that the statement in our telegraphic despatches, representing this gallant gentleman as having received several thousands of dollars in consideration of his services on the Virginius, is incorrect. The Captain, after vainly endeavoring for many months to make a living by commercial pursuits in this city for his large family, consisting of a wife and seven children, left here on the 26th of July last for New York to get employment in his profession. Shortly after his arrival there he was offered command of the Virginius at a comparatively small salary, which offer, considering the pressing necessities of his family, he at once accepted. We understand that, considering the great public services of Captain Fry during 20 years in the federal and four years in the Confederate navy, his noble character and spotless reputation, some of his friends and admirers are raising a testimonial to be presented to his afflicted family.

RELIEF FOR THE FRY FAMILY.

Fifty Dollars to Head the List.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We have received the following telegram from a correspondent in New Orleans:—

The late Captain Joseph Fry, commander of steamer Virginius, leaves a widow and seven children in extremely necessitous circumstances. Will you lay the case before your Cotton Exchange and benevolent citizens for action?

We think your columns the best medium of making known the wants of the unfortunate family, and it would be an act of charity if you would make a public appeal for their relief. We enclose you a check for $50, to which we hope large additions will promptly be made. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAMS, BLACK & CO.,
126 Pearl street.

A Similar Movement in New Orleans.

Citizens of New York, who sympathized with the family of the massacred Captain Joseph Fry, the late commander of the ill-fated Virginius, will learn with pleasure that Brigadier General Rafael Quesada (brother of the celebrated General of that name, now in this city), and who has made two successful landings of arms and men in Cuba, from on board the Virginius, has made an appeal to the public of New Orleans in behalf of the family of the basely murdered captain.

THE CUBAN RELIEF BENEFIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow me to correct an error that has occurred in the notice of the benefit which will be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of December 20, to aid the destitute Cubans and the widows and orphans of the Virginius massacre. The headquarters of the League of the Daughters of Cuba is not No. 57, but 59 West Twenty-fourth street, where the tickets are for sale now, and any donations for the same purpose will be thankfully received. Very respectfully,

EMILIA C. DE VILLAVERDE, Secretary.

CANADA

MONTREAL, Nov. 21, 1873.

Parties are circulating subscription lists among the friends of Riel and Lepine, in this city, the funds thus raised being intended for the defence of the accused murderers during the coming trial in Manitoba.

The weather here continues cold, and ice is forming rapidly in all the basins. All sea-going vessels have left this port, except the steamship Ida, which will sail to-day.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Nov. 21, 1873.

Navigation on Bay Quinte is closed for the season.

Fire at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21, 1873.

A fire here this morning destroyed a block of stores on Sussex street, opposite Clarence street, the property of Alderman Heney. The principal sufferers are Morian, boot and shoe dealers, Carlinon, clothier; Bougette, wholesale liquor dealer; Egleston Brothers, clothiers; Groule, clothier; Goulden, clothier, and Alderman Heney. The estimated loss is $75,000.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Her Ante-Mortem Statement.

Coroner Herrman was yesterday morning called to Bellevue Hospital to take the ante-mortem statement of Rosa Carpenter, who seems to believe she is going to die from the effects of violence she received on Wednesday last. Rosa stated that she went to Jersey street, near Mulberry, to call upon a friend, whose maiden name was Mary McKinney. On going up stairs and opening the door Mary's husband advanced towards her and pushed her off the stoop, followed her down stairs, and, after pushing her over, kicked her in the back and neck. The man, whose name does not appear in the statement, was arrested by the Fourteenth precinct police and locked up. A verdict was rendered against the accused, and Coroner Herrman sent him to the Tombs to await the death or recovery of his victim. The woman beater proves to be James Moloney, whose home is at No. 13 Jersey street

KHIVA—No. 3.

CAMP LIFE ON THE DESERT.

THE OXUS REACHED AT LAST.

KHIVA, August 27, 1873.

While Kaufmann was lying at Alti Koodook, or struggling forward over the desert between that point and the Oxus—a route which Vambéry, who had passed over the road some eight years ago, had pronounced impossible—I had been languishing at Khala-ata. When I arrived at Alti Koodook he had been gone, as I soon learned, six days. It was still early in the morning when I rode into the camp; none of the officers were stirring. I sat down on a heap of baggage near, wondering what sort of reception was preparing for me, and not without inward misgivings on the subject. I had not long to wait. I had only been seated a few minutes when a young officer, half dressed, stuck his head out of a tent near by and bawled out, "*Que diable faites-vous là? Entrez donc.*"

"WHAT THE DEVIL ARE YOU DOING THERE? COME IN!"

This was a promising invitation, and I entered accordingly, with a weight taken off my mind. The young officer in question was one I had met once at Khala-ata, but whose face I had forgotten. He had left the day after my arrival, had joined Kaufmann here and then had the misfortune to be left behind. He immediately ordered tea and offered me a little dried beef and biscuit, of which I partook ravenously, for I had neither eaten nor drunk for 24 hours. It was all he had to offer me, and this was his last bit of beef, but he gave it with such hearty goodwill that I had no hesitation in making away with the whole of it, and the daintiest morsel ever I tasted at Bignon's or Vefour's was not to be compared to it. He informed me now that Kaufmann had been gone six days and must be now on the Amoo, if he had not already crossed it, but that they had heard nothing from him since his departure. They were in hopes of receiving orders to march every day, and the camels to be sent back would soon commence arriving; but that was all. As to the road, it was very dangerous, probably infested by marauding parties of Turcomans, who would be harassing the rear guard, and he would not advise me to attempt it alone. They would probably receive orders in a day or two to move forward, and I could go with them. I had already decided, however, that I would risk no more delays, especially as it was just possible that I would be sent for, and I concluded that there was more danger in waiting than in pushing forward.

I decided, however, to stay a day here, in order to rest my horses after their long march of the day before, and to proceed on the morrow. As I was very tired and sleepy they prepared a bed for me, and I lay down to take an hour's nap.

When I awoke I lay for a few moments, with my eyes half closed, trying to make out where I was. The tent in which I found myself was lined inside with a stuff combining the most brilliant colors and worked or cut in the most fantastic shapes, such as I had never seen before. The tent, as I afterwards learned, was one of several the Emir had presented to General Kaufmann, which accounted for its strange appearance; but while I was lying half awake trying to make it out, somehow associating it with some weird tale from the "Arabian Nights," I was aroused from my state of semi-somnolence by hearing the question in very good English, "Well, how do you feel after your nap?"

HOME IN THE DESERT.

I looked around and found myself surrounded by eight or ten officers, who were only waiting for me to awake to offer me a welcome and the freedom of Alti Koodook. We were friends in a moment. They invited me to breakfast, but had to club together in order to find provisions wherewith to make a breakfast. One furnished a block of dried vegetables, another a can of Liebig's extract of meat, another a piece of mutton, another some biscuit, another coffee, another preserved milk, and still another a bottle of *vadka*. This was about all the variety that could be found in the camp; but their welcome was so cordial and their hospitality so generous and their ways so frank and jolly, they appeared to be so glad to see me and so anxious to do me a kindness, and that, too, when I needed it most, that I was not a little moved; and I think now, as I thought then, that there were never better fellows in the world. They were terribly low spirited, too, on account of their being left behind, with every probability of their not reaching Khiva in time to take part in its capture. But they threw off dull care for the moment, and we were as merry over our solitary bottle of *vadka* as if it had been a dozen of *La Veuve Cliquot*; and I even learned a song they had adapted to the place, commencing "In dem Alti Koodook, da ist mein Vaterland," to their great satisfaction. Best of all, they gave me all the barley I wanted for my horses, for matters had arrived at such a point that the success or failure of my undertaking, and perhaps my own life, depended upon a bushel of barley. I stayed here all day, picking up whatever information I could, writing up my journal, and seeing that my horses were well fed and watered, in preparation for their last forced march, as I hoped it would be.

THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

I was very much surprised during the day to hear the crowing of a cock, and to learn that he had made the whole distance comfortably perched on the back of a camel. He had been originally destined for the table, but he had shown such a pugnacious disposition, offering to fight the soldier who was proceeding to wring his neck, that the soldiers unanimously decided he should not be killed. This disposition had been cultivated in him to such an extent that he would give the road to neither man nor beast without a fight, and I actually saw him attack and put to flight a dog in the most daring and resolute manner.

The water at Alti Koodook I found to be tolerably good and in sufficient quantities, but I had nevertheless to obtain a permit in order to get any for my horses, the regulations adopted during the first days when water was scarce being still in force.

The next day, toward noon, I was in the saddle again, on the road to the Oxus. My kind entertainers pressed me to stay another day in order to rest and feed my horses, which were badly enough in need of it. I was obliged to leave one of them, which was completely knocked up, behind, and to proceed without any horse for my baggage, dividing it among the four we were riding. But I felt too uneasy to remain longer. I had a presentiment that some danger was impending, and that I had better get forward as fast as possible.

HOW I WAS NOT ARRESTED.

My presentiment, as I afterwards found out, was not a false one. Soon after I arrived at Khiva I learned that I had left Alti Koodook only a few hours when an officer, at the head of 25 Cossacks, arrived, breathless, with an order to arrest, disarm and take me back to Tashkend a prisoner. He had come all the way from Tashkend, a distance of about 600 miles, hoping to intercept me in the desert; had heard of me from passing caravans and wandering Kirgheez, who had seen me, got on my trail, lost it, gone back, found it and lost it and found it again, killed several horses, and, at last, arrived at Alti Koodook a few hours after I had left. They laughed at him there and told him to follow me if he dared; that I was then either with Kaufmann or—the jackals; in either case out of his jurisdiction. The story is a curious one. There is an order of General Kaufmann prohibiting Europeans not Russian subjects from entering Turkestan. There are two very good reasons for this order. The first is that the friends of all the foreigners who have gone to Central Asia and got themselves killed have invariably accused the Russians of having a hand in it. Two Italians who got to Bokhara were thrown into prison by the Emir, and, being only released upon the threats of the Russians to declare war for the purpose of setting them at liberty, went home and accused the Russians of having caused their imprisonment. In short, every foreigner who has ever been in Central Asia has got into trouble, and, since the influence of the Russians has been predominant there, has invariably accused the Russians of being the instigators of it. To save trouble, the Czar, who has a very summary way of doing things, ordered that no more Europeans or merchants be allowed to go there from the Russian side for the present. It will be remembered that I was confronted with this order at Kasolinsk, and that I evaded it by pointing out that I was neither a European nor a merchant. I got permission therefore to go to Tashkend, but not to Khiva.

From Tashkend I could send to Kaufmann for permission to go to Khiva, but as that permission would not arrive until long after Khiva was taken I decided to not wait for it. I inferred that once over the frontier, once in Turkestan, the obnoxious order would confront me no more, and resolved to try Fort Perovsky, 300 miles up the Sir Derya, as a base of operations against Khiva. The result proved that I had guessed aright. The commandant at Perovsky, who had not, of course, received any orders to the contrary, so far from throwing obstacles in my way, found me a *jegeet*, or guide, and gave me every facility for undertaking the journey to Khiva. But no sooner had a certain big little man, in Tashkend or Samarcund, I could never rightly learn which, heard of my departure than he determined to prove his zeal to his superiors by catching me and bringing me back in triumph, probably as a spy. Meantime the story got out that an American was in the Kysil-Koom Desert, making his way to Khiva, and that 25 Cossacks were in hot pursuit of him, and it created a good deal of excitement throughout the whole Russian population of Central Asia, everybody but the big little man in question taking the side of the American. He must be a "*moladetz*" (a brave fellow), and it was a shame, they said, to hunt him in this way, as if he had not enough danger with the Turcomans, and the people of Tashkend were prepared to give him an ovation if he had been caught and brought back. He was not caught, however, and the big little man got laughed at for his pains. Another time, perhaps, he will remember the instructions of Talleyrand to his subordinates—"*Surtout, pas de zèle.*" What I regretted chiefly in the matter was that the big little man had, however, authority to deprive the officer who had shown me some kindness at Perovsky of his position, and actually did so; but I hope that Kaufmann, who is by no means *méchant*, will speedily give him another and better situation.

ON THE WAY.

Having thus given a rapid account of the danger that was hovering about my track, I will resume the thread of my narrative. I left Alti Koodook on the 27th of May, hoping to reach the river, and consequently Kaufmann's army, the same day. The exact distance to the river was not known, but I thought it could not be more than 50 nor less than 30 miles. As Kaufmann had taken only two of his six boats with him I felt pretty sure he could not yet have crossed the river and that I would find him camped on its banks; so I set forth on what I supposed was my last march with a light heart, not that I believed all my difficulties to be at an end. On the contrary, the most dangerous part of my whole trip was before me. There would probably be parties of Turcomans hanging on the rear of the army, and these I would have to avoid or fight. But I trusted to my stars to come off successfully in either case. Going due south four miles, we soon fell into the broad travelled road leading from the river to Adam Koorulgan, the same road traversed by Vambéry as a dervis, and then turned our horses' heads to the west. The road was broad, well worn and easily followed; but, even if it were not, there would have been no difficulty in following the trail of the army by the dead camels that were scattered along every few rods, serving as guide posts. Even at night our noses would have guided us without the aid of the other senses. The sand was deep, and our horses sunk to their knees at every step, making our progress slow and toilsome. I could see from time to time the tracks of the cannon, which must have almost buried themselves in this yielding sand, and was astonished to learn upon arriving at the river that eight horses to each piece brought it through with ease. The characteristics of the desert here were the same as of the other parts of the Kysil-Koom—rolling hillocks, covered sparsely with *saks-avol* and the brown desert grass.

After two or three hours' march we began to come on the bodies of dead horses, which we easily made out to be Turcomans' horses by their great beauty and symmetry, and I inferred that Kaufmann's sharpshooters had been at work with the American breech-loading rifle. From here to the river we found the bodies of horses every few rods, showing that there had been a running fight the whole distance; and, as I afterwards learned, if I had attempted this passage two days sooner, when several hundred Turcomans were careering around the army, I would certainly have been caught. As will be seen, between the Cossacks and the Turcomans, I had a narrow escape. Many of the dead horses were without tails, a tail serving the Turcomans as a certificate that the horse was killed in the service of the Khan, who is thus obliged to pay for it, and it was a pity to see so many noble beasts with their fine, symmetrical limbs stretched out stark and cold in death. We advanced cautiously now, surveying the ground thoroughly from the summit of every little eminence before showing ourselves, and taking every precaution to avoid falling in with any wandering bands of Turcomans who might be hovering about the river, which I thought must be very near. About five o'clock in the afternoon we reached a point where the desert suddenly changed its character, and, instead of the rolling hillocks through which we had been passing, we now beheld a low, level plain, much lower than the country we had just traversed. To the right and north of this plain and far away in the smoky distance a long ridge projected out into it, as it seemed, terminating in three or four low mountains. These the two new guides I had taken at Alti Koodook pointed out as the mountains of Ooch-Oochak, almost on the banks of the Oxus, and here it was I fondly hoped to find Kaufmann crossing the river. How bitterly I was disappointed the sequel will show. We pushed forward as fast as our horses could go. At dark we reached the summit of a slight eminence, from which our eyes were greeted, but far away on the horizon, with the glimmer of water. The western sky was still aglow with the last streaks of day, and it lighted up the shimmering waters with a mellow, golden splendor that filled me with delight, for I thought I was gazing on the Oxus. I did not discover my error until later, when I learned that it was a little lake about four miles from the river. When Kaufmann reached this point and beheld the water he took off his cap and devoutly crossed himself, as did every officer on his staff. We did not reach the water until long after dark, and after feeding and watering our horses we soaked a little black bread in water, of which we made a scanty repast. We dared not light a fire to make tea, withdrew a short distance into the desert, in order not to be surprised by any passing party of Turcomans, threw ourselves on the sand and slept soundly until daylight. At sunrise we were on the mountains of Ooch-Oochak, and it was from their summit, on the morning of the 28th of May, that I first beheld the Oxus.

THE OXUS AT LAST.

Broad and placid it lay at my feet, stretching away to the north and south, on the yellow sand, as far as the eye could reach, like a silver belt sparkling in the morning sunlight and bordered with green. I gazed long and rapturously, forgetting Kaufmann, forgetting the Turcomans, the object of my expedition; everything, in the one delight of looking on its glistening, murmuring waters. I had read of it in my infancy, following with delight the exploits of Alexander, when I little thought that Fate would land me one day on its banks—the Oxus, about which so much has been written and so little known, about which so many have talked and which so few have seen, that it used to appear to my excited imagination more like a myth than a reality; so difficult of access, so impossible, indeed to see it and live, that if I had been standing here two days ago my life would not have been worth a pin's head.

But where was Kaufmann? I scanned the horizon in every direction with my field glass. I could see up and down the river for 20 miles, and far beyond, where the sands were gleaming yellow and bare, but not a trace of the army or of any human habitation, tent, or *kibitka*, could I see. And yet he had been there, for I had seen the traces of the cannon at the foot of the mountain. Where could he have gone? A prey to a kind of vague terror, I dashed down the mountain, and in a few minutes was at the edge of the water. I saw the dead ashes of many camp fires and that was all.

A FATAL FIGHT.

The Prize Ring in Illinois—Rogers vs. Lewis.

Lewis Knocked Out of Time Into Eternity.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 16, 1873.

The first prize fight, conducted according to rule, which we have had in this vicinity came off on Thursday, and resulted fatally for one of the principals. The preliminaries were kept very quiet, and but few knew that the match was on the *tapis* till it had been decided. Streator, some 15 miles from here, is one of the centres of the coal mining district, and so contains in its population many hundreds of powerful, determined men, kept in good training by their hard work, given occasionally to severe dissipation and having the animal very largely developed in their composition. In such a community, resembling largely the old flat-boatmen of the Mississippi, duelloes of the fist are frequent and the position of local champion or "best man of the mines" is aspired after by many. The result very frequently is a lively "scrap" for greenbacks in money cases, but as often for glory alone.

It was thus that the recent fight was brought about. Jack Lewis has been considered—especially by himself—the best man in La Salle county; and, when another miner, named Jim Rogers, hailing from California, and bearing the sobriquet of the "California Pet," came to this section of country and made pretensions to the possession of some pugilistic skill, it was not long ere the friends of both began chaffing for a match. Articles were signed whereby the men agreed to fight a square, stand-up fight for $200 a side, and both men went into active training. The arrangements were kept very quiet, as the local authorities all over the State are specially on the alert since the breaking up of the fights at Chicago and East St. Louis, and it was not until the night before that the "office" was given to a favored few.

THE ALL-EVENTFUL DAY dawned gloomy and threatening rain, but before daybreak the excursionists began to gather at Streator, and by six o'clock 125 or 150 men were on the move for the battle ground, some three miles distant, just across the line of Livingston county. The roads were in a most execrable condition, and a roundabout way was taken, so that it was half-past seven ere the ground was reached. The ring was at once pitched in a fairish piece of ground, and at eight o'clock, almost simultaneously, the men shied their castors into the ring amid cheers, and, following them, at once proceeded to make their toilets. Seconds, referee and timekeeper were soon selected from the local fancy, and Lewis won the toss for corners, taking the southwestern corner, which gave him some advantage in the ground and wind, the light being fair for both. Some betting was done at short odds on the home man; but as the Californian was a "dark horse" people were not inclined to lay on or against him ere he had given them a taste of his quality. At a quarter past eight A. M. the men stood up for THE FIGHT.

ROUND 1.—On facing each other both men showed good condition, Lewis being perhaps a trifle fine. Each seemed about the same weight—145 pounds—the articles making no restriction. Both stood up like veterans, Lewis wearing a broad grin of confidence. A few moments were passed in sparring for an opening, when Rogers led out his left neatly, but missed and Lewis countered on the chest, the Pet going down.

ROUND 2.—Less time wasted in sparring, as the Pet dashed in and administered a heavy left-hander on Lewis' left eyebrow, cutting it open. (First blood for Rogers.) Both closed and went down together.

ROUND 3.—Give and take was the order of the day, hammer and tongs exchanges, principally on the body, taking place all over the ring, till the Pet got home heavily with his right on Lewis' knowledge box and grassed him fairly. (First knock-down for Rogers.)

ROUND 4.—Bellows to mend after the ding-dong fighting of last round. Both men sparred for wind, till Lewis got well in on Rogers' head, and the Californian went down.

ROUND 5.—Both prompt to time and sharp infighting the order of the day, neither having the advantage. In the close both down. Time eight minutes.

ROUND 6.—Rogers confining his attentions to Lewis' damaged right eye, after some sparring, got home pretty heavily on it. Lewis countered rather weakly on the chest and both went down.

ROUND 7.—Sharp exchanges on the forehead as soon as the men met, Rogers administering another love-tap on the bad eye. Overreaching himself, he fell.

ROUND 8.—Ditto. The Pet forcing the fighting and leading for Lewis' eye, which was beginning to close. Finally the home man went down to avoid.

ROUND 9.—Up to this time the Californian had shown himself the better sparrer and harder hitter. He had punished Lewis pretty badly about the frontispiece, but in doing so had puffed the knuckles of his right hand badly. His face was comparatively unscathed, as Lewis had confined his attentions to the body, getting in some powerful rib-roasters. Heavy exchanges at half arm on the face and head, Lewis having the worst of it. At the close Lewis fell, and the California Pet dropped heavily on him.

ROUND 10.—No time wasted in sparring. Both men gave and got on the face, and Rogers went down to avoid.

ROUND 11.—Lewis rushed in viciously and shot out his left, but the Californian went down laughing, and Lewis fell from the force of his own blow.

ROUND 12.—Rogers got home warmly twice on Lewis' face, now badly cut up, and dropped to avoid a return.

ROUND 13.—Lewis down to avoid. Two to one offered on the Occidental.

ROUND 14.—Short sparring, when Rogers got home heavily on Lewis' right eye, now closed, and the Illinoisan went down.

ROUND 15.—Lewis up game as a flint. After some sparring he led off with his right, but Rogers stopped it neatly, and, returning the left heavily on the neck, dropped him on the wet grass.

ROUND 16.—The Californian got his opponent in chancery, but Lewis broke away. They fought to a close, when Rogers threw Jack heavily.

ROUND 17—The men had now been fighting 20 minutes. They went in at once like game cocks and, after a sharp rally, Rogers dropped.

ROUND 18.—Both rushed to close quarters, and cross counters were delivered, Lewis getting home on the side of the head, and Rogers on the eye and mouth, tapping another cask of claret. A clinch, when Rogers threw Lewis and fell on him. Five to two on the Californian.

ROUND 19.—Rogers dropped to avoid, after some unimportant work, Lewis requesting him to "stand up and be licked."

ROUND 20.—Half-arm exchanges, but no damage. Lewis broke away and Rogers followed him up. Another close, Lewis sending in a lively right-hander on the left cheek, raising a mouse and getting a stinging counter for his pains on the eye. At the end both down, with Rogers on top.

ROUND 21.—Encouraged by the cheers of his friends, Lewis went to work promptly and reached Rogers' sore cheek with his right. The Californian countered heavily on the eye, and, closing, threw Lewis.

ROUND 22.—Harmless. At the close Lewis was undermost.

ROUND 23.—Lewis inclined to spar for wind, but Rogers forced the fighting and fought Lewis down to his own corner.

ROUND 24.—Lewis, after a little fiddling, shot out his left; but Rogers parried the blow, and grassed Lewis with a heavy right-hander on the brain-pan.

ROUND 25.—A warm rally. Lewis' face being visited thrice. In the end Rogers gained the fall.

ROUNDS 26 to 31 were counterparts of each other, Lewis, though both eyes were closing and his strength was rapidly going from his repeated falls, came up determinedly, and had somewhat the best of the fighting, which was not serious, Rogers going down each round.

ROUND 32.—Some cautious sparring, the Pet being on the alert, after the improved form just shown by Rogers. Finally the men countered, Rogers on the eye and Lewis on the cheek; then, closing, Rogers threw his man. Five to one on the Californian going a begging.

ROUND 33.—Hot exchanges at close quarters, Rogers always having the best of it. Both clinched and went down.

ROUND 34.—Rogers had the fight in hand and went in to finish it. Lewis retreated to his corner, attempting to fib on the retreat, but Rogers got home heavily on the eye, and, closing, threw him.

ROUND 35.—Lewis led off with a weak right-hander, neatly stopped by Rogers, who planted his return on the mouth. Lewis countered on the face, and Rogers sent in a cross-counter on the right side of the neck, sending Lewis down in a heap.

ROUND 36.—Lewis came up all abroad and staggering. Rogers visited him twice on the face with his left and fought him down.

ROUND 37.—On "time" being called Rogers advanced to the scratch, but Lewis could not rise from his second's knee, and, signalling to the latter to throw up the sponge as an emblem of defeat, rolled from his seat to the ground and began to spit blood. Rogers was hailed a winner, after fighting 36 rounds in 47 minutes. He was but little marked about the head, while Lewis' frontispiece was illustrated with cuts. Lewis was overmatched from the beginning in science and strength, and the fight was noticeable more for the gluttony of the men than for anything else. Rogers, after the fight, went over to shake hands with his defeated antagonist, but Lewis was too weak to sit up and was hurried into a wagon and conveyed home, where the best medical assistance was procured. He was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain, and, though everything possible was done for him, remained in a stupefied condition till Friday night, when he died.

A LEGISLATIVE PILGRIMAGE.

They Visit the Shrines of the Mayor, Comptroller, Department of Public Works, and Get Satisfaction—Work for 10,000 Men—The Mayor Gets Impatient and Shows His "Quills" When Insulted.

The committee appointed by the caucus of Assemblymen and Senators elect, who have been in session at the Union Square Hotel, yesterday called upon the heads of departments, and through their chairman, Assemblyman elect Charles Spencer, demanded that the 20,000 workingmen out of employment be employed. The committee stated to all the chiefs of bureaus that they would go before the Board of Aldermen on Monday, and urge upon that body a revocation of the order that requires the Commissioner of Public Works to give work out by contract instead of doing it by day's work, and in consultation with the Commissioner of Public Works the question was put to him direct by Assemblyman Woods, "How many men can you employ if you get the money?" Mr. Van Nort replied that if the Finance Department could float the funds and raise the money he could give employment to from 8,000 to 10,000 men during the winter. The Comptroller kept the committee for nearly an hour explaining his policy, and assured them that he would do all in his power to raise the necessary money to push the works during the winter.

When the committee appeared before the Mayor the Comptroller was closeted with that official, but seeing Senators Fox and Ledwith and a delegation of Assemblymen ushered in Mr. Green beat a retreat, and Mr. Spencer, acting as spokesman, introduced a portion of the delegation and then made an address to the Mayor covering several minutes. The Mayor listened attentively to all the Chairman had to offer, and then declining the invitation of the Colonel of the Fifth regiment (Mr. Spencer) to take a seat on account of his age, braced himself and made a 23 minute speech, in which he reviewed THE CAREER OF FERNANDO WOOD, who, in a crisis similar to this, had announced that the "poor people" could participate in the distribution of 100,000 barrels of flour. Mr. Havemeyer, at this point, "got his back up" and declared, "I am with the workingmen, will do all I can to aid them, but I want it distinctly understood that I as a laborer and a father who has brought up his sons to be laborers, do not agree with you in all things." The Mayor at this moment, in 10 minutes, wrote, or rather spoke, A SPLENDID OBITUARY OF FERNANDO WOOD, and when Mr. Spencer remarked that he regretted that the laborers were not as rich as the Mayor, "the old Knickerbocker" threw up his quills like those upon the back of the "fretful porcupine," and turning around picked up some photographic views of his sons and said:—

"Gentlemen, I am a laborer, and propose to be a laborer. In 1857 you, Mr. Spencer, if you are old enough, will recollect that Fernando Wood, after the Ohio Trust Company had forced upon us a similar panic, announced that there were thousands of people starving. This announcement had its effect. Butchers' carts, bread carts and grocers were attacked, but the assailants retired when they learned that Mr. Wood had not 100,000 barrels of flour to give."

The Mayor said much more and was interrupted by Mr. Spencer, who remarked:—

"If we were all as rich as you we would not be laboring men."

Mr. Havemyer (the porcupine quills coming up again) responded:—

"Rich! Mr. Spencer and members of the delegation, you do not know what it is to be rich. My father-in-law had a servant girl working at $10 per month and in 10 years she saved enough to possess 14 brown stone houses in New York."

Mr. SPENCER—Mr. Mayor, without being personal, let me ask, is she married?

The MAYOR—She is not married, but she puts all her savings into money.

Mr. SPENCER—Mr. Mayor, we count on your aid on Monday in the proposition we shall make to the Board of Aldermen. We understand your position to be with us; but, as you have the veto power, we shall expect you to join us.

The Mayor assured the delegation that he would do all in his power in the interests of the workingmen, and he did not propose that there should be any bread riot under his administration when the credit of the city was as good as it is at the present time.

The delegation retired immediately after.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

The Official Vote in the City—The Democratic Majority in the City 33,992 for Secretary of State.

The following are the total votes received by each candidate in this city in the late election. They are copied from the returns as canvassed and filed in the office of County Clerk Charles E. Loew. The County Canvassers will meet at eleven A. M. to-day and make proclamation of the result. It will be seen that the democratic majority on Secretary of State is 33,992, the other democrats on the State ticket running a few hundred behind Nichols:—

SECRETARY OF STATE.			
Willers	69,702	Hyer	35,710
COMPTROLLER.			
Nichols	66,958	Hopkins	38,323
TREASURER.			
Raines	69,459	Fort	35,628
ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
Pratt	69,548	Silliman	35,576
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.			
Sweet	69,833	Taylor	34,776
CANAL COMMISSIONER.			
Jackson	69,576	Meade	35,415
STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.			
Millspaugh	66,701	Platt	38,201
JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT.			
Lawrence	64,827	Van Brunt	39,359
Donohue	57,744	Fancher	46,462
SHERIFF.			
Conner	67,803	McCool	36,352
COUNTY CLERK.			
Walsh	60,475	Patterson	44,574
JUSTICES OF MARINE COURT.			
McAdam	62,593	Hatch	41,964
Alker	60,048	Howland	43,771
CORONERS.			
Croker	59,740	Flynn	37,017
Woltman	62,976	Cregan	41,745
Eickhoff	58,432	Willmann	43,372
JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT.			
Monell	61,782	Spaulding	42,969
Spier	60,601	Dayton	42,714
ALDERMAN.			
Gilon	60,857	Mason	42,413
SENATORS.			
Dis.		*Dis.*	
4—Fox	13,696	7—Ledwith	10,797
Jones	7,683	Everard	10,117
5—Booth	10,790	8—Moore	10,243
King	8,354	Pinckney	9,989
6—Gross	10,451	McCafferty	4,792
Heneken	7,139		
APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES COURT OF APPEALS AND SUPREME COURT.			
Yes	28,432	No	56,396
APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES CITY AND COUNTY COURTS.			
Yes	28,163	No	56,858
ANNEXATION OF WESTCHESTER TOWNS.			
Yes	53,516	No	8,451
CONGRESS.			
Cox	12 674	Wadsworth	5,742
ASSEMBLYMEN.			
Dis.		*Dis.*	
1—Healey	2,570	12—Murray	2,218
Burns	968	Lyons	873
Kennedy	1,060	13—Spencer	2,636
2—Kirk	2,428	Horton	1,949
Wild	1,755	Peters	116
3—Hayes	2,289	14—Schwedler	703
Geary	703	Daly	1,499
Mulligan	525	Murphy	963
4—Reilly	2,636	15—Murray	1,273
Ryan	2,767	Blumenthal	3,105
5—Leake	2,450	Frear	965
Loutrel	1,668	16—Woods	2,725
Delaney	668	Haughton	2,005
6—Patten	2,339	Varnum	1,930
Crowley	798	17—Blessing	3,597
Blake	393	Whittemore	2,734
7—Clark	1,701	Mehrtins	292
Wagstaff	1,940	18—Biglin	2,731
8—Scherman	2,854	McCabe	2,175
Nachtmann	2,467	Choate	602
Messer	582	19—Martin	1,442
9—Dean	3,066	O'Callaghan	1,834
Mathewson	2,156	20—Babcock	3,039
10—Erher	1,423	Coughlin	3,462
Wachner	2,540	Herzberg	694
11—McAfee	2,712	21—Haw	2,278
Buel	1,816	Crary	1,898
12—Southworth	1,667	Genet	3,848

DEADLY ASSAULT IN A BARROOM.

The Victim's Statement—The Assailant in the Tombs.

Yesterday morning Coroner Herrman received information that Simon Madigan, living on the top floor of a house in the rear of premises No. 133 Mulberry street, was lying in a very critical condition from the effects of violence inflicted upon him by Patrick Curran, a bartender, corner of Mott and Hester streets, nearly a month ago. Dr. Wyckoff, in attendance upon Mr. Madigan, believing that his patient will die, requested that his ante-mortem statement be taken. According to Madigan's story he went into the groggery to get a drink, and, becoming sick, was struck three times by Curran, one of the blows taking effect on his ear. It is alleged that the parties had always been on friendly terms. The jury rendered a verdict against Curran, who was committed to the Tombs.

REAL ESTATE.

At the Exchange yesterday Messrs. A. H. Muller & Son sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of G. P. Smith, referee, a house and lot located on Thirty-third street, east of Second avenue; and Mr. Hugh N. Camp sold, by the same order, under the direction of Hy. E. Davies, Jr., referee, the three five story brick tenement houses known as Nos. 1,143, 1,145 and 1,147 First avenue. Annexed are the particulars:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY A. H. MULLER AND SON.

1 3 s. bk. h. and l., n. s. of 33d st., 211 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 16x98.9; Joseph Dillon $6,200

BY H. N. CAMP.

1 5 s. bk. tenement h. and l., No. 1,147 1st av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 63d st., lot 25x80; Fernando Wood $15,050

1 5 s. bk. tenement h. and l., No. 1,145, adjoining the above on s. side, lot 25x80; W. Burrows 16,250

1 5 s. bk. tenement h. and l., No. 1,143, adjoining the above, lot 25x80; Fernando Wood 16,000

LOVE AND MURDER.

Real Life Tragedy in a Rhode Island Restaurant.

Two German Lovers Quarrel in an Oyster Saloon—The Girl Shot Through the Heart and Her Lover Murderer Shoots Himself, Probably with Fatal Effect.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21, 1873.

A frightful tragedy occurred in a saloon on High street in this city last night, by which a young German girl, named Mary Bose, lost her life at the hands of her desperate lover, Frederick Poehle, who in turn shot himself, probably fatally.

Fritz Poehle, as he is commonly called, is a fresco painter, aged 25, and had taken his meals for some time at the saloon where the sad affair occurred. He made the acquaintance of Mary Bose, a fair German creature, 17 years of age, in the spring of this year, the girl having resided with her mother, a widow, and soon love ripened into intimacy, Poehle being most devoted in his attentions, which she returned apparently with mutual fondness. Those who knew the young couple believed that their relations were undisturbed by any disagreement. The couple visited the saloon nearly every night, and took refreshments together. Poehle took his supper as usual last night, after which he called for Miss Bose at her house and accompanied by her re-entered the saloon. Seating themselves at a table in one of the stalls Poehle CALLED FOR SOME OYSTERS, and the saloon keeper promptly waited upon them, and for the space of 20 minutes the couple ate and chatted and nothing unusual was noticed about their appearance or manner. The conversation was carried on in a low tone, and after the oysters had been disposed of Poehle called for a cigar. When the proprietor of the saloon brought him the cigar, Fritz remarked to him that "Mary has got the papers and says she is going to New York on the eleven o'clock train to-night TO ENTER A CONVENT."

The saloon keeper said something in reply and then retired to busy himself about the shop, not thinking that the contemplated action of the girl would lead to any serious consquences between them; but 10 minutes had hardly elapsed before the proprietor and others in the saloon were startled by the cries of the woman, and quickly proceeding to the stall they found she had fallen to the floor, SHOT BY POEHLE, and was bleeding freely from her wounds. Poehle ran out of the shop by a rear door after firing the shots, but was quickly pursued by a policeman and others. He had not proceeded far before he fell, shot by himself with the same weapon he had used upon the young woman—a seven barrelled revolver. He was carried back to the saloon and a surgeon was summoned, but the woman died when he arrived. It was found upon examination that she was shot twice—once in the hand and again in her breast at a point above the heart—the latter wound causing the fatal result. At the moment she expired Poehle was lying upon the floor in a semi-conscious state, and suddenly RECOVERING HIMSELF HE AROSE AND RAN OUT again. He was soon overtaken and brought back again, and, with a wild expression in his face, he cried out in German for his Mary, and when informed that she was dead he said:—"I shot her. She wanted to go into a convent, but I didn't want her to." Shortly after Poehle was conveyed to the Rhode Island Hospital, where he lies at present IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

Five shots were heard altogether in the stall, and when the revolver was found the seven chambers were empty.

The affair is another story of a lover's quarrel. Both were noticeably at times in the habit of teasing or "chaffing" each other; but this was deemed nothing unusual, and it is supposed at the time of their talk at the table Poehle was endeavoring to persuade her from the course she had determined upon, and upon her steadfastly refusing to yield to his wishes anger took possession of him leading him to commit the terrible deed which laid Mary a corpse on the floor and wounded himself very probably beyond recovery.

Miss Bose, it appears, made up her mind a week ago last Saturday to enter the convent, and Poehle was so strongly opposed to such a step that he remarked to the saloon keeper on one occasion, "SHE NEVER WILL GO TO A CONVENT as long as I am alive," and in connection with their courtship and fatal quarrel a curious story is told. Mary made Fritz several presents on his birthday, which occurred recently, and among them was a pretty cross of flowers, and this present was shown to the saloon keeper, who was an intimate friend of Poehle's, and when he saw it he remarked very strangely. "I don't want to see the cross; it is a coffin; it is A SIGN OF DEATH," whereupon Fritz replied, in a quiet, laughing way, "Well, if I die, you can put it on my coffin." The saloon keeper appeared very much affected by this incident, but the matter was given no further notice and the present was carefully treasured by Fritz in his room.

Poehle is said by his friends to be a steady, industrious man, and was an esteemed member of several German societies in this city; but it is stated by a few that he has had something to do with another lover's quarrel previously, and that he made an unsuccessful attempt at killing the object of his hatred and revenge on that occasion.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE TRAGEDY.

The excitement over the tragic occurrence was intense, and up to a late hour last evening the scene of the affair was thronged with friends of the couple and others anxious to learn the sad particulars. A coroner was notified and a JURY OF INQUEST was summoned. After visiting the scene of the tragedy and viewing the body of the murdered girl, the jury adjourned until this afternoon to hear the testimony.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BADGER—TUCKER.—At Boston, Mass., on Thursday, November 13, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, WALTER S. BADGER to LILLIE A., daughter of the late John L. Tucker.

COLLIER—CAVE.—On Thursday, November 20, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's church, Twelfth street, JAMES WALTER COLLIER to CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA CAVE.

LEACH—GRAIN.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, on the evening of Wednesday, the 19th November, by Rev. Dr. Houghten, GEORGE W. LEACH to Miss CARRY H. GRAIN, both of Jersey City.

MANNING—PENTZ.—On Thursday, November 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, JOHN MANNING to MINNIE A., daughter of Frederick Pentz, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

MOSER—STARIN.—On Thursday, November 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. B. Rossiter, GEORGE MOSER, to FLORENCE FLOYD STARIN, daughter of M. W. Starin, all of this city.

RYAN—BROWN.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, November 19, by the Rev. Dr. Draper, HARRY C. RYAN to Miss BELL F. BROWN, only daughter of the late A. J. Brown. No cards.

Eastern papers please copy.

TANEYHILL—MCALLISTER.—On Thursday, November 20, in this city, by Rev. W. McAllister, assisted by Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D., G. LANE TANEYHILL, M.D., of Baltimore, to CARRIE A. MCALLISTER, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WOODS—HILLYER.—On Thursday, November 20, by the Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, DANIEL M. WOODS, of Morrisania, to ANNA, daughter of Edwin Hillyer, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Died.

ALDEN.—On Thursday, November 20, 1873, HANNAH, the wife of Joseph Alden, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, November 23, at three o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 26 Jones street, between Bleecker and Fourth.

ANDERSON.—At Woody Crest, West Morrisania, on Wednesday, November 19, HARRIET SCHUYLER, daughter of the late Smith W. Anderson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, 22d inst., at one o'clock P. M. Carriages at Melrose depot on the arrival of the 12:05 P. M. train from Grand Central depot.

ARNOT.—In Elmira, N. Y., on Monday, November 17, JOHN ARNOT, aged 80 years.

BAILE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, November 19, RICHARD J. BAILE, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, A., F. and A. M., of New York, and sister lodges are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, November 24, at twelve o'clock, from his late residence, 222 Mercer street, and from St. Mark's Episcopal church, corner of Montgomery and Grove streets, at half-past twelve o'clock.

BARNUM.—Of paralysis, on Wednesday, November 19, at her residence, 438 Fifth avenue, CHARITY, wife of P. T. Barnum, aged 65 years.

Funeral at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, November 22, at one o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CHURCH.—On Thursday, November 20, of peritonitis, JAMES H. CHURCH, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 461 West Forty-seventh street, on Sunday, 23d inst., at one P. M.

CONKLIN.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, November 20, NELSON CONKLIN, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian church, at Huntington, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CORRAZ.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, November 21, in consequence of injuries from the railroad, VICTOR CORRAZ.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence at Bergen Point.

CREMIN.—Suddenly, on Friday, November 21, CHARLES A., the beloved son of Joseph W. and Ann Cremin, aged 12 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 213 East Fifty-first street, on Sunday, November 23, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

DOYLE.—On Thursday, November 20, at 62 Columbia street, Brooklyn, SARAH, wife of Edward Doyle, aged 58 years.

A solemn high mass will be celebrated at St. Peter's church, Brooklyn, at half-past nine A. M. Funeral will take place at one o'clock from the church.

DOWD.—On Thursday, November 20, MICHAEL DOWD.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 154 Degraw street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 23d inst., at two o'clock P. M.

ELY.—At Athens, Pa., on Saturday, November 15, JOSEPH M. ELY, formerly of this city, aged 72 years.

GALLAGHER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, November 21, ALPHONSUS M., infant son of Michael J. and Rosanna Gallagher, aged 1 year, 10 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, 190 St. James place, corner Fulton avenue, on Sunday, the 23d inst.

GLYNN.—On Thursday, November 20, MICHAEL JOSEPH, son of M. J. and Ellen Glynn, aged 5 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 82 Hester street, corner Allen, on Saturday, 22d inst., at twelve o'clock.

HANSHE.—PINKIE and BLUEIE (twins), daughters of John B. and Emma I. Hanshe, aged 3 years, 1 month and 13 days.

As they lived they will be buried—hand in hand.

The funeral will take place from the residence of their parents, No. 4 Charles street, on Sunday, November 23, at one o'clock P. M.

HEARD.—At Newburg, on Friday, November 21, CATHARINE C., wife of Dr. John S. Heard.

Funeral on Sunday, November 23, at half-past one P. M., at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Newburgh. Cars leave Grand Central Depot 10:45 A. M., returning at 3:45 P. M.

HOFF.—On Wednesday, November 19, DANIEL S. HOFF, aged 47 years.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER NO. 159, R. A. M.—COMPANIONS—You are hereby requested to meet at Darling's Rooms, 117 West Twenty-third street, on Monday, November 24, at ten o'clock A. M., to unite with Sylvan Grove Lodge in paying the last tribute of respect to companion Daniel S. Hoff, deceased. By order of the H. P.

WILLIAM H. OWEN, Secretary.

HOUSTON.—On Friday, November 21, ELIZABETH ALLEN, infant daughter of Lizzie C. and William Houston, aged 4 months.

Funeral from her father's residence, Orange, N. J., to-day (Saturday), at two P. M.

HUNTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, November 20, SAMUEL R. HUNTER, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, November 22, from his late residence, 806 De Kalb avenue, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KAEMMERER.—In New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, November 18, 1873, JOSEPHINE KAEMMERER, aged 52 years, sister of Dr. N. Kaemmerer.

KIERSTED.—On Tuesday, November 18, ALFRED, eldest son of Alexander Kiersted.

His relatives and friends are notified that the funeral took place from his late residence, No. 8 William street, New Haven, Conn., on Friday, at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

LINEN.—JAMES LINEN, at the residence of his friend, William Gibson, 22 Beekman place, East Fiftieth street.

Funeral this day (Saturday), at two P. M.

California papers please copy.

MERRELL.—At Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, November 19, JAMES MERRELL, Secretary of the National Trust Company of New York.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of B. H. Browning, 605 Cooper street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday, 22d inst., at twelve o'clock M.

MOORE.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, November 20, T. W. CHARLES MOORE, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, November 23, at two o'clock P. M., at St. Andrew's church, Richmond. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from foot of Whitehall street, New York.

Washington (D. C.) and Nova Scotia paper please copy.

MULVEY.—On Friday, November 21, 1873, Mrs. CATHARINE MULVEY, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Michael Byrne, 366 Furman street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, November 23, at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

MURPHY.—On Friday, November 21, after a short illness, JOHN MURPHY.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 Washington street, on Sunday, at two P. M.

MACFARLANE.—On Thursday night, November 20, JAMES EDDIE, eldest son of James and Catharine MacFarlane, aged 9 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 22d inst., from the residence of his parents, 156 Freeman street, Greenpoint, at two o'clock.

MCEVOY.—On Friday, November 21, ANN MCEVOY, of Mountrath, Queens county, Ireland, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, 433 East Eighteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, November 23, at one o'clock.

ODELL.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y., on Wednesday, November 19, LAWRENCE ODELL, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, November 22, at two o'clock P. M. New Haven train leaves Grand Central Depot, at twelve o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon depot.

REED.—In this city, on Thursday, November 20, ELIZABETH J., wife of Leonard V. Reed and daughter of Jacob Rynders, aged 38 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Antiquity Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 866 Lexington avenue, on Sunday, November 23, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Troy papers please copy.

RICE.—On Friday, November 21, 1873, Mrs. JETTA RICE, of Hoffenheim, Baden, after a lingering illness of four months, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of King Solomon Lodge, No. 279, and Humboldt Lodge, No. 512, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, November 23, at ten A. M., from her late residence, No. 450 West Fifty-first street.

SCHEFER.—At a special meeting of company K, Seventh regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held on Wednesday, November 19, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas the sad news of the death of our comrade, Anton Schefer, has just reached us;

Resolved, That while we acquiesce in the Divine wisdom which has seen fit to remove him from from among us, we are deeply sensible of the loss we have sustained. Possessed of unusually attractive qualities of head and heart, Mr. Schefer won for himself a place in the affectionate esteem of us all. Unassuming in his manners, firm in his friendship, unswerving in the performance of his duty, we recognize in him an example which we would do well to follow.

Resolved, That this company has cause to deeply mourn his death. A foreigner, he paid the debt of gratitude to his adopted country by acknowledging and discharging the duties of citizenship, becoming an alien in name only. None took a more lively interest in the welfare of our regiment, and our company had no more steady member, no more stanch upholder of discipline, and no more obedient and attentive soldier.

Resolved, That we tender our sincerest sympathy to Mr. Schefer's relatives and friends; that these resolutions be published in the New York journals, entered in the minutes of this company, and that a copy therof, suitably engrossed, be forwarded to his family.

Resolved, That the company room be suitably draped, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

JOHN H. ISELIN, HORACE BACON,
WILLIAM H. LANE, CADWALADER E. OGDEN,
E. S. LENTILHON, Committee.

SHAFER.—On Friday, November 21, JACOB SHAFER aged 49 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. H. Kimmey, No. 226 West Fifteenth street, New York, on Sunday the 23d, at three P. M.

Albany papers please copy.

SHEPPARD.—At Greenpoint, on Friday, November 21, JAMES FRANCIS, only son of Robert and Ann Sheppard, aged 5 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, 195 Franklin street, Greenpoint, on Sunday, November 23, at two P. M.

STORMS.—At Tarrytown on Hudson, on Thursday evening, November 20, RACHEL HOPKINS, relict of Colonel Lewis K. Storms, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Daniell, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at three o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave Forty-second street depot at nine o'clock A. M. and Thirtieth street at one P. M., returning at twenty minutes past six. Carriages in waiting at depot upon arrival of trains.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, November 20, EMILE BENOIT THOMAS, aged 43 years, born in France.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place to-morrow, at one o'clock, from his residence, No. 171 West Houston street, New York.

TISE.—At his residence, Bergen and Glenwood avenues, Jersey City Heights, GEORGE TISE, aged 93 years, 5 months and 15 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Wednesday, November 19, KATE BLOODGOOD, wife of James A. Trowbridge and only daughter of William A. Bloodgood.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Saturday,) at eleven o'clock, from the Collegiate church, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. Remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

WARDROP.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, November 20, PAMELIA, wife of the late Captain Robert Wardrop, aged 69 years.

Funeral on Monday, November 24, at two o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—On Thursday, November 20, Major JOHN A. WRIGHT, aged 38 years.

Funeral services at Maltby House, Great Jones street, at two o'clock, on Saturday, 22d inst. Friends invited to attend.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 326

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—KABALE AND SIEBE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—THE LIAR. Matinee at 1½—OURS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE WICKED WORLD. Matinee at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—VICTIMS—SOLON SHINGLE. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA—RIGOLETTO. Matinee at 1½—HUGUENOTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—THE NEW MAGDALEN. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN. Matinee at 1½.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—FANCHON. Matinee at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—IRON CHEST—THE GOLDEN FARMER. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LAUGHING GAS AND MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

ARMORY OF 22D REGIMENT, 14th st., near 6th av.—GRAND CONCERT.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, Madison av. and 26th st.—LECTURE ON "SHOTS AT SOCIAL MYTHS."

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"A DISHONORABLE PEACE OR AN HONORABLE WAR! WHICH SHALL IT BE?"—LEADING ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY! A LONG SESSION OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S CABINET! MORE SPANISH IRON-CLADS FOR CUBA! THE CUBAN PRESS ON THE VIRGINIUS! HER NATIONALITY! AMERICAN SENTIMENT ON THE WAR ISSUE! A DISHONORABLE PEACE EVERYWHERE DEPRECATED! BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CONCILIATION! FEELING AT THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH CAPITALS—THIRD AND SEVENTH PAGES.

SPANISH VERSION OF THE SLAUGHTER AT SANTIAGO! BURRIEL TO THE PRESS AND TO THE AMERICAN VICE CONSUL! WHAT ALFARO OFFERED FOR RANSOM—THIRD PAGE.

"LET US HAVE" SATISFACTION FROM SPAIN! THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS UNITED FOR WAR! THE GERMAN UPRISING—FOURTH PAGE.

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THE CABINET MEETING at Washington yesterday was the longest held during President Grant's terms of office. It lasted from noon till four P. M. The important point known to have been settled is the regularity of the registry and papers of the Virginius. This decides the point as to the nationality of the vessel, and proves her seizure to have been a direct outrage on the United States flag and a violation of United States territory.

"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?"—Was a question a hundred thousand times asked yesterday.

THE RUMOR, CIRCULATED yesterday afternoon, of the attempted assassination of the American Minister at Madrid, proved to be a *canard*, yet the authorities at Washington believe such an outrage probable, and have ordered two vessels to be ready to receive the Minister should he have to fly for his life. A nice nation, Spain, with which to make treaties and from which to accept guarantees.

BUTLER'S LATEST ADVICE.—"Take possession of the leading ports of Cuba" is the latest advice of General Butler, without fee or retainer.

A Dishonorable Peace or an Honorable War—Which Shall It Be?

The people of the United States are not advocates of war. They justly claim the credit of having practically established the fact that differences between civilized nations can be settled by appeals to peaceful tribunals more satisfactorily and more profitably to all concerned than by appeals to arms. The interests of our country demand peace, for our national growth and prosperity depend upon peaceful pursuits—upon immigration, the settlement and cultivation of our vast unoccupied territory, the development of our mineral and other resources, the construction of works of internal improvement, the revival of our shipping interests and all those advantages of which a nation is deprived in a time of war. We recognize the fact that war is always a calamity, even to those who engage in it with honor and whose quarrel is just. When needlessly provoked or dishonorably undertaken it is not only a calamity, but a crime. No good citizen, no true patriot, can wish his country to resort to war except as a last resort, when all other remedies have failed. Nevertheless, as peace has its triumphs as well as war, so peace has its calamities as well as war. Purchased at the price of national honor, it is as criminal as war in an unrighteous cause. A disgraceful peace defeats its own object; for a nation that sacrifices its honor to cowardice or expediency is always the object of insult and attack.

We fear that our government, through its tortuous diplomacy, is about to sacrifice the national honor for the sake of a deceptive peace, or to suffer us to drift slowly into war after our honor has become tarnished and the enthusiasm of the people has passed away. Such appears now to be the inevitable tendency of the wavering policy of the State Department, which, under the influence of its highly respectable but very timid Secretary, has brought us to this shameful dilemma. For it must be evident to every clear-minded man who read our important special cable despatches from Madrid yesterday, and who will read the feeble, shaky inspirations from Washington which we publish to-day, that we are really in such a dilemma. Our opinions about the Virginius outrage have been freely expressed. We have urged, and we still urge, that the only effective remedy is to seize Cuba immediately and hold possession until some civilized government is established there. But when we received our special Madrid despatches yesterday, in which the demands of our government upon Spain were enumerated with forcible brevity and decision, we were free to confess that these demands evinced the proper spirit—a determination to maintain the national honor through peace, if possible—through war, if necessary. We were willing to accept this action of our government as one the people could approve, and we hoped that at last the popular spirit had galvanized the diplomatic deportment of Secretary Fish, or that our soldier-President had resolved to take this difficulty into his own hands for adjustment. But we fear that we have again been deceived.

Brave demands, five in number, were made, truly enough; but we fear that, like the threats of a bully, they came noisily from the tongue, not earnestly from the heart. They should have been accompanied by a further demand—that the terms of settlement must be accepted or declined within forty-eight hours. They were made without any such limitation, and since the insolent refusal of the Minister of War even to allow them to be discussed in his presence they have been deferred, or "suspended," as we are mildly informed from Washington, to give time for Spain to obtain the requisite information from Cuba. Information of what? That the Virginius, an American vessel flying the United States flag, was seized on the high seas? That is known already, and the intelligence has been welcomed with bell ringing at Havana and shouts of joy at Madrid. That American citizens and men of other nationalities who trusted their lives to the protection of our flag have been murdered without trial in violation of international law and treaty obligation by the bloody butchers of Santiago? That news has already been officially received, and the brutal slaughter has been celebrated by a great bull fight at Havana and by a savage demonstration on the American Legation by the delighted rabble at Madrid. Let us now address a word of warning to our government, which in all its acts, consistent with national honor, shall have our earnest support. Let us warn it that in this last Spanish villany the American people will not brook further parleying and delay. The game of blindfolding them by diplomatic falsehood and chicanery is now a dangerous one to play. They have had enough of it in the past, when outrage after outrage committed against the United States by this miserable and dastardly Cuban government has been suffered to die out and be forgotten. They demand that our government shall deal frankly with them in this matter; that it shall cast aside the tricks of diplomacy and boldly avenge the outrage on our flag, the insults to our representatives and the inhuman butchery of our citizens and of those whose lives were under our protection. The American people have information enough on this wretched subject, and can give it to the authorities at Madrid without delay. They know that the Virginius, an American vessel, was seized by a Spanish gunboat on the high seas in a time of peace, when she had a right to carry whatever cargo and whatever passengers she pleased, and carried into a Spanish-Cuban port, in violation of law and of treaty; that several of those who were found on board, American citizens and persons under the protection of our flag, were inhumanly butchered; that our Consul at Santiago de Cuba was insulted, bullied and prevented from communicating with his government; that, in accordance with the open boast of the savage little butcher, Burriel, the telegraph wires were cut so as to render it impossible for superior authority to intervene to prevent the murder of the victims; that the news of the capture and wholesale slaughter was received with wild rejoicings at Havana and Madrid; that for protesting against these outrages our Minister at Madrid was insulted by the Spanish Minister of War; that the demands of our government were not allowed to be read by our representative; that the American Legation at the Spanish capital was mobbed and that our Minister was making preparations to leave when induced to suspend them by the British Ambassador. This is the information we have, and Spain is welcome to it. What does she want more? What delay does she require in order to make up her mind whether these atrocities demand apology and reparation? Away with such ridiculous trifling and humbug! If the American government of to-day had any of the pluck of our fathers, any of the grit and vigorous patriotism of Andrew Jackson, these outrages would have been atoned for long since by the surrender of the Virginius and those of her passengers and crew who are still alive, the punishment of the buccaneer, Costillo, and the butcher, Burriel, indemnity for the murders and freedom for Cuba.

How much longer are we to wait, with our flag trailing in Spanish mud and our national honor splashed with the blood of the Santiago victims? Are we to be patient until Señor Soler, with his brilliant staff of flunkies, concludes his gorgeous pleasure trip to Cuba and reports to his government that "there is nothing in the Virginius affair?" Are we to wait ninety days, as in the case of the Lloyd Aspinwall, and then be satisfied with a money indemnity? Shall we wait until Spain has sent all her iron-clads into these waters, has purchased more guns in New York to be sent to Cuba, and has made all the preparations she can to resist our demands or slaughter our soldiers and sailors? Shall we wait until "the excitement dies out" so that "diplomacy may be successful" and a compromise may be fixed up, disgraceful in the present and without any real guarantee for the future? Shall we wait until Spain has indulged in her grandiloquent roar, twirled her terrible mustache sufficiently and is prepared to allow us to present our complaints? Or, shall we do the only act that can insure reparation for the past and security for the future—occupy Cuba with our troops, guard her harbors with our vessels and hold possession until a final and satisfactory settlement can be made?

This is the only course our government can pursue with safety and honor; and our soldiers should be in Cuba before their landing will cost a serious sacrifice of life. While the present political condition of Cuba is suffered to exist we can make no settlement with Spain that will be secure or permanent. Madrid cannot control and we cannot trust the turbulent and savage men who disgrace the name of humanity on the unhappy island. They are cowardly, treacherous and cruel, without sincerity or honor, and guided alone by passion. They would break a solemn agreement to-morrow as they have violated treaty obligations heretofore. The cases of the Lizzie Major, of the Lloyd Aspinwall, of the Mary Lowell; the murder of some American citizens at Havana and Santiago; the imprisonment and barbarous treatment of others; the confiscation of property; the almost incredible atrocities committed by the volunteers—all these things are not dreams, but realities. The capture of the Virginius and the wholesale butchery of her people are no fable—the horrible truth is before our eyes. What faith can we have in the outlaws who, defying their own authorities, have committed these crimes? We must treat them as felons and scourge them into humanity. If Spain is mad enough to fight for them we must teach her a lesson her beggarly pride has long needed. If her so-called Republic is worthy the name she will disown the lawless acts of the cutthroats of the Casino Español and will unite with us in giving free institutions, peace and civilization to Cuba. Should she force war upon us it will be a war in which we shall have the sympathy of the civilized world, for we shall fight for the freedom of the seas; to protect the lives of citizens of all countries from butchery without trial; to maintain the sacredness of international law and treaty obligations, and our triumph will strike down the last vestige of human slavery in the civilized world. Yet our government trembles and hesitates between such a war and a dishonorable peace.

NEW VERSION OF AN OLD PLAY.—Sheridan Knowles wrote the play of "Virginius." It will be no child's play, but rather a heroic tragedy, when the curtain rises on Uncle Sam's version of certain Spanish acts in the recent spectacle of the "Capture of the Virginius, or the Slaughter-House Butchery at Santiago de Cuba."

THE ICE BLOCKADE OF OUR CANALS.—Our State canals are locked up by the frost for the winter a fortnight earlier than last year, arresting the passage to the seaboard of millions of bushels of grain and thousands of tons of other Western products. These masses of freight must therefore be transferred to the railways or held over in the boats till the reopening of our canal navigation in the spring. In either event heavy losses will fall upon the shippers, and, to make the matter worse, the railways will no doubt, as usual, promptly adopt their winter schedule of increased freight charges, to the prejudice of producers and consumers. Nor is it a secondary evil resulting from this early winter embargo upon our canals that from forty to fifty thousand persons are by it thrown out of employment. There never was such an opportunity for volunteers for Cuba.

WILL THE PRESIDENT WAIT FOR CONGRESS?—It is reported that an extension of time has been or will be granted the Spanish government for an answer to the ultimatum of President Grant in regard to the Spanish outrages connected with the seizure of the Virginius, and that the time may extend to the meeting of Congress (first of December). When the British government, during our late civil war, demanded the delivery of Mason and Slidell, taken by one of our naval cruisers from a British ship on the high seas, seven days were allowed for an answer. With this example of reparation before him President Grant should be encouraged to act as promptly with Spain.

THE GERMAN MEETING.—Read the proceedings of the mass meeting of our German citizens last night on Spain and Cuba. The Germans have learned how to keep watch on the Rhine, and they speak as men having authority in such important questions as national rights, dignity and honor.

The United States Navy—Should We Continue To Be an Inland Power?

The Western man can now observe the fruits of his legislation as a patriot. The country is brought to the bitterest humiliation, and the administration is compelled to adopt a timorous and time-serving diplomacy in lieu of healthy broadsides from iron ships. Does any one suppose that a British Cabinet would have permitted an English vessel to be seized on the high seas, then to be convoyed into a seaport whose filthy terraces are inhabited by the *canaille* of the tropics, the Captain, crew and passengers told off according to the routine of Spanish etiquette and shot by scores, and carted away after the populace had, like vultures, preyed upon and mangled the mutilated dead? And if there ever were a British Ministry who would say, "We forgive you this time; please do not do it again," could one be found who would condone the offence after that British vessel had been sent to Havana as an empty bottom—a trophy to a gay capital and a jubilant population? Or, having been meek under all these eccentricities, would a body of British statesmen dare to say to the offending Power. "Take your time; consider the case. We wish an amicable settlement?" And would that same conclave permit their diplomatic representative to be snubbed, his house to be the scene of an angry rabble, insulting the nation and the flag? This would pass even the method of a stolid Englishman; it would confound amiable, mild-mannered Gladstone and soft and good-natured Granville, and British honor would not resort to correspondence to explain away these slight indelicacies of a friendly Power. Why, then, would Britain be heard? Why would she be respected? Because she has a navy, and in having a navy she has the respect of the world. We in the United States have no navy, and we have not the respect of the world. But what does that matter to the Western member of Congress. He can fill the halls of Congress with echoes of "The Great Northwestern Empire," "The Valley of the Mississippi" and "Trade to Europe via the Gulf of Mexico." The Western member thinks we must live within ourselves. What is commerce to him? What is an affront to the nation? Well, it seems the Western member of Congress does care sometimes. It seems that Senator Morton hurried to Washington to tell the administration it should not trifle with the people, and we find that the Western people are quite as angry about Spain as the Eastern people. In fact, the Western passion for war is stronger than the Eastern clamor; yet the Representatives of the West are to-day guilty for the crippled condition of our navy, for our senility on the sea. We are all familiar with the history of naval legislation. A bill is presented in Congress for a more efficient navy, allowing liberal appropriations for the end in view. The Western member of Congress says to himself, "Oh, this is an Eastern scheme. The Lightning, the Desolation, the Holocaust and the Phœnix, which this Eastern gentleman wishes to build at an expense of several millions of dollars, do not interest our people; they are only for those Eastern protective tariff chaps who wish to spree over the world while we are building Pacific railways and propagating stock. The navy is not our institution; we have nothing to do with the seaboards, and what do we care for shipbuilding? No. Wharves and piers at St. Louis, and the future capital of the nation at Denver, the future capital of the world—there's where the money should go." The navy goes into "ordinary"—very ordinary—and the result is that Mr. Fish has to write despatches to cover the nation's shame. These are plain words, but they speak the sober truth, and the evidence of its emphasis may be seen near the slaughter house wall of Santiago de Cuba.

Now we wish to ask our members of Congress whether they intend to permit the country to remain in this condition of naval decrepitude, even if war does not supervene. Shall "the Great Northwestern Empire" forever condemn us to the punishment we are enduring now? Would it not be the better part of wisdom to legislate upon the ground that without the East the West would be like a subterranean community, destitute of outlets? Would it not be better to say, We will no longer consider the interests of the West, but we will consider those of the nation? We hope that the martyrs of the Virginius, if they have died for no nobler cause, have at least laid down their lives to teach the American people that without a navy we are not a nation.

"ABJECT SURRENDER."—The Mobile *Register* asks, under the heading of "Cuba Americanized"—"Will the government act, or are we to have a disgusting repetition of the disgraceful scenes which preceded invariably the abject surrender of our national rights wherever the United States had not to deal with weak foreign nations or unarmed Indian tribes?"

THE JAIL BREAKING OF SHARKEY, THE MURDERER, is still a mystery, so far as the movements of the escaped murderer are concerned after he jumped off the Bleecker street car passing the Tombs, when he issued from the badly guarded door. Warden Johnson has suspended some of his keepers, and one has been locked up. The two suspected women have also been put under lock and key; but the astute detectives are, as usual, at sea. Let us indulge in the desperate belief that the "confident expectations" of the secret police may be realized, and Sharkey soon again encaged. It would be refreshing for a change.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT MADRID.—The riotous and threatening demonstration by the Madrid mob at the residence of the United States Minister in that city followed close upon the angry interview between General Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and although the government prudently intervened to suppress the outbreak it was no doubt incited by the demands made on behalf of the United States in the Virginius affair. The suspicion arises that the demonstration must have been prompted from official quarters, or it may have been the overexuberance of the delighted rabble who were glorying over the butcheries at Santiago. The United States Minister, is is stated, was about to leave Madrid, but was induced to remain through the efforts of the British Ambassador.

Where Shall We Seek Redress?

If the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs had been a person somewhat more cultivated and less tinctured with the vanity of his countrymen for playing the hidalgo; if he had been moderately informed of the conditions of international relationship in this century and had known rudimentally the laws which govern those relations, now that there are no Spanish armadas and that Charles V. and Don John of Austria have been dead several years, in such a case he would clearly have understood that the right or wrong of the seizure of the Virginius is not to be determined by the principles of Spanish municipal law, and he might have known that in the execution of our citizens by summary process his government had violated its treaty obligations with this country, and was liable to be called to account by us on that fact, if on no other. We have now supposed an intelligence on the part of a Spanish gentleman which would render it very unlikely that he could be a Minister in the present condition of his country; but, this degree of intelligence and culture granted, we may suppose, further, that it is probable he would have recognized that the reclamations of our representative were such as he had a right to make, and that he would have discussed the situation with him as comfortably as two gentlemen can discuss anything in the cold winter weather seated alongside a brass dish full of dead ashes and dying embers. He might thus have come to be convinced that the demands presented by the United States were just, and that the reparation called for was due us, and he might have reported in that sense to a Cabinet Council, and in consequence the Spanish government might have firmly determined to do us justice.

And if he had done all that, if the case we have supposed were a picture of the facts and not a figment of fancy, how much better off should we be than we are? How much nearer should we be to the material reparation we require? Could the government of Spain, though animated by the best possible intentions in our favor, have made its intentions felt in Cuba? Would a decree such as we might desire on all the points of our demand, telegraphed from Madrid to Havana, have been of any more value than was the decree for the restoration of the confiscated property of American citizens or the order that no penalties should be inflicted on the persons taken on the Virginius—a decree and an order which have been scorned and laughed at and trampled in the blood pools near "the slaughter house wall." Our supposition tends to put aside some delusions and to place us face to face with the central fact of the situation as we must meet it, which fact is that we must deal with this subject in Cuba, and not elsewhere. Though Madrid were animated only with the idea of complying with our demands it would be of no avail practically. Though the Spanish Ministry were as complaisant and just as it is arrogant, supercilious, ignorant and insulting we should still be as far from the realization of any adequate satisfaction as we are at the present hour. In this condition our only hope of redress is in such a line of action as will show to the authors of these outrages in Cuba that there is a force behind our demand which must be respected. We must demonstrate that we are no longer to be sent to Madrid in order that we may come home again with a harvest of empty promises.

The Tweed Sentence To-Day.

This morning, if the highly considerate Sheriff redeems his word, William M. Tweed, after settling his business affairs, will appear before Judge Davis for sentence. What that sentence will be interests a great many. The remaining friends of Tweed console themselves with the hope that the ideal municipal burglar will not have to wear the convict's garb for more than a year, and not have to part with more than two hundred and fifty dollars from the proceeds of his daring frauds. The question whether or not a separate sentence shall be passed for each offence in the indictment is to be argued to-day by the opposing counsel, and His Honor will then decide whether the trial has been a big cry of indignation and little wool of punishment or otherwise. We know that to the ordinary citizen a year's consorting with convicts, as a fellow convict, is as much to be dreaded as any increase of that term; but to a man deadened to loss of honor as Tweed every hour of a sentence is worth fighting. Macrobius, the Roman, wished "to cancel at three score a life of fame," because "life is ended when our honor ends;" but Tweed and those who admire him are not so nice. But the pity cry of such as these appeals to no feeling which justice can respect. Perhaps, when the sentence which the case imperatively demands has been passed, we may hear something concerning the document which was handed at the beginning of the trial by the prisoner's counsel to the presiding Judge. It has been hinted round that it contained reflections upon the propriety of Judge Davis trying the case, and if it comes within the scope of a contempt of Court we may hope to hear something concerning it. The unanimous approval by the honest public of the verdict reached in this case is encouraging to Judge and jury, and justice to the end is now demanded. The only things which can stay sentence are the failure of Tweed to appear when called for or the issue of a stay of proceedings covering an arrest of judgment by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Which is the more likely?

BRAINS IN THE NAVY.—We are sure to have brains in the navy so long as we have one good "Braine" commanding one of our war ships.

Irving and the Nathan Murder.

The written statement of John T. Irving, the self-confessed accomplice in the murder of Benjamin Nathan, which we publish elsewhere, will again revive recollection of this most atrocious homicide and the efforts made to discover its guilty perpetrators. With that degree of circumstantiality are the particulars of the story given as to justify almost a belief that, after all, there may be something in it, although the police officials and the District Attorney have seen fit, in the absence of corroborative proofs, to disregard it, as being only the subtle strategy of a bold, bad man to shield himself from punishment for lesser crimes. According to Irving's story two persons besides himself were the criminal conspirators—one Daniel Kelly and Caleb Gunnion. Kelly, he says, killed Nathan and perpetrated the robbery while he and Gunnion were lying in wait in the cellar. He then tells how they escaped from the house, and how the booty—some six thousand dollars in bonds and two hundred and seventy-three dollars in money—was subsequently divided between them. A description is also given of entries in Mr. Nathan's memorandum book, which he claims to have now in his possession, and it is told where the "dog"—that sole clew left for the police to work upon—came from. Kelly and Gunnion, it is added, are both now in State Prison. And such, briefly told, is the last new chapter in this terrible tragedy. It would be strange if, after all, the final unearthing of this crime, that has so long baffled the sharpest detective skill, should come through this man Irving. There have been stranger things than this.

FIRST GUN FROM WEST VIRGINIA.—A resolution has been passed by both houses of the West Virginia Legislature urging the recognition of the independence of the island of Cuba. This is a step in advance of belligerent rights, but it marks the advance in public opinion under the pressure of recent events. Under such conditions peace may still be desirable, but it may be purchased too dearly by the administration if it shall fail to give us "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Reuben Hitchcock, of Ohio, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain Moodie, of the steamship Cuba, is staying at the New York Hotel.

Congressman J. W. Nesmith, of Oregon, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

State Senator H. L. Swords, of Louisiana, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General H. W. Wessells, United States Army, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

A patent was granted to ex-President Andrew Johnson yesterday for a combination plane.

Congressman James G. Blaine, of Maine, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Reuben E. Fenton arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from his home in Jamestown.

General Albert J. Myer, Chief of the Signal Service, United States Army, is quartered at the Windsor Hotel.

General N. A. Miles, United States Army, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. He will probably soon be miles away in Cuba.

Yeong Ping Yu, a member of the Chinese Commission sent to this country to examine our educational system, arrived at the Sturtevant House yesterday.

Charles P. Kimball, who led the forlorn hope as democratic candidate for Governor of Maine at the last State election, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A learned doctor in Iowa has given his opinion that tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as its tendency is to kill off all the foolish girls and leave the wise ones to grow into women.

Eleven ladies were elected as school superintendents in Illinois at the last county elections. But a Miss Duncan and a Mrs. Decker were unsuccessful for a similar office in Jackson county. The latter lady will probably go into the canvass next year as a "three decker" and sink all opposition.

The McKeesport (Pa.) *Times* thinks it not improbable that Judge McKennan, now presiding over the United States District Court at Pittsburg, will be appointed by President Grant as Chief Justice of the United States Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Chase.

Captain Speedy, a British officer who distinguished himself in the Abyssinian campaign, has entered the service of the Rajah of Larut, and is to receive a salary of £1,000 per month. Until lately Captain Speedy was the tutor of Prince Alamayu, son of the late King Theodorus of Abyssinia.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 21, 1873.

M. M. Gambetta and Jules Favre appeared as witnesses to-day in the Bazaine trial.

There was a crowded audience, and the testimony was listened to with the deepest attention.

M. Favre gave an account of his interviews with Bismarck, and declared that the latter told him that he had reason to believe that Marshal Bazaine would not recognize the government of September.

The statement caused a profound sensation in the court room.

OBITUARY.

James Linen.

James Linen, the popular American poet, died at the residence of his friend, William Gibson, in this city, on Thursday, the 20th inst. His remains will be interred from Beekman place, East Fiftieth street, to-day. Mr. Linen was about 65 years of age. He was born in Scotland, and was a man of great natural genius and fine poetic talent. His demise will be greatly regretted by a wide circle of friends, both here and in California, where he resided previous to his return to the Empire State.

Charles Livingstone.

Charles Livingstone, brother of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, died at the hour of five o'clock this morning (22d instant) as announced by cable telegram from London. He was devotedly attached to his brother and deeply and fondly interested in the search expeditions for his recovery.

THE LAST GAMES OF THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1873.

The concluding games of the billiard tournament, being the tie between Garnier and Ubassy for the first prize, and that between Joseph Dion and Daly for the fourth prize, were played to-night. The attendance of spectators was the largest of any time during the tournament and was attracted by the game between the champion of America and the great French expert. The game between Dion and Daly was played first and resulted in an easy victory for Daly, in the 4th inning the score standing:—Daly, 400, and Dion, 236. The winner's average was 9 22-42. The largest runs were:—Daly, 49, 41, 61; Dion, 66 and 42.

The game between Ubassy and Garnier began at a quarter past ten o'clock. Ubassy had the call on betting at slight odds. Both contestants appeared a little anxious and played with some nervousness at the start, each missing a number of easy shots and neither making any notable runs in the first hundred points. Ubassy turned the first string 60 points ahead with a run of 33.

THE LATEST ACCIDENT ON THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

The friends of Charles A. Gernin, who has just died in consequence of injuries which he sustained on the Third Avenue Railroad, are anxious that passengers who witnessed the occurrence of the accident will give all the information they can concerning it to the Coroner, by calling at No. 213 East Fifty-first street at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so that a full investigation may be made relative to the sad affair.

STEAM BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.

Experiments by the Government Commissioners to-day were made on a double rivited iron boiler, which was subjected to a pressure of 360 pounds, but in consequence of the packing not standing the steam experiment was abandoned. The tests will be resumed to-morrow, and will probably be concluded on Tuesday next.

SYMPATHY WITH THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1873.

A mass meeting of Irish citizens was held to-night, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Ireland's imprisoned patriots. A number of addresses were delivered and resolutions, in accordance with the object of the meeting, were adopted. A telegram will be sent to the mass meeting to be held in Dublin on Sunday next.

CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Press Opinion of the Consequences of the Virginius Case.

Conciliation and Peace Recommended, with Due Preparation for Fighting.

Friendly Interposition of the British Minister in Madrid.

The Spanish Navy on the Cuban Coast To Be Reinforced from Spain.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Protracted and Important Meeting of the Cabinet.

The Question of the Nationality of the Virginius.

THE FEELING IN CUBA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Press Opinions on the Virginius Case—War Deprecated, but Due Preparation Recommended.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Havana:—

HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1873.

The *Diario* newspaper of this city, speaking editorially of the Virginius case, says:—"We do not consider it within the limits of justice, reason or public convenience that an international collision should occur on the subject of the capture of the Virginius. Its legal consequences should take place. If so our wish is that, as Carthage and Numantia were admired by Saguntum and Rome, so should Spanish Cuba be admired in the American hemisphere."

The *Voz de Cuba* believes that the question can be settled diplomatically. Nevertheless, it rejoices in the activity of the artillery and engineer corps in repairing the forts, which within a short time will be in a perfect condition.

Santiago Has No News.

HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1873.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba to November 16 have been received. They represent that nothing of importance has occurred there since the 12th, except the departure of the Virginius for Havana, escorted by the Tornado and Isabel la Catolica.

NEWS FROM MADRID.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Diplomatic Agency for the Prevention of a Rupture of Relations—The Spanish Iron-clad Navy Likely to be Strengthened.

MADRID, Nov. 21, 1873.

The *Politica* (newspaper) says that in consequence of steps taken by Mr. Layard, the British Minister, General Sickles has suspended preparations which he had been making for his departure from Madrid.

It is rumored that the insurgents of Cartagena intend to surrender. This would release the vessels now in their possession, and render the whole iron-clad fleet available in case of trouble with the United States.

WAR FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Rumored Assassination of Sickles—Our Demands on Spain—How the Cabinet and Congress Feel Toward a War—The Question Reviewed in a Monetary Aspect—Position of the Departments—War Vessels.

The war feeling in Washington, which has flagged for a day or two, has been sensibly revived by the news from Madrid and the publication of further details of the vicious cruelties attending the executions at Santiago and the shameless rejoicings of the Spanish element in Cuba. The assurances of the State Department that the situation has never been more pacific and the outlook more promising can scarcely be credited when our Minister to Spain has been

MOBBED, HIS LIFE THREATENED AND HIMSELF SNUBBED

by a Spanish Cabinet Minister. The people here, whose influence upon our national policy is a power that cannot be despised because it is not directly seen, take direct issue with Secretary Fish both on his facts and his conclusions. They argue that no situation can be rightfully called pacific when two angry nations confront each other with a war of words that threatens to end in blows, in spite of the efforts of the two governments to avoid the quarrel. It cannot be doubted that

THE OUTLOOK IS FAR DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IT WAS A WEEK AGO,

when it was thought that the shocking haste and cruelty with which the victims of the Virginius had been hurried to death might have revolted even the Spaniards. As Mr. Fish has never pretended to hope for redress unless the Castelar government, contrary to all appearances, were able to afford it to a degree that would satisfy the popular sentiment of this country, he is

ACCUSED NOW OF A BLIND CREDULITY

in pretending to believe in an honorable solution without war, when it is manifest that the Spanish government cannot move a step towards conciliation without endangering its existence at the hands of its own supporters, to say nothing of the factions that are awaiting their opportunity to tear it in pieces on any pretext whatever, and cannot want a better rallying cry for mischief than the one that Castelar is truckling to the United States.

THE ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY HERE

are divided into those who support the State Department, those who would be content with ample reparation for the last outrage and those who think there ought to be no settlement that did not put at rest every pending question with Spain and end the possibility of further cruelties and complications by setting the slaves at liberty and giving the Cubans the control of their own lives and liberty.

Since noon to-day

THE STORY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF MINISTER SICKLES

has been current in Washington. It was the subject of excited comment. Who originated it? Where it came from no one seemed to know. Telegrams came from New York asking if the State Department had any information, and here the officials were asking how such news reached New York. Persons who had heard of it for the first time anxiously inquired if it had been confirmed, for since

THE MINISTER'S TELEGRAM,

stating that a mob had made ugly demonstrations in front of the Legation the community here was ready to believe anything. The Cabinet was in session, when about three o'clock the story was repeated and word sent to the President. Secretary Belknap sent a note to the operator at the War Department if there had been any confirmation of the report, and was informed that it had not been confirmed. But that such a crime is not wholly unexpected it would be useless to deny. Two of our naval vessels will be ordered to remain in the vicinity of Cadiz.

THE REPORTED UNITY OF THE CABINET

only goes so far as to wait the shortest reasonable time for the Spanish government to say what it is willing to do in ample satisfaction of our injuries and afford it an opportunity to execute its promises. Even this amount of unity is passive in some of the members, whose names it would be a breach of confidence to publish at this time.

HOW THE DEPARTMENTS STAND.

The Treasury Department is conservative only in the interest of the funding scheme and the speedy resumption of reductions in the public debt. War loans would necessarily stop the funding of the existing debt into five per cent bonds and largely increase the six per cents, while the acquisition of Cuba would virtually destroy the customs revenue from sugar and tobacco. The War Department being already well prepared for hostilities, and having no financial anxieties, is less conservative than the Treasury and the Navy Department, is putting out all its power and energy either to prepare for war or to enter into actual collision with Spain. Secretary Delano, of the Interior, has never concealed his full adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and keeps silent now only from motives of propriety. The Attorney General has always been counted among the friends of free Cuba and is not suspected by his intimate friends to have been converted to the opposite side by the events of the last fortnight. Postmaster General Creswell has been so absorbed in his own department for two years past that few know exactly where he stands to-day. But it is admitted on all sides that

THE SENTIMENT OF CONGRESS,

when it shall assemble, will decide the issue, especially now that the chances of deciding it by diplomatic action are lessening. What that sentiment is likely to be has been foreshadowed in these despatches. Except the indications of conservative action among the New England delegations, out of regard to their manufacturing interests, the tones of those Senators and members who have spoken are unequivocally warlike. The Western and Southern members are for extreme measures, and they do not perceive any special interests in their sections that a war with Spain, in which they assume the duration would be short and the result certain, would injure. The Middle State members, although not yet arrived in considerable number, are disposed towards a warlike settlement, and few public men of any station doubt that, if the matter is thrown into Congress by the failure or delay of the efforts now making by the administration, a good round majority of each House would support the strongest propositions for action. Much comment has arisen upon what are understood to be

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

proposed by our government through Minister Sickles, and the opinion is generally expressed that if we will accept nothing less than a ceremonious restoration of the Virginius to our control it is useless to expect that the Spanish government will voluntarily agree to our terms, or that the Casino at Havana will permit what they will be certain to stigmatize as a studied humiliation. As for the abolition of slavery it is thought absurd that the slaveowners will allow themselves to be stripped of their slaves without opposing the efforts of their own government and ours to the last extremity.

GROWING PROPORTIONS OF THE NAVY.

Whatever may be the opinion of the Secretary of State respecting the final disposition of the Virginius matter the Secretary of the Navy proceeds on the assumption that whether it be peace or war the navy must be put on a war footing, either to enforce our demands or defend our honor. To-day orders were issued to have the iron-clads Jason, Passaic, Lehigh and Nantucket, each carrying two guns, and laid up at League Island, made ready for sea with the utmost despatch. The Saugus, Manhattan and Mahopac are already in commission, and the Dictator, Terror, Canonicus, Wyandot, Nahant, Ajax and Roanoke are being fitted as rapidly as possible. Further orders will be issued to-morrow to proceed with work on other iron-clads at League Island. The light draught iron-clads at New Orleans are all in good order and will be fitted for service. The object now is to fit out such vessels as can be got to sea most expeditiously. Every bureau of the Navy Department is working in the war feeling, and the long list of officers ordered to-day has not been equalled since the rebellion. It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy to-day cabled orders to Rear Admiral Case, commanding our European squadron, to order the immediate return to the United States of the Congress, carrying sixteen guns, and proceed with his flagship, the Wabash, carrying forty-five guns, to Key West and await further instructions. The boat recently purchased in New York is the well-known tug America, both fast and powerful, and her name has been changed to "Despatch." She will not be burdened with heavy armament, as that would interfere with her speed. She is reported as capable of making sixteen knots an hour, and the service she is to perform will be to carry despatches to any part of the Cuban waters. Other despatch boats will be fitted out to run between Key West and Havana, Norfolk and Key West and Washington and Norfolk.

THE RECORD OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following description of the steamer Virginius, as recorded in the American and foreign shipping list in 1872:—Sidewheel steamer, schooner rigged, 461 tons burden; home port, New York; built at Glasgow in 1864 of iron; two oscillating engines, two boilers; nine feet draught.

War Rumors—The Legitimate Rights of the Virginius—The President Calm, but Earnest—Spain Getting Alarmed—The Public in Possession of all Essential Facts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1873.

More excitement than heretofore has prevailed to-day consequent on the latest intelligence from Madrid, and the probabilities of war with Spain were freely discussed. All kinds of rumors were in circulation adding to the widespread excitement and causing numerous inquiries at official quarters as to their truth, if only to get assurances that the government was without official advices confirming them.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

is making earnest inquiry for information to be forwarded to Minister Sickles as to the legitimate rights of the Virginius to all the privileges and protection guaranteed to an American vessel on the high seas. The subject has been thoroughly investigated in the navigation division of the Treasury Department. There is no reason to believe that any irregularity exists in the registry papers of that vessel. This fact has been communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, and was one of the subjects that received attention at the Cabinet meeting to-day, Mr. Richardson producing the copies of papers and records of his department concerning her.

THE CABINET SESSION

was opened precisely at noon—an unusual occurrence, as it is generally half-past twelve or one o'clock before all the members arrive—and remained in session, with every member in attendance, until four o'clock, being the longest session ever held under President Grant's administration. Upon the adjournment it was remarked that the meeting had been one of the most important ever held, a member stating that the whole time had been occupied upon the Virginius matter and its attending complications. Cabinet officers are still careful not to permit a word to escape them as to the conclusions reached, either at this or the two preceding meetings. It can, however, be stated, in speaking of the public sentiment in Spain, as being of a violent and unfriendly character towards the American Legation; that

THIS FEELING IN SPAIN IS BRUTAL AND UNREASONABLE,

and it really seemed that a Ministry could not stand which would grant what is reasonable. The government is without advices confirmatory of the reports that the social relations between our representative at Madrid and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs had been interrupted. Regarding the rumors of further violence against the Legation and Minister Sickles personally, which were in active circulation to-day, it can be authoritatively stated that no reports of that character are confirmed by official despatches.

THE PRESIDENT,

in conversing upon the subject of our relations with Spain, is free from anything like passion, his manner being calm, but, at the same time, indicative of earnestness. He is evidently in full accord with the general sentiment of the country; but will do nothing that will, even by implication, place the United States as in the wrong before the world. While the United States sympathizes with Spain in her efforts to establish a republican form of government and will give all possible moral support in that direction, this movement on her part will not serve in the least degree to restrain our government from exacting the full measure of redress for pending grievances and protecting all interests covered by the national flag. It was said by a well known Senator to-night, after a conversation with the President, that

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS SOME ALARM,

not wishing to provoke hostilities with this government; that all Americans may rest assured the proper measures will be taken to guard against possible or probable repetitions of outrage, either by Spanish or Cuban authority, and, further, that the President will submit the whole matter to Congress for their advice and direction; and it can be added, the information having been received from a high official source, nothing has been received by the government essentially different from the news published in the newspapers with reference to Spanish or Cuban affairs, and when Congress meets there is no doubt that the public will be satisfied that prudence, combined with a due regard to our national honor, has been observed by the Executive Department of the government.

Secretary Fish Says the Unofficial Reports from Spain Are Exaggerated—The Mob in Front of the American Legation at Madrid Promptly Dispersed—The Castelar Government Anxious for Friendly Relations—Return of the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1873.

Despatches received by the Secretary of State do not fully confirm the special telegrams from Madrid in regard to the situation there. There have been demonstrations against Minister Sickles, but the Secretary is of the opinion that the specials are somewhat exaggerated. A mob which collected in front of the American Legation was promptly dispersed by the government, and there is no doubt here in official circles but that the authorities at Madrid are fully capable of preventing any outbreak. The position of Minister Sickles is very uncomfortable, but it is not believed that any violence will be offered, as Mr. Sickles telegraphs that the Spanish officials are equal to any emergency. Minister Sickles is hourly in communication with the State Department, and his despatches indicate the existence of a very strong feeling against the United States. Mr. Fish submitted a number of telegrams from Minister Sickles to the Cabinet meeting to-day, and the session was probably one of the most interesting and serious meetings since the commencement of the present complications. The members of the Cabinet this morning seem to be very serious in their demeanor, and there appears to be a more extended discussion in all places as to the probabilities of war than has yet been noticed. At the same time, so far as has yet been made known, the official advices from Spain have not varied in the assertions of the honesty of the intention of the Castelar government to preserve friendly relations and to command calmness and dignity during the progress of the negotiations. The excitement of the populace at Madrid does not seem to be shared by the government there, as is evidenced by the expressed opinion of the Secretary of State here that there is an exaggeration in the unofficial reports, and the assertions of Mr. Sickles that the Spanish government is able to suppress, and has suppressed, hostile indications against the American Legation at Madrid.

OFFICERS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to this city this morning, and was at the department at a very early hour. A large number of naval officers have been ordered to duty to-day to the ships of heavy ordnance now being fitted out for immediate active service. A naval recruiting office has been ordered to be opened at New Orleans. The Navy Department has received up to this time 150 applications for service under the government, in case of trouble, from ex-volunteer officers of the navy, and applications are constantly being received, the reply being that they will be duly considered should the occasion arise for such action.

REPARATION OR WAR.

Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, had an extended interview with President Grant this morning. In a subsequent conversation he stated that if Spain refused or was unable to make proper reparation he believed Congress would authorize a declaration of war.

Comments of Naval Officers—Twenty Powerful Vessels in Cuban Waters Within Twenty Days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1873.

Prominent naval officers in this city, commenting upon the great activity in preparing vessels for sea, say that within 30 days there will be in Cuban waters at least 20 of the most powerful vessels in the United States service. Secretary Robeson had early interviews to-day with the bureau officers of the Navy Department, in which he reiterated his instructions that the various divisions of the naval service shall exert their utmost efforts that all vessels being prepared for sea shall be in first class order in every respect at an early period for active service. The government has purchased a small steamer called the Despatch, to which officers have been ordered to-day. This vessel will be used for the purpose of carrying mails and despatches between the North Atlantic fleet and our ports along the Southern coast, from Charleston to Key West.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Three Thousand Men at Work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard—The Captain of the Colorado—The Departure of the Steam Yacht America—Spanish Opinions—French Courtesy—Officers Under Orders.

The warlike notes of preparation resound throughout the length and breadth of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the music of the day echoes through the night, and the concert of patriotic sound is ceaseless. Even Sunday will be occupied with the work in hand, as expedition is regarded as of paramount importance at this juncture. The total force now employed is not less than 3,000, and this number will be increased largely next week. There is ample room for the employment of 6,000 men in the Navy Yard.

THE COLORADO.

This noble steam frigate, which stands at the head of the list, the finest of the first class vessels of the navy, has all her topmasts up, and riggers are making taut her stays, braces and ratlines with such rapidity that ere the lapse of another week she will present the appearance of being well advanced for commission. Her commander will be the present executive officer of this station, Captain George M. Ransom, who yesterday received orders from Washington assigning him to take command, on December 1, as soon as his relief, Captain R. W. Shufeldt, reports for duty.

CAPTAIN RANSOM,

who is a hale, hearty, fine looking naval hero, 53 years of age, has served his country for 35 years, and is regarded as one of the most active and able commanders in the navy. All through the war he served with Admiral Farragut in the Mississippi fleet, having command of the Kinoe, Grand Gulf, Mercedita and two other war vessels at different intervals. He was also present at the taking of New Orleans and accompanied the Admiral to Vicksburg. Subsequently he was assigned to the responsible duty of settling up the affairs of the Eastern Gulf squadron, relieving Admiral Stribling at the time when the two divisions—Eastern and Western—were consolidated. The Commodores may feel a little jealous over this distinguished mark of special regard vouchsafed Captain Ransom, but those who are familiar with the splendid record of the Captain and the remarkable energy and ability displayed by him during the present crisis in preparing the vessels at this station will concede the point that the honor is well deserved, and should the opportunity present itself the Colorado's commander will secure high ransom for the flag. The

MINNESOTA,

forty-three guns, cannot be made ready for sea before January 1, 1874. She will be commanded by Commodore Rodgers, and will be a divisional flagship. There are no orders at hand to fit out the Nipsic, which is remarkable, under the circumstances, as she is well adapted for service. It is not true that the flagship of Admiral Rowan, the Frolic, has gone out of commission. She will continue to fly the blue pennant in our harbor as usual.

The Tigress is discharging her stores at the dock in the upper end of the yard. The work on the new torpedo boat is being pushed forward with all despatch. There is a large force at work on the Florida.

THE STEAM YACHT AMERICA.

As was stated in the HERALD of yesterday, "Uncle Sam" is looking through the mercantile marine and yachting fleets for vessels to aid him in carrying on the war. Commerce on the seas not being very brisk just now, many shipowners are willing, it is asserted, to assist the government by chartering their vessels for transports, and several contracts are now pending. The steam yacht America has been chartered, and will be used as a despatch boat for the fleet in Cuban waters. She sailed from this port yesterday, under command of Captain Ralph Chandler, for the Gosport Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. The America is barely six months old, and was built by Henry Steers, the well known shipbuilder of Greenpoint, for Henry N. Smith, the well known stock operator, and partner of Fisk & Gould. The vessel was built for a pleasure yacht, and is one of the largest of her class. Her lines are upon the most approved models, and her interior decorations and fitting up extremely elegant. In a word, she is a perfect bijou of a craft, and the officer in command of her will have a vessel fit for a lady's boudoir. She is considered one of the fastest of the American steam yachts.

Captain Chandler will return to his post, that of assistant executive at this station, as soon as his successor is designated. He will doubtless be assigned to the command of the splendid monitor Dictator, which is now on her way to the Brooklyn Yard, where she is expected to arrive, for repairs, this evening.

ARAPILES.

This vessel, in which the Spaniards take so much pride, is still an object of interest as she lies in the dry dock at the Navy Yard. Hundreds of people walk about the dock and stare curiously at the great iron sides of the ship and the shivering marines, who patrol the gangway to guard their crew, several of whom have deserted within the past few weeks. She will be ready to leave in about two weeks, her destination being Cuba. Her iron plating is four inches in thickness above the water line and three and a half inches beneath. The officers of the Arapiles regret that there should be so much feeling among the people over the "Virginius affair," but are satisfied that there will be no fighting when the American government is in possession of all the facts in the case. As to the assault upon Minister Sickles, they say that it was only the ignorant rabble who took part in that disgraceful affair, and that the troops soon drove them off.

FRENCH COURTESY.

About half-past three o'clock the Captain of the steam gunboat of the French Republic, the D'Estange, Lieutenant Commander Humann, visited the lyceum at the Navy Yard and paid his respects to Admiral Rowan, with whom he had quite a lengthy interview.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The following changes have been ordered among officers at this station:—Lieutenant Commander Wheeler, executive officer of the receiving ship Vermont, has been ordered to the Juniata, and will take passage on the Powhatan, which leaves Philadelphia to-day; Second Assistant Engineer Slousson, Gunner E. J. Waugh and Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy, have been ordered to the Colorado.

Orders Issued Yesterday by the Navy Department—Officering the Men-of-War for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1873.

The following naval orders were issued to-day:—

Lieutenant Commander E. C. Meriman has been ordered to the Colorado as executive on the 26th inst.

Lieutenants Richard Wainwright and Lewis A. Kingsley, to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipments, &c., for special duty.

Ensign John B. Collins, to recruiting duty at New Orleans.

Paymaster Frank C. Cosby, to the Franklin.

First Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, to the steamer Dictator.

Second Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon to the iron-clad Ajax.

Captain R. W. Shufeldt, from duty as member of the Examining Board at Annapolis and ordered as executive at the Brooklyn Navy Yard December 1.

Captain George M. Ranson, from duty as executive of the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the Colorado.

Captain Simpson, from the command of the Torpedo station December 1 and ordered to the command of the Franklin.

Captain William W. Truxton, from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Boston Navy Yard on December 11 and ordered to the command of the Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Commander Frederick Rodgers, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the Despatch.

Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, from special duty and ordered to the Brooklyn as executive officer.

Lieutenant Commander William K. Wheeler, from the Vermont and ordered to take passage on the Powhatan, and, on falling in with the Juniata, to report for duty on board as executive officer.

Lieutenant Commander George W. Armentrout from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieutenant Henry W. Lyon, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieutenant Richard W. Cutts, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Franklin.

Chief Engineer J. T. Finney, from special duty at Newburg, ordered to the Colorado.

Chief Engineer Kiersted, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Franklin.

Chief Engineer John Johnson, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Brooklyn.

First Assistant Engineer W. H. Harris, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Despatch.

First Assistant Engineer E. T. Phillips, from League Island and ordered to the Brooklyn.

First Assistant Engineer R. S. Bennett, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the Dictator.

First Assistant Engineer John B. Carpenter, from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Ajax.

Second Assistant A. B. Bates, from League Island and ordered to the Dictator.

Second Assistant H. L. Slosson, from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Colorado.

Second Assistant George Cowie, Jr., from the Mahopac, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for assignment to other duty.

Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy, from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Colorado.

Gunner E. J. Waugh, from the Vermont and ordered to the Colorado.

Lieutenant Commander Horace Elmer, from the naval station at League Island and ordered to the Powhatan.

The officers ordered to the Franklin will report on the 4th of December.

Sailing of the Ossipee from Norfolk—The Monitor Mahopac in Tow.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 21, 1873.

The United States steamer Ossipee is coaled. She leaves to-morrow and will take in tow the monitor Mahopac. This vessel will have finished her repairs and will drop down to Fort Norfolk in the morning to take in ammunition and stores, previous to sailing for Cuban waters.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Her officers are:—

Lieutenant Commander James O'Kane, commanding.

Lieutenant C. F. Clark, Executive Officer.

Lieutenant W. T. Buck, Navigator.

Lieutenants—Joseph E. Jones and C. A. Stone.

Charles E. Brown, Master.

First Assistant Engineers—A. J. Kenyon and J. H. Chaman; Second Assistant Engineer, George Corrie.

Assistant Paymaster, John Sullivan.

Assistant Surgeon—Holmes E. Wickoff.

Captain's Clerk, J. F. Freeman.

Her sailing orders are expected to-morrow.

THE WAR FEELING IN NEWARK.

Enthusiastic Welcome to General Sherman—3,000 Veterans and 10,000 Civilians Receive Him Warmly.

In Newark yesterday even the panicky hard times were forgotten as a subject of general discussion and the thoughts of all citizens were riveted on the Cuban question. The highly important and no less startling news contained in the HERALD's special despatches from Madrid created intense excitement, and not a few, because they failed to find the news in any other metropolitan newspaper, expressed doubts as to its authenticity, while the mass of the people agreed that that was the very reason why the news was to be relied upon. The reported ultimatum of the United States government, embracing five points, viz.:—Surrender of the Virginius, release of all surviving prisoners, money indemnity for the heirs of all those killed, the punishment of Burriel and his assistant butchers and the abolishment of slavery, was hailed on all sides as an assurance that the administration at last meant business and had finally made up its mind to brook no longer the insults and outrages of Spaniards in Cuba. The war fever runs high in Newark, and popular feeling would approve the extremest action on the part of the government. The less frothy and more thoughtful element consider that now the government should hesitate no longer, but at once proceed to indemnify itself by a movement on Cuba with land and water forces, take forcible possession of the Virginius wherever found, as also of Burriel and company, before Spain has time to increase her land or naval forces in Cuba. Then, if Spain so desires, let her have all the war she wants. Nowhere, except in extreme administration circles, is it thought creditable, courageous or advisible for the government to wait till Congress opens and can assume the responsibility.

THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, helped to heighten the war feeling, especially as about 3,000 veterans and other militia in plain clothes gathered at the depot to give him a rousing cheer and welcome. Many of the boys marched with "Old Tecumseh" "down to the sea," and vowed nothing would give them greater satisfaction than to march with him again, even through the gem of the Antilles. The General was accompanied by Colonel Audenried of his staff, and was driven through the main streets, amid the cheers of the populace, to the residence of Mr. George A. Halsey. Here he

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

"A Sad Sight to Behold."—Some Four weeks since a man, or rather a walking skeleton, came into CRITTINTON'S Patent Medicine Depot, No. 7 Sixth avenue, completely exhausted, just riding from Fourteenth street, Ninth avenue. He took a chair, and after regaining sufficient strength, informed Mr. Crittenton that he had been given up by his physicians, to die, from what they termed to be a severe case of consumption—one lung being entirely gone and the other more or less affected. He says, "Mr. Crittenton, will your article, which I have seen advertised (meaning HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR), cure, or give me relief?" I gravely informed him it was a bad case, and one which I was afraid had run too long; but advised him to try one bottle, as it certainly could do him no harm, and see the effect; explaining, at the same time that the Honey and Horehound soothed and scattered all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm cleansed and cleared the throat and air passages leading to the lungs and that the additional ingredients kedt the organs cool, moist and in healthy action. He took my advice, bought the bottle and went away. On Saturday, November 15, he again came into the store, with a light step and smiling countenance; stated that he used the first bottle and found so much relief that he felt encouraged, and, at different times since, he sent for seven more bottles, which he had used, and believed himself permanently cured; said he should recommend it to all of his friends and acquaintances, which, as he said, were many, as he was a man of wealth and influence. The price of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is only 50 cents a bottle. Thus you will see this gentleman was cured for $4 after paying hundreds of dollars to physicians. Sold at all drug stores at 50 cents and $1. Large size much the cheapest to buy. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure toothache in one minute. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents.

A.—
SPLENDID AND UNPARALLELED TRIUMPHS
of the
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
New York,
over 81 competitors,
at the
World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, &c.

1. The Knight's Cross of the Imperial Austrian Order of "Francis Joseph I.," conferred by His Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria upon the Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of sewing machine industry.

2. The Grand Diploma of Honor, recommended by the International Jury for this sewing machine company only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.

3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their new No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines was awarded to this company. Hence this Vienna award marks progress, not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a Gold Medal, the highest award made at Paris.

4. The Grand Medal for Merit for the development of needle industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.

5. A Grand Medal for Merit for excellence and superiority of cabinet work—the only award of the kind in this section.

6. Medals for several Co-operators of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.

7. The official report, published by the general direction of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the supremacy of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture and position in the sewing machine business.

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONORS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31, 1873.

The Maryland Institute has awarded Wheeler & Wilson the Gold Medal for their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. Other Sewing Machines received nothing.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4, 1873.

At the Georgia State Fair a Silver Medal, the highest and only premium for leather stitching, was awarded to Wheeler & Wilson for samples done on their new No. 6 Sewing Machine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1873.

At the forty-second exhibition of the American Institute of the city of New York the highest premium has been awarded for Wheeler & Wilson's new No. 6 Sewing Machine.

A.—The Mercantile National Bank.

A STATEMENT BY THE BANK EXAMINER.

We learn from the National Bank Examiner, Mr. Meigs, who has been investigating the affairs of the Mercantile National Bank, more particularly in regard to the loans made by the late President, Mr. E. J. Blake, to the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, that but little if any loss will accrue to the institution in this connection. This conclusion Mr. Meigs has arrived at after a close examination, at which he has been constantly engaged during the past three days and nights.

The following is Mr. Meigs' card announcing the result of his investigation:—

"I have gone far enough in my investigation of the assets and liabilities of the Mercantile National Bank to be enabled to express the opinion that, in my judgment, there is nothing in their position that need give the commercial world any uneasiness whatever.
"CHARLES A. MEIGS,
"National Bank Examiner."

A.—For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

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$10 TO $100 INVESTED IN STOCKS OFTEN LEADS to a fortune.—Book "Secret of Success in Wall Street," free. VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall street.

TWEED IN CAPTIVITY.

The "Boss" Still at His Office in Duane Street Winding Up His Affairs.

What Will Be Done in the Event of an Attempted Rescue.

Transfers of Real Estate Made by the "Boss" During the Last Two Years.

Yesterday morning Mr. Tweed came from his Fifth avenue office to the office in Duane street, where he remained all day occupied with his papers. He had no visitors and the premises wore the same quiet look as on the day before. This fact has led many to believe that the story of Tweed's presence in the Duane street office is what is called in detective parlance a "blind." The sceptics are false in their conclusions, for the veritable Tweed is in that iron building in the custody of Deputy Sheriffs Shield, Carroll and Seebacher. This morning, should the orders of the Court be carried into effect, Tweed will be brought into court for sentence. When the sentence of the Court is pronounced Mr. Tweed will be sent to jail, Sheriff Brennan having no more power over the noted criminal except to consign him to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison, which kind office, many hold, should have been performed on Wednesday last.

"HOW LONG WILL HE GET?"

This was the question asked on all sides yesterday. About the answer there is a refreshingly magnificent diversity of opinion. Some hold that the full term the law allows—51 years—is not sufficient for the plunder-bloated convict, while others, with an assurance of intuition, state, in positive terms, that he will get only a year. Should this be the result it would be a flimsy end to the great trial, which thus far has given the greatest satisfaction to the greatest number.

In a conversation with Assistant District Attorney Allen on Thursday last, regarding the probability of Mr. Tweed's sentence, a HERALD reporter learned the following facts regarding the case:—Mr. Allen said that the maximum punishment the law allows is 51 years, and the minimum may be five minutes, it being at the option of the judge. In the ascending scale there is specific regulations, but in the descending there is none. The prevailing opinion among legal men is that Tweed will be sentenced for 15 years in the Penitentiary.

At the Sheriff's Office.

A reporter of the HERALD had a conversation with Order of Arrest Clerk Judson Jarvis yesterday. During the interview Mr. Jarvis stated that Mr. Brennan had the permission of Judge Davis to keep Mr. Tweed in his custody, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary. Mr. Brennan is quite alive to the great responsibility he has assumed and has deputed some of his most trustworthy deputies to take charge of the noted criminal. Mr. Jarvis further stated that Mr. Brennan had no apprehension about Mr. Tweed's safety, and was assured no attempt at rescue would be made on the part of the prisoner's friends. In the event of an attempt to rescue the prisoner the sheriffs in charge of him would be fully justified in shooting him on the spot, without the preparatory hauling down of the flag.

Conveyances of Tweed's Property.

During the past two years—in fact, ever since the effort to overthrow the Ring came like a thunderclap upon the conspirators—W. M. Tweed seems to have felt the insecure position in which he was placed, and began putting his property out of danger by transferring it to others and in some cases selling it. In doing this he seems to have been governed by a feeling that a strong effort would be made to secure possession of the property which he had accumulated, for it will be seen by the record below that in some cases Tweed transferred property valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars for sums ranging as low as $1. It will be seen that these were mainly made to his son, Richard M. Tweed, while the elder son, General W. M. Tweed, Jr., seems to have been forgotten entirely in these transfers. The transfers made to Richard M. Tweed constitute him, in fact, one of the most wealthy owners of real estate in the city, and while many of these transfers to him have been subsequently conveyed to others, apparently to further put them out of the reach of danger, a number still remain in the possession of Richard M. Tweed. At the present date W. M. Tweed, the convict, is absolutely owner of no real estate in this city or county. That which he possessed elsewhere, notably in Greenwich, Conn., has also been transferred. It is singular that none of all this property has been conveyed to William M. Tweed, Jr. The lawyers, Attorney General Barlow and Wheeler H. Peckham, still intend to proceed against Tweed civilly and hope to levy upon the real estate on the plea that it was not properly transferred, and that in fact it did not belong to the grantor when it was conveyed. It is the opinion of lawyers that it has yet to be seen whether these grounds will be good or not in law, as when Tweed tranferred the property he had an undoubted legal right to hold it. In case, however, judgments should be obtained against the ex-Boss the matter of levying against the property spoken of would be an almost interminable difficulty, as in some cases it has since passed through five or six hands, each one of whom would have to be individually proceeded against. It will also be noticed that some transfers of property have been made during this time by several persons in conjunction with Tweed. One piece of property was owned by a copartnership of Tweed, Sweeny, Hugh Smith, Thomas Murphy and Connolly, and was transferred in bulk to one person—undoubtedly a genuine transaction, but curious mainly in the partnership of the men who owned the property which was transferred. These conveyances began about the time of the first trouble, July 1, 1871.

Mike W. Derham then received property sold for $300,000 in the Twenty-second ward. It consisted of nine lots and buildings, near the northwesterly corner of Fifty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, distant 25 feet from Ninth avenue. All this was improved property and unencumbered.

Nov. 21, 1871.—Conveyance of William M. Tweed and Mary Jane, his wife, to Richard M. Tweed, a son af the former, for and in consideration of the natural love and affection they bear and have towards their said son, and also the sum of $1 lawful money.

First—Eighteenth ward, south side of Twenty-third street, 150 feet west from Lexington avenue, 23 feet east along Twenty-third street, 100 feet 5 inches deep.

Second—Twenty-second ward, south side of Forty-second street, 125 feet west from Eighth avenue, 25 feet on Forty-second street, 100 feet deep.

Third—Two parcels of land in the Twenty-second ward, south side of Seventy-fourth street, distant 200 feet east from Eleventh avenue, 25 feet along Seventy-fourth street, 100 feet deep.

Fourth—Twenty-second ward, Seventy-fourth street, 350 feet distant from Eleventh avenue, 50 feet on Seventy-fourth street, 140 feet deep.

Fifth—Twenty-second ward, on Seventy-first street, 105 feet west of Eighth avenue, 25 feet, 100 feet deep.

Sixth—Twenty-first ward, on Fortieth street, 100 feet easterly from southeast corner Madison avenue, 25 feet, 100 feet deep.

Seventh—Fourth ward, two lots on Oliver street, 50 feet from South street, improved, 100 feet deep.

Eighth—Seventeenth ward, buildings on northerly side of Ninth street, 100 feet west of Third avenue, 10 feet long.

Ninth—Sixteenth ward, parcel of land, buildings and improvements on north side of Fifteenth street, 300 feet from northeast corner of Seventh avenue.

Tenth—Twenty-second ward, one lot on Eighty-fourth street, 105 feet east from southeast corner of Ninth avenue.

Eleventh—Twenty-second ward, 102 feet on Eighty-fourth street, 374 feet east from southeast corner of Ninth avenue.

Twelfth—Twelfth ward, 14 lots, 105 feet from Fourth avenue, running easterly along the south side 359 feet, thence along.

Thirteenth—Twelfth ward, two lots, 50 feet from southwest corner of Eighth avenue, along 113th street, running west.

All this property is deeded with entire right, title, interest and dower right for the benefit of Richard M. Tweed and his heirs and assigns forever.

Nov. 1, 1871.—Conveyance by Peter B. Sweeny and Sara A., his wife; W. M. Tweed and Mary Jane, his wife; Thomas Murphy and Mary G., his wife; Hugh Smith, unmarried; Richard B. Connolly and Maria S., his wife, all of New York, parties of the first part, and J. C. Thompson, of Mendham, Morris county, N. J., for the sum of $105,000, seven lots in Sixty-eighth street, 100 feet from Fourth avenue, 175 feet on Sixty-eighth street and 100 feet 5 inches deep, the grantee to pay all taxes for 1871.

Nov. 21, 1871.—William M. and Mary Jane Tweed, for the sum of $1, the following property to Richard M. Tweed, their son:—

First—Nineteenth ward, east side of Third avenue, 165 feet on Sixty-third street and 50 feet 5 inches on Third avenue.

Second—Twenty-second ward, five lots, situated north side of Sixty-third street, 125 feet west from the west side of Eighth avenue, 125 feet on Sixty-third street.

Third—Twenty-second ward, four lots, situated on the north side of Fifty-seventh street, 275 feet west from Ninth avenue, 100 feet thence southerly.

Fourth—Twenty-second ward, two lots, south side of Fifty-eight street, 370 feet west from the corner of Ninth avenue, running south on a line parallel with Fifty-eighth street, 50 feet on Ninth avenue.

Fifth—Sixth ward, six lots on the north side of Duane street, 100 feet east from Broadway thence along the north side, 125 feet and same deep on a line parallel to Broadway.

Sixth—Four lots, being on the east side of Mercer and 25 feet of Bleecker street, 105 feet in Mercer street.

Seventh—Five lots, Broadway and Fifty-third street, 125 feet on Broadway, running easterly 102 feet 2 inches along Fifty-third street.

November, 1871—

W. M. Tweed and Mary Jane to Richard M. Tweed, their son, for the sum of $250,000. A portion of land at Fort Washington, being part of the land conveyed to Lucius Crittenden by Samuel Watkins and wife by deed, 1844. It runs from the west side of Kingsbridge, distant 23 chains and 24 links, to Hudson River, south 28 degrees, with possession of water front; sealed and delivered in presence of W. M. Tweed, Jr. This property was immediately transferred, on the same day, for $250,000, to the Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company, by Richard M. Tweed, Jr.

In December, 1871, a lot at the corner of 84th street and 5th avenue was conveyed by William M. Tweed to Helen N. Trask for $32,000.

Nov., 1871.—To Richard M. Tweed, Twenty-second ward, on Fifty-ninth street, west to Eighth avenue, 75 feet on Fifty-ninth street. This property was sold for $200,000 and retransferred for the same sum. There was also comprised in this 122 feet of tenements in Fifty-eighth street and Eighth avenue.

Conveyance on August 16, 1871, for the sum of $275,000, to Richard M. Tweed. Nineteenth ward, southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, 62 feet, 11 inches on Fifth avenue and 123 feet on Forty-third street, east from Fifth avenue. One-third part 123 feet east from Fifth avenue, 10 feet, 105 in depth on Forty-third street; one-half part on Forty-third street, 10 feet, 105 in depth; 123 feet east from Fifth avenue, conveyed by Helen Trask to W. M. Tweed:—

MARCH 20, 1872.—W. M. Tweed and Mary Jane to Richard M. Tweed, for the sum of one dollar conveyed to Richard M. Tweed.

Twelfth ward, 129th street and Fourth avenue, running thence southerly and along westerly side of Fourth avenue to centre line of block, 40 feet on 129th street, with buildings thereon, subject to a mortgage for principal sum of $150,000.

Conveyance to W. C. Traphagen, Sixteenth ward, on north side of Twenty-fourth street, 200 feet distant westerly from Third avenue, 22 feet, for the sum of $23,000.

ARRESTED AT MIDNIGHT.

James H. Ingersoll a Prisoner and on the Eve of Trial—How He Passed Yesterday—The Jury Already Drawn—From the District Attorney's to the Sheriff's Hands.

James H. Ingersoll, better known as the "great ring chairmaker," whose trial on a joint indictment with John D. Farrington, Jr., charging him with perjury in the third degree, is set down for trial on the calendar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Noah Davis, at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, is again in the safe custody of the Sheriff, and, if the Court should decide to endorse the action of District Attorney Phelps, will be under strict surveillance of the Sheriff's officers until the conclusion of the trial.

A HERALD reporter yesterday learned the following particulars of this unexpected arrest and the doings of the prisoner up to a late hour last night. It appears that late on Thursday night a rumor reached the District Attorney's office that one or two of those indicted in connection with the Ring frauds

HAD FLED FROM THE CITY

for "parts unknown" in consequence of the verdict of the jury in the case of Tweed, and that certain others contemplated a hurried departure. The Court of Oyer and Terminer had adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock, when the arguments for a stay of proceedings in the Tweed case will be held, so that it was impossible to obtain a bench warrant for the arrest of any one indicted by the Grand Jury of that Court. There is

AN OLD STATUTE,

however, by which District Attorney Phelps claims, in virtue of his office, he is empowered to issue a warrant for the arrest of a person who is indicted and on bail, when he believes professionally that it is either the intention of a bondsman to get rid of or transfer in some way his property, or if he believes that it is the intention of the accused to defeat the ends of justice by absconding when the Court from which he was bailed is not in session.

It is to be presumed that District Attorney Phelps believed that there was some plot to get Ingersoll out of the way by his bondsmen, his father and his father-in-law, or that he intended to become a fugitive from justice himself, for immediately on hearing the above rumor on Thursday night, he at once had a warrant drawn up for the arrest of Ingersoll which he countersigned himself, and ordered its immediate execution. The warrant was given to one of the private officers attached to the District Attorney's department. The officer proceeded to

INGERSOLL'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

in Sixty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, and arrested the chairmaker just as he was preparing, it is said, to retire for the night. He was, of course, astonished when the officer informed him that he was in custody and that he must come with him. He protested, and claimed that the District Attorney had no right to order his arrest, as he was under heavy bail, both in the civil suits against him and on the forgery indictment. The officer, however, said he should carry out the instructions of his superior, and that he must take him into custody. It was then arranged that Mr. Ingersoll should be taken to a hotel, where he could pass the remainder of the night in the custody of the officer and appear at the District Attorney's office yesterday morning to offer bail. This programme was carried out and the accused passed the

NIGHT IN A HOTEL UP TOWN.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning he was brought down to the District Attorney's office by his custodian. He again formally protested against the warrant issued for his arrest by the District Attorney, who, he contended, had no right to make such an order without the authority of the judge of the court in which he was put under such heavy bail bonds. District Attorney Phelps was, however, inexorable, and strange to say, in view of the strong language of Assistant District Attorney Allen and his chief on the conduct of Sheriff Brennan in keeping Tweed out of the County Jail pending his sentence to-day, said he would have to turn him over into

THE HANDS OF THE SHERIFF.

Ingersoll at once replied that he was prepared to give District Attorney Phelps any amount of bail for his appearance when called on for trial on Monday. The District Attorney said he could not take bail in any amount, and Sheriff Brennan was immediately notified that a Ring prisoner was awaiting him in his (the District Attorney's) office. Mr. Brennan notified his clerk of arrests, and Mr. Ingersoll was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis. He earnestly requested permission to consult with his lawyers, and make preparations for his trial on Monday. This reasonable request was acceded to, and the accused, in the custody of Special Deputy Curry, was driven in a close carriage down to the offices of his lawyers—Messrs. Fullerton, Knox & Hewitt and Compton Root—where he passed the entire afternoon in consulting with his legal advisers on the approaching trial. At six o'clock he was driven up town to his residence, still in custody, and passed the night at his own home.

Mr. Ingersoll does not wish to make any statement to the public pending his trial. He is

UNDER ENORMOUS BAIL

($500,000) in the civil suit against him jointly with Tweed and others, and is under $750,000 bail in the forgery indictment in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The charge against him is that of forging the endorsement of Heath & Smith on warrant No. 6,295 for $151,138 40 for iron and mason work on the County Court House from October 14, 1869, to December, 1870. The legal title of the alleged crime is that of forgery in the third degree, which is a felony and has a term in the State Prison attached—a more serious offence than that with which Tweed was charged and a graver punishment.

DRAWING A JURY TO TRY HIM.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, a panel was drawn from which to obtain a jury for the trial of Ingersoll on Monday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Commissioner of Jurors, Douglas Taylor, was on hand, and so was Sheriff Brennan, the latter looking as blandly unconcerned as could be, and as if he had not the huge responsibility of Tweed resting on his shoulders. Mr. Gumbleton drew the names from the wheel of fortune. The drawing of the panel took but a short time, there being only 100 names drawn. They were drawn from some 3,800 names. The names of no prominent citizens appear among all those drawn.

Ingersoll will probably be brought up to the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, before Judge Davis, and the question of admitting him to bail argued. An old attaché of the District Attorney's office informed a HERALD reporter last night that by the old statute he did not believe the District Attorney dare order the arrest of any man after he had been indicted and bailed on his own responsibility; but he could before the accused was admitted to bail, if no court was in session.

THE WEEHAWKEN WIFE MURDER.

Peter Ridgeway, recently tried and convicted of manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Jersey City, was called up for sentence yesterday. The Court took into favorable consideration the recommendation to mercy by the jury. Judge Hoffman, after reciting the details of the terrible deed, in which a woman met with a violent death at the hands of her husband when both were intoxicated, sentenced him to six years in the State Prison.

SHARKEY STILL ABSENT.

Who Will Go Bail in $10,000 for Maggie Jourdan.

THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.

A Countryman's Story of Sharkey on the Steamship Minnesota.

Until the Grand Jury report their proceedings, which took place yesterday afternoon, in the Sharkey escape sensation, it is impossible to tell what will be done in the matter of

FINDING THE CRIMINAL.

The police seem to be working very hard, and are compelled to keep their action very quiet, as it is not known at what moment he may be arrested. The feeling seems to have changed around the Tombs as regards Mrs. Allen, who, it is said, had her pocket picked by her unscrupulous and ready-witted friend, Maggie Jourdan. It is claimed by those who know this woman that she is too devoted to "Wes." Allen, who has been sent to State Prison for six years, and that her liberty is strictly necessary to the making of any efforts tending toward the release of Allen for her to have endangered herself by leaving herself liable to arrest in helping Sharkey to escape. Maggie Jourdan is kept very much secluded, and the Commissioners manifest a desire to obscure all information that might be procured for public use.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALSO IS MYSTERIOUS,

and will not make public anything done by the Grand Jury in the case.

The Tombs Police Court yesterday morning presented quite an animated scene. There were at least 200 persons awaiting the arraignment of those accused with aiding and abetting in the escape of

WILLIAM J. SHARKEY.

These people were present from before nine o'clock in the morning, and discussed the question in all its phases. Some were of the opinion that the woman Allen was innocent and that the ticket had been stolen from her by Maggie Jourdan. Others expressed themselves as believing nothing at all of the story of the escape, but thought Sharkey had been quietly let out the night before with the connivance of the keepers. Many theories were broached, and Sharkey and his wonderful escape was thoroughly gone over.

About a quarter after ten, however, Maggie Jourdan, Sarah Allen and Lawrence Philips, the keeper, were brought up stairs.

MUCH TO THE DISGUST

of the waiting audience, who were in morbid expectation of a sensation, the prisoners were ushered into the private room of Judge Bixby. Maggie Jourdan and Sarah Allen sat together, Lawrence Philips, the keeper, standing some distance apart.

Warden Johnson was called on and made his formal complaint, reciting the testimony of August Kessler, the boy in cell 52, which was published yesterday. He

DIRECTLY CHARGED THE TWO WOMEN

and Lawrence Philips of aiding and abetting in the escape. Counsellors William F. Howe and Abe Hummel appeared for the prisoners.

Maggie Jourdan waived an examination, by advice of counsel, and was committed by Judge Bixby in $10,000 bail.

Sarah Allen and Lawrence Philips were held for examination until to-day.

Counsellor Howe asked the Judge to proceed as early as possible, as he felt confident that his clients were not guilty of the charges preferred.

Judge Bixby replied, "I will be engaged in Special Sessions to-morrow, and it will be late before I am through."

Mr. Howe—Well, can you not put it down for some time in the afternoon?

Judge Bixby—Well, at half-past two. Will that suit you?

On the formal examination the prisoners gave their names and addresses as follows:—

Lawrence Philips, 29 years of age, No. 221 East Twenty-ninth street.

Maggie Jourdan, 21 years of age, No. 167 Ninth avenue; occupation, housekeeper.

Sarah Allen, 25 years of age, No. 66 Sixth avenue; occupation, housekeeper.

All the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

While the examination was being written Warden Johnson remarked to Maggie Jourdan, "You look quite pleasant to-day."

MAGGIE JOURDAN LOOKED UP

at the Warden with a countenance full of expression and said, boldly:—

"Yes, Mr. Johnson, I do feel happy to-day—very happy. I am awful glad he is away from here, poor fellow, and I hope and pray God he will never be captured and brought back. As for myself, I don't care how much I may be punished for his sake."

After the commitment by Judge Bixby the women and the keeper were escorted down stairs by Sergeant Quinn. Maggie Jourdan, as usual, was smiling and happy; but Mrs. Allen cried bitterly, protesting her innocence of all complicity in the escape, and calling on the Judge to protect her. They were brought inside and consigned to their respective cells.

Then commenced more mysterious business. Commissioner Laimbeer, looking very wise, walked into Warden Johnson's office; he was followed by Commissioner Bowen, and in a short time the astute (?) Commissioner Stern made his appearance. The commissioners had made a great discovery, at least Commissioner Laimbeer had. He found a man named James Collins, who was standing on pier 46 on the day the Minnesota sailed and Sharkey escaped, and heard some man cry out, "Good by Sharkey, old boy."

THIS IMPORTANT WITNESS

was held in close consultation with the commissioners for an hour, after which he was taken to the Central Office to allow the detectives to try their skill. He was not sent to the House of Detention.

Then another rumor reached the grand council that Sharkey had been arrested in Boston, and yet another still that he had been captured in the St. Nicholas Hotel while taking dinner.

During the consultation, however, Warden Johnson produced another witness who will be able to corroborate the testimony of

THE BOY AUGUST KESSLER.

The name of this witness was Abraham Dunniker. He was confined in cell 89, third tier, along with a man named William Pritchett, who was tried in the General Sessions on Thursday, on a charge of grand larceny, and acquitted. Both these men saw Sharkey leave his cell, and also, according to their statements, saw the ticket and parcels passed in. Pritchett, who is mate of the brig Enterprise, after he was acquitted on Thursday wandered around the Fourth ward, and was found yesterday by Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth precinct. Captain Kennedy directed the officer where he was likely to get him.

Pritchett was brought into the Tombs by the officer about half-past four. Commissioner Laimbeer and Warden Johnson were then still in consultation. By direction of the Warden Pritchett was brought inside

AND GIVEN A GOOD, HEARTY SUPPER.

He consented to remain and appear before the Grand Jury and give his testimony. Keepers Falconer and Finnan, who were expected to be examined to-day, were not brought for any investigation, anything further in that line being left to the action of the Grand Jury. Warden Johnson, August Kessler, Captain Kennedy and Officer Timothy Geoughan testified before the Grand Jury yesterday. Their testimony was merely a recapitulation of the testimony already published. The commissioners and the Warden were very anxious and expected to have

THE GRAND JURY

take action yesterday afternoon—in fact, to bring matters to a conclusion at once; but at four o'clock writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Maggie Jourdan, Mrs. Allen and Lawrence Philipps were served on Warden Johnson by Counsellor Howe, calling on him to produce the prisoners before Judge Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, to have their cases reviewed by the higher Court.

These writs were granted yesterday afternoon by Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, and quite nonplussed the commissioners on their reception by Warden Johnson just before the gate of the Tombs closed.

The police are still actively engaged in the hunt after Sharkey.

CAPTAIN IRVING, WITH A SQUAD

of men, specially detailed for the purpose, spent the greater part of yesterday searching the slums in the city where thieves congregate. Nothing has yet been discovered of his whereabouts, but the police seem satisfied he is still in the city and are confident of his ultimate capture. Superintendent Matsell is leaving nothing undone to unearth him, and has put all the machinery at his command in motion. All the detectives and special officers received secret instructions last night, and it is supposed they were sent out through the city in different directions to watch the movements of suspected parties. The commissioners are also deeply interested in the case, and are giving personal attention to it.

A SPORTSMAN FATALLY SHOT.

On the 19th ult. Jacob Varian, a sportsman, was out gunning, when, by the premature explosion of his musket, he was seriously wounded in the foot. Tetanus set in, and death subsequently ensued. Coroner Herrman was notified, and held an inquest. Mr. Varian died at Kingsbridge and 217th street.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Full Written Statement of John T. Irving.

Failure to Furnish the Proofs and the Result.

More About That "Dog"—The Tell-Tale Memorandum Book.

The whirligig of time, with all its startling changes, among which are so generally included the development of crimes that defied the most scrutinizing inquiry, instead of having thrown thus far any clear and positive light on the atrocious Nathan murder, seems to have enveloped the case in a web of complications more difficult of disentanglement than ever. All the pains taken to bring John T. Irving from California to this city in the hope to obtain some reliable information on the subject and trace the murder to its guilty perpetrator, it would appear from the recent action taken by the police officials and the District Attorney in regard to Irving, has gone for nothing. While doubting his story in the outset, they have now apparently had these doubts too strongly confirmed to admit of any reliance whatever being placed in his narrative. But the written statement of Irving is a matter of record. A HERALD reporter yesterday obtained possession of this statement, and a copy of the same, *verbatim et literatim*, is given below. There have been given his so-called confessions, but this statement has never been published before. This statement, as written by Irving, was read to Superintendent Matsell, Inspector McDermott and Captain Irving, and by them transmitted to District Attorney Phelps. This was some two weeks after. After Mr. Phelps had read it he had Irving brought to his office and asked him to furnish some proofs in corroboration of its truthfulness.

"I will produce the proof," replied Irving, "if you will promise to enter at once a *nolle pros.* in the indictments against me now in your office."

"I cannot do that," answered Mr. Phelps, "in advance of the proofs; but show me that your statements are correct, and then I will do so."

"Enter the *nolle pros.* and you shall have the proofs," persisted Irving.

"If you, Irving, a burglar," continued Mr. Phelps, "cannot take the word of me, the District Attorney, then I, the District Attorney, cannot take the word of you, a burglar."

The above ended the interview. Irving, as is well known, has since been removed from the Police Headquarter to the Tombs. The intention is now to prosecute him upon the two indictments for burglary pending against him. His statement is given for just what it is worth—"this and no more." One thing is alleged for a certainty, that Irving has the memorandum book of the murdered Nathan. Although the chief functionaries of the police have cast him aside as utterly unworthy of belief and although Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney, has shown in his recent action in the matter a disposition to cast Irving from his thoughts as regards any further attempts to ferret the mystery of the Nathan murder, it may just possibly turn out in the end that there is more in Irving's statement than is dreamed of in their philosophy.

IRVING'S STATEMENT.

On or about the 15th day of May, 1870, I was passing through Madison Park with Daniel Kelly and Caleb Gunnion, otherwise known as George Abrahams, when our attention was called by Kelly to a man standing in the Park. We advanced toward him, and on reaching him the following conversation ensued, Kelly addressing the man:—

"Well, McNally, what are you doing here? I have not seen you for a long time."

"That's so," responded McNally, "and you are the last person I expected to meet. You have not been home long, have you?"

"No—a few months. What are you doing now?"

"I am at the old business again."

McNally took Kelly to one side, about six feet from ourselves. I never knew what transpired at that time; however, a portion of that conversation was overheard by both Gunnion and myself. I give it as follows:—Kelly was standing with his back towards Twenty-third street, McNally facing him. "Where does your mother live, Mc.?" Mc. answered, "Down Twenty-third street," pointing with his fingers towards Sixth avenue. I had almost forgotten to explain how I came to call this man McNally. I and Gunnion were introduced to him by Kelly at the time when we first came up to where he was sitting. Kelly, turning around toward us, said, "Come, boys, let us go through Twenty-fourth street and we will have a drink." McNally refused, saying at the same time that he was going home. We parted and went through Twenty-fourth street to Eighth avenue, taking an Eighth avenue car, and leaving it at the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets. We went into a large hardware store on the same corner that we got out at, which was the northwest corner, and there purchased a bar of steel about four feet long, to be made up into tools. Taking the steel we started through Christopher street for the Hoboken ferry and passed over. While on that trip Kelly told me that he had made arrangements with McNally about

A JOB WHICH WOULD TURN OUT WELL.

Nothing further was said until June about the matter, and then, for the first time, I was made aware of this job. I was then told by Kelly that the family was not at home, and that access to the premises could be readily obtained, as we would be let in, and work the safe without any further trouble. Gunnion was also present at this meeting, and it was decided that we work the place. In a very short space of time after this meeting I was arrested at my residence, No. 37 Garden street, Hoboken, in connection with one Charles Carr, now in Sing Sing for a robbery in Lispenard street, where it was alleged that I had broken into and taken laces valued at $5,000; I had no connection with it, so I was discharged, but rearrested for an attempt at burglary on Wilson & Green's pawnbroking establishment, corner Delancey and Bowery, and held to bail, which was procured and I was released in the ——— part of July, a day or two before the murder of Mr. Nathan. During my stay in the Tombs everything was arranged, so that when I came out all that was to be done was to get our tools and proceed to work. We agreed to meet at eight o'clock in Madison Park. The evening previous to the morning of the murder we met, according to appointment, and found McNally awaiting us. Kelly took McNally aside, and, after about 20 minutes' conversation with him, he left, going towards Sixth avenue. Kelly told us that we would have to wait for about 10 minutes. He instructed us to follow one after another, a short distance apart, and if everything was right we were to move up close together by a signal from the man at the gate by wiping his face with a pocket handkerchief. All was clear, the man was at his post, and we

ENTERED THE HOUSE BY THE BASEMENT DOOR,

Gunnion and myself going to the cellar, as we had been previously instructed to do. Kelley went up stairs, and when all was ready he was to call us. I should judge, from the length of time that elapsed, we must have been in the cellar about four or five hours. It was a very stormy night out, which made the time drag along very slow. At last Kelly made his appearance, telling us to take off our shoes, which we did, and made our way up stairs (three flights), entering at the side door at the front of the building. I think there was a taper burning. I noticed a person lying on the floor, about three or four feet from the door. In the small room things were scattered about. I stepped on something which at that time appeared to me like a pocketbook, and on picking it up it proved to be a memoranda, or Jewish calendar, with the following names:—Albert Cardozo, Dr. Leo, Samuel Lewis, corner Fourteenth street; also papers, or rather——— stock, which had been———; also Pacific Mail and some——— bonds. I think the Pacific Mail has the name of J. Coke or ——— endorsed on them. Am not positive, but that name appears on some of the stock. In the aggregate the amount is $6,000; $273 in money was also obtained. The safe had been opened before we went up stairs. There appeared to be a peculiar kind of odor in the house; something like kerosene or turpentine. Altogether I don't think we were in the rooms occupied by Mr. Nathan more than 15 minutes and about five of the time was spent by

KELLY WASHING HIS HANDS

off. I think he said he went to the bathroom. We stood waiting inside the room door for him, and I noticed finger marks on the jam of the door, as if it were blood. Our next step was to descend to the lower part of the house, and there await a favorable opportunity to get out, knowing that we had to contend with more on the outside than on the inside. We waited at the foot of the basement stairs until half-past five o'clock in the morning, and then went up to the front door, Kelly looking out of the door to see if all was clear. He passed us once, and we reached the street without being seen, but just as we were about to direct our steps toward Fifth avenue, a man came along on the opposite side of the street with a dinner pail in his hand; this man stooped down and picked up something like an envelope. As yet we had not made a start, and on looking at Kelly, I observed

BLOOD ON HIS SHIRT BOSOM,

and told him of it. He went inside of the railing to adjust his vest so as to hide it, when Gunnion saw a young woman coming toward us from Fifth avenue. Just then we made off toward her. I think I saw a person come toward one of the windows in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the third story and look towards Sixth avenue. We walked pretty fast, so as to get away as soon as possible, keeping on Twenty-third street until we reached Third avenue, knowing that would be our best policy, as the streets running east and west in the morning are never so closely watched at that time as the ones running north and south in that neighborhood. Third avenue was reached in time for a car, and, without hailing it, we jumped aboard on the front platform, leaving the car at Houston street. It was now after six o'clock, and people were coming and going in all directions. We went to a house in ——— street, and then and there, in the presence of two women, divided what we had got. Kelly seemed to be somewhat excited, and all at once said, "You know

THAT DOG

I got from Nick Jones. Well, I left it behind. "Do you think it will cost us any trouble?" I said, "I don't know, I believe Nick is all right. You had better see him, anyhow, in time." He asked the elder of the two women to give him a shirt, which was done, and he told her to wash the one he had just taken off as soon as possible, and, adding at the same time, "Here is $20, and I will go see Nick Jones." I left the house and went to my home in Rivington street. I returned to wait for Kelly. He came back about ten o'clock the same morning. I believe Nick Jones was very much afraid of Kelly or his friends. I never knew of the exact amount of property taken, as Kelly denied all knowledge of

THE DIAMONDS,

which caused a rupture between us. Have had nothing to do with him since. Have heard since I came to New York that he was in Auburn Prison; also heard that Gunnion was in prison. In October of the same year I visited Nick Jones at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by permission of the naval commander, he granting me a permit, as during working hours nobody is allowed to hold any communication with those who are employed therein. On this occasion Jones acted rather green, and when I spoke to him about Kelly he upbraided me for having introduced him to Kelly, saying that I had destroyed his peace of mind. I asked him in what respect. All that he said was by placing his mouth to my ear and whispering Nathan, trembling violently at the same time. I did not make any reply, as I saw it might cause him pain. This ended my visit. I intended when I went over to see if he had received anything from Kelly; but then, when I saw how he became affected, I never mentioned it. The conversation I had with Kelly about

THE KILLING OF MR. NATHAN

occurred in the house in Suffolk street. He said the return of Mr. Nathan was wholly unexpected, and when he found out that he had come home he thought that he would try and get the key of the safe. He got into the room without disturbing any one, got the key, and was ransacking the safe when the old man awoke and said, "Who's there?" On the party coming towards him, as if to lay hold of him he raised the "dog" as if to strike him. The old man threw up his hands to protect himself, and received the blow on one of them. He then screamed and was struck several times on the head. He (Kelly) then ran into the entry way, and in going down stairs he found that no one could have heard the noise, as all was quiet. He waited in the hallway some time and then got us to return to the room with him to see what we could find.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

About 500 men are now at work in the Troy (N. Y.) iron works.

In consequence of the hard times the Evansville (Ind.) *Commercial* has suspended.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has adopted the eight hour system in its works at Piedmont, Pa., and has reduced the wages of its workmen.

Nearly all of the itinerant one-horse shows have, in consequence of the hard times, withdrawn their claims for public patronage and gone into winter quarters.

The Woods Cutlery Company, of Bennington, Hillsborough county, N. H., has decided to run its works on full time during the winter, but with 10 per cent reduction in wages.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad Company paid off its employés on the 14th inst. with Georgia Central Railroad shinplasters instead of greenbacks.

The paymaster of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is passing over the line, dealing out a month's wages to each of the employés.

The great depression in the coal and iron interests at Scranton, Pa., has partially subsided, and a better feeling prevails among the employers and workingmen.

The three large cotton mills of J. A. Hovey, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., notwithstanding the reduction of 10 per cent on the wages of the employés, have been compelled to close up and discharge their workmen.

The employés of Knickerbocker's Axe and Scythe Works, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., have submitted to a reduction of 15 per cent in their wages.

The hotel business throughout the country, it is represented, is receiving rather more than its share of the panic. Unlike other kinds of business, it cannot conveniently make any reduction in the number of employés nor run on short time, and most of the hotels are now losing money.

On Tuesday last the manufacturers of South Adams, Mass., reduced the wages of their employés 15 per cent, which resulted in a pretty general strike. The strikers are willing to accept a small reduction, but the manufacturers refuse to compromise.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, of November 20, says:—"The panic is certainly abating. Manufacturing establishments that have suspended operations are resuming work to a moderate extent. This is observable here, as elsewhere. The fact must be borne in mind that this is always the dull season, when manufacturers either shut down entirely or very much lessen their productions."

THE PITTSBURG PRINTERS' STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.

The trouble between the newspaper proprietors and compositors of the Typographical Union continues, and the different offices are being filled as rapidly as circumstances will admit with non-union printers. The strike was brought about by reason of the *Leader* proprietors discharging all their Union printers and putting in non-union men. Then all the compositors in the other offices threw down their sticks and refused to work until the union men should be reinstated in the *Leader* office. This, perhaps, is a strike that has no precedent in this country, and it looks to-day as if the publishers would triumph in the end. Russell Evrett, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, set type all last night in the office of the *Commercial*, the Ring organ of Pennsylvania. Several of the newspaper proprietors also went to the case. The morning papers comment bitterly on the action of the Typographical Union, saying that even if it does give the publishers some little trouble, it will be productive of one good result—it will give them hereafter the control of their own establishments, which for years they have had to be content to see run by "birds of passage" and "scalawags" from all parts of the Continent, without the slightest regard for their interests. The evening papers make a much better appearance than those of the morning, and it is thought that in a few days all will have a full supply of non-union men. There is not a union office now in Pittsburg.

It is learned to-night that H. Bucher Swoope, United States District Attorney and one of the owners of the *Telegraph* newspaper, has had warrants issued for the arrest of some 50 of the striking compositors on a charge of conspiracy. A number of them have been arrested and lodged in jail.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following official document relative to a convention with the German authorities as to a postal treaty, by which postal cards may be sent to Germany, was received yesterday by Postmaster James. The arrangement is one of great importance and at once establishes cheap postage across the ocean:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 20, 1873.

SIR—I have to inform you that an arrangement has been entered into between this department and the Post Department of Germany for the reciprocal exchange of postal cards between the two countries, to commence on December 1, 1873. By this arrangement United States postal cards addressed to Germany, including Austria, Hungary and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, may be forwarded, exclusively by means of such direct steamers as are employed in the transportation of the direct German-American mails on prepayment of a postage of two cents each, such prepayment to be made by affixing thereto an ordinary one cent postage stamp in addition to the stamp printed or impressed on the card. On the other hand, postal cards sent from Germany to the United States and forwarded exclusively by means of direct steamers are fully prepaid at one silbergroschen each and are to be delivered at the office of destination in the United States free of charge.

Postal cards not fully prepaid at the above mentioned rates are not to be forwarded in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

You will please give the necessary instructions at your office to commence the exchange of postal cards on the 1st prox.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.
THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

PROMOTIONS.

The annexed list shows the promotions made by Postmaster James, to take efect on the 1st of December prox.:—Henry G. Pearson, to be Assistant Postmaster, vice Bankson T. Morgan, resigned; Anthony Yeoman, to be General Superintendent, vice Pearson, promoted; Dwight A. Lawrence, to be Superintendent in Charge of Letter and Newspaper Distribution Department, vice Yeoman, promoted; Daniel G. Gillette, to be Night Superintendent in Charge, vice Lawrence, promoted; Thomas R. Bannerman, to be Secretary, vice Gillette, promoted.

FOUNDERED IN THE BAY.

The Tugboat James Cook Sinks Four Miles from Sandy Hook.

The Captain, Deck Hand and Fireman Drowned—Four Persons Rescued While Floating Out to Sea.

Another disaster on the water must be chronicled, this time occurring in the Bay of New York, within four miles of Sandy Hook. The tugboat James Cook sprung a leak and foundered at fifteen minutes past five o'clock on Thursday evening, and of the persons on board four were rescued in an exhausted condition and three drowned, these being the captain, deck hand and fireman.

The Cook was one of the many small propeller tugs that hover around the slips near the South ferry, towing canal boats and barges, while occasionally picking up a job to go down the bay, perhaps as far as Sandy Hook, but such as the latter very seldom, as others besides those in the towing business are aware that some boats are better fitted for work in smooth water than to take the chances of rough weather below the Narrows. But the Cook fell in with an offer to proceed to Shrewsbury River on Thursday afternoon and after proceeding to Brooklyn to take in provisions and other necessary articles, proceeded on the trip with the following crew and others:—Captain, Charles Dakin; deck hand, Charles Smith; engineer, Alexander Stebbins; fireman, Barney Brown; cook, boy, about 14, name not ascertained, and two others connected with the business of the trip; M. Baird and A. Haviland, the latter pilot of the steamboat Sea Bird. Everything went along smoothly down to Staten Island through the Narrows, but when about half way between the entrance to the latter and the Point of the Hook it was discovered that

THE TUG WAS LEAKING,

and that so badly instant action was demanded. From the best of information bearing upon the matter this did not at first greatly surprise the crew of the Cook, as, without doubt, they were familiar with such trifles as a leak and the consequent trouble it gave on such rickety craft, but when the water bubbled and flowed in from the sides in streams and began to grow deeper and deeper on the engine room floor, there was alarm and the men "bounced to the work of bailing," as it was forcibly expresed by one of the rescued men. All hands bailed and bailed without effect. The leak could not be found, and, despite all the exertions that men who know they were in peril of their lives could possibly do, the water slowly but surely increased in depth, and at last reached the fires. All this while, and yet it was not long, the tug was nearing the Hook, and, from the captain down to the small boy, each knew they must soon obtain assistance or their condition

WOULD BE EXTREMELY HOPELESS.

Higher and higher, deeper and deeper became the water in the engine and boiler room, until at last the fires were totally extinguished. Then the frightened crew began to launch the boat. But such a boat! "It was nothing more than a hog trough," said the HERALD'S informant, and "instead of being able to hold seven persons wasn't big enough for two." Darkness was now fast approaching, and all on board were about jumping into the water—"every man for himself and God for us all"—when they saw steaming up the bay, not more than half a mile away, a large steamship, and instantly hope filled their hearts, deeming that they would at once be taken off. The little steam left in the boiler was sufficient to blow the whistle, and this was done until the steam was exhausted, while, at the same time, a red light was swung that the attention of those on board the steamship might be attracted. But no, the huge vessel passed on and left them without aid, an

ACT OF GREAT INHUMANITY,

as the survivors say, with much earnestness, that both the whistle must have been heard and the light seen. The water was now in the hold in such a vast volume that the hull of the tug began to settle fast, and then shortly after, and at exactly 15 minutes past five o'clock, the Cook made a lurch to starboard and instantly plunged beneath the waves. At the same moment, and with much presence of mind, the six men and boy jumped into the bay as far from the disappearing tug as possible, and they were thus left without hope, for the boat was not used, so small and miserable was it found to be. Fortunately in going down the top of the pilot house and portions of the main house were detached from the upper works of the tug, and in the despair of men looking death in the face they swam to these floating pieces, the pilot, Haviland, Engineer Stebbins, Mr. Baird and the boy reaching the former, and Captain Dakin, deck hand Smith and fireman Brown the latter. It was a moment of temporary relief, but the misery of their condition cannot be described. The weather was cold; a strong wind was blowing from the westward, which set them fast out towards the ocean, and there was nothing in sight but the dim lights of Sandy Hook and the starry heavens. Ten minutes after those who had reached the top of the pilot house shouted to the three men clinging to the other portion of the floating woodwork and were answered, but repeating the cries soon again they did not obtain a response, and shortly after, seeing several pieces of wreck near them, came to the conclusion that it had broken up and they had

MET THEIR DEATH

in this terrible manner. Surely the four drifted down past the Hook, and the cold became so intense that they despaired of life, and it required the greatest effort to keep themselves from letting go their hold and being swallowed up, as were their companions. There was a nasty sea on, and the long, rolling waves swept over them continually, dashing into their faces with such force as to reduce their strength so sensibly that drifting by the Hook each said to the other that they were afraid they could not longer hold on, but must drop off and be lost. It was a moment of terrible import to these three men and a boy; and when they had given up all as lost the friendly lights of a vessel were seen heading toward them, and when within hearing distance they shouted with all their remaining strength for help. Thanks to those on board, they were heard, and so soon as the vessel could be rounded to a boat was lowered with a stout crew, and, by the aid of a large lamp and the guiding voices of the nearly drowned men, they were quickly reached. The suffering of the two hours, for it had been no longer, had made the men incapable of taking advantage of the glad succor, and the unfortunates had to be pulled into the boat, and when the rescuing vessel was reached they were so helpless as to compel their rescuers to hoist them on board. This friendly vessel proved to be

THE SCHOONER JAMES PHELPS,

of Essex, Conn., Captain Rockwell, bound to Virginia, and at once fires were made and all the attention that possibly could be extended was bestowed upon the saved. Their thanks knew no bounds, but Captain Rockwell only assured them that he was glad of the opportunity of assisting them and sorry he could not have been in time to save them all. And the Captain did more. He gave orders to return to the city, and at an early hour this morning the survivors were landed at Communipaw, N. J., full of joy that their lives had been saved.

THE LOST.

The names of the lost may thus be repeated:—Captain Charles Dakin, deck hand Charles Smith, fireman Barney Brown. Messrs. Dakin and Smith were brothers-in-law, and lived in Brooklyn, where they have families.

THE SAVED.

Those that were saved are Mr. A. Haviland, Mr. M. Baird, not of the crew, but accompanying them on business; engineer Alexander Stebbins, and a boy, name not ascertained.

THE FOUNDERED TUGBOAT

James Cook was a propeller, about 40 feet long, 12 feet beam, 6 feet hold, and was supplied with an engine of 14 inches cylinder and 14 inches stroke of piston. She was owned by Mr. Frank Stebbins and uninsured. Her age could not be ascertained.

FUNERAL OF EX-GOVERNOR VROOM.

The remains of the lamented ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, were consigned to the tomb yesterday afternoon in Somerville, N. J., amid the sorrow and regret of a large assemblage of respectable citizens from all sections of the State. At half-past nine o'clock in the forenoon the funeral *cortége* formed in Trenton and proceeded to the railroad depot, where a special train was in waiting to convey the mournful procession to its destination. The leading dignataries of the State, Bench and Bar were present in large numbers, among them being Governor Parker, Secretary of State Kelsey, Chancellor Runyon, ex-Governor Olden, Chief Justice Beasely, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Benjamin F. Lee, and a large delegation of the legal fraternity and citizens at large. The pall bearers were Governor Parker, ex-Governor Olden, Chief Justice Beasely, Attorney General Gilchrist, Courtlandt Parker, Abraham Browning, ex-Chancellor Green and Judge Scudder. The Executive and State Departments were closed, and the flag on the State Capitol was at half mast during the entire day. The principal places of business on the line of the funeral route were also closed. Governor Parker issued a proclamation eulogistic of the deceased statesman and jurist, and also recommending the mark of respect paid to his memory by the closing of the Executive and State Departments. Mayor Briest, of Trenton, also took similar action. The community at large feel deep sorrow over the loss of such an eminent citizen and public benefactor.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Wall Street Markets and Their Fluctuations To-Day.

GOLD STRONGER.

War and Rumors of War—No More Inflation of Currency.

STOCKS WEAKENING.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

Money to-day hardened to 1-16 per cent on call loans, after loaning at 7 per cent, and the market closed with this rate as the rule, save in exceptional instances. In some quarters it is believed that this result is due to the speculation of one or two persons, from whose recklessness something worse is anticipated. The fact is commented upon that the banks are doing very little for the brokers and that the difficulty of obtaining certifications is being increased. It is reported that these institutions have gained since yesterday $975,000 of legal tenders, and now hold $32,635,000. From what source does this increase come? The express companies state that they are not bringing large amounts of money from the interior, and there seems to be no better explanation than that the savings banks, which sold some twelve millions of bonds, are now gradually making special deposits of the proceeds. These special deposits, however, cannot be regarded as a part of the active capital of the banks, nor does it seem that the gain is being used for the purpose of diminishing the liabilities existing in the shape of some $22,000,000. Can we not have a "clean bill of fare" from these institutions and thus obtain substantial encouragement? Their history during the past sixty or ninety days would be not only interesting, but convey facts to which stockholders and depositors are entitled. We have had one magnificent balloon go up in the shape of Jay Cooke & Co., and the less we have of such "conservative banking" the better it will be for the public.

Foreign exchange was lower at the close, when sales were made at 106¼ a 106⅞ for prime bankers' 60 days sterling, 108¼ for demand and 105½ a 106¼ for commercial. It is reported that the Union Trust Company will resume December 1.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong and higher, the closing quotations being the highest made. The demand to-day was more active than for some time past. We annex the latest quotations:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 113⅞ a 114¼; do. do., do., coupon, 114⅝ a 115; do. five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 108¾ a 109; do., 1864, do., 109½ a 110; do., 1865, do., 110 a 110½; do. do., do., new, 113¾ a 114; do., 1867, coupon, 114¼ a 114½; do., 1868, do., 114 a 114¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 108¼ a 108½; do., coupon, 108 a 109; do. fives, 1881, coupon, 109 a 109½; six per cent bonds, Pacific Railroad, 109⅝ a 110.

IMPORTS.

Dry goods imports for the week, $1,223,422, and the amount marketed $967,976. The following is a recapitulation of the dry goods imports:—Entered for consumption, $502,756; withdrawals, $465,220; warehoused, $720,666.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Treasury balances at close of business to-day in Washington were:—Currency, $3,250,000; coin, $82,250,000; certificates, $29,500,000; outstanding legal tenders, $365,500,000, an increase of $1,770,000 since yesterday.

The customs receipts to day were $263,000.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $50,000 on account of interest, and $144,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

The amount of bullion which went into the Bank of England on balances to-day was $23,000.

The following are the latest London quotations:—Consols for money, 92¾ a 92⅞; consols for account, 93; five-twenty bonds, 1865, old, 92⅝; do., 1867, 96½; ten forty bonds, 91; new fives, 91⅛ a 91¼; Erie Railway shares, 36¼ a 36⅝. Consols and American securities were dull. Rentes at Paris, 58f. 25c. New York Central is quoted at 74¾ a 75.

It is said to be the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the Bank of England rate of discount will be lowered on or before Thursday next. The above information is of course purely speculative in both its origin and purpose.

The following are the late quotations in Amsterdam:—Central Pacific first mortgage bonds, 80¼; Union Pacific first mortgage bonds, 67¼; Union Pacific shares, 18¼; Northwestern preferred, 56⅜; Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, 48½; Erie shares, 39½; American securities irregular.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

were dull and firm. The latest bids were:—Missouri sixes, 86⅝; do. do., Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, 83½; do. do., Asylum or University, 83½; Tennessee sixes, old, 71½; do. do., new, 72; Virginia sixes, old, 34; do. do., new, 40; do. do., consols, 50½; do. do., deferred, 9; Georgia sixes, 61; do. sevens, new, 80; North Carolina sixes, old, 22; do., North Carolina Railroad Company, coupon, 30; do. do., ex coupon, 25; South Carolina sixes, 22; do. do., January and July, 8½; do., Funding act, 1866, 11¼.

BANK SHARES

sold at 101 for American Exchange, 91 for Phœnix and 92½ a 92 for Fourth National. The latest bids were as follows:—New York, 110; Manhattan, 140; Merchants', 108; Union, 125; America, 135; Phœnix, 91; Greenwich, 207½; Gallatin National, 120; State of New York, 105; Commerce, 110; American Exchange, 101; Bank of the Republic, 85; Corn Exchange, 110; Central National, 58; Fourth National, 92; Ninth National, 90; German-American, 86.

THE GOLD MARKET,

though irregular, was strong and sympathetic with the various exciting reports relative to the difficulty with Spain and the probability of war. Rumors followed each other in quick succession, and the instinct of the Board showed itself altogether in favor of higher prices. It is not unlikely, however, that in the event of actual war a fresh loan will be negotiated abroad in preference to the issue of a larger amount of legal tenders at home. The natural impetus given to trade by the necessity of warlike preparations will do much to draw forth from its hiding place the hoard of greenbacks from which the country is now suffering, and thus materially relieve the financial situation; while, on the other hand, the country is sufficiently rich in products to warrant, if it be necessary, an addition to the debt bearing gold interest. The chief aim of the government is to prevent further inflation of paper currency. The following have been the principal quotations in the Gold Room to-day:—

10 A. M.	109¾	12:45 P. M.	110
10:15 A. M.	109⅝	1 P. M.	110
10:30 A. M.	109⅞	1:15 P. M.	110⅛
10:45 A. M.	110	1:30 P. M.	110⅛
11 A. M.	110⅛	1:45 P. M.	110⅜
11:15 A. M.	110	2 P. M.	110⅜
11:30 A. M.	110⅛	2:15 P. M.	110⅜
11:45 A. M.	110	2:30 P. M.	110¼
12 M.	109⅞	2:45 P. M.	110
12:15 P. M.	109⅞	3 P. M.	110⅛
12:30 P. M.	109⅞		

The rates paid for carrying to-day were 1-32, 7, 6 and 7 per cent gold.

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold balances	$1,047,758
Currency balances	1,183,675
Gross clearances	40,605,000

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$57,943,516
Currency balances	1,620,313
Gold exchanges	4,076,358
Gold balances	771,903

The imports of specie to-day amounted to £64,000.

RAILROAD BONDS.

In this department there was more than usual activity and firmness. The principal dealings were in Union Pacific incomes, which advanced from 56⅛ to 57, and in Great Western firsts, which sold at 90¼ a 90. We note the following sales:—New York Central sixes, 1883, 87; Michigan Southern, sinking fund, 99 a 99½; Union Pacific Railroad, first mortgage, 76¾ a 77; Union Pacific tens, income, 56½ a 56¾ a 57; b. c., 83, 57; Toledo and Wabash, first mortgage, St. Louis division, 82; Great Western, first mortgage, 1888, 90¼ a 90; New Jersey Central, first mortgage (new), 101; Ohio and Mississippi, consolidated sinking fund, 88; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, first mortgage, 91; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, second mortgage, b.c., 70½ a 71; Illinois and Southern Iowa, first mortgage 90¼; Milwaukee and St. Paul, eights, first mortgage, 101½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, first mortgage, La Crosse division, 84; Alton and Terre Haute, second mortgage, preferred, 83; Boston, Hartford and Erie, first mortgage, 24¼; Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, first mortgage, Eastern Division, 71⅞; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, first mortgage, 96; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, first mortgage, 99 a 100; Union Pacific sevens, land grants, 69½; Ohio and Mississippi, consolidated, sinking fund, 88; Morris and Essex, first mortgage, 101¼.

The following were the bids as amended at the call:—

New York Cen 6's, '83	87	Del, Lack & W 1st m	100
New York Cen 6's, '87	86½	Del, Lack & W 2d m	97
New York Cen 6's, r. e.	80	Del, Lack & W 7's con.	96¼
New York Cen 6's, sub.	81	Tol & Wab 1st m ex	90
Erie 1st m ex	98	Tol & Wab 1st m, St L D	82
Erie 3d m 7's, '83	91	Tol & Wab 2d m	82½
Erie 4th m 7's, '80	91¾	Tol & Wab equip bds	68
Erie 5th m 7's, '88	92½	Tol & Wab cons con	70
Long Dock bonds	90½	Gt West 1st m, '88	90
Alb & Susq 1st bds	97	Gt West 2d m, '93	75
Alb & Susq 2d bds	90	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	80
Mich Cen con 7's, 1902	91	Galena & Chic 2d m	90
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	107	Chi, R I & Pac	101¼
Chi, Bur & Q 8 p c, 1st	106¼	Morris & Essex 1st m	100¾
Mich So 7 p c. 2d m	91½	Morris & Essex 2d m	96½
Mich So & N I s f 7's	99½	N J Cen 1st m new	101
Clev & Tol s f	99	N J Southern 1st m 7's.	40¼
Clev & Tol new bds	84	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 1st	101¼
Clev, P & A old bds	93	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d m	97¼
C. P & A new bds	88	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 3d m	86
Detroit, M & Tol bds	95	Clev & Pitts con s f	88
Buff & Erie new bds	89	Clev & Pitts 3d m	95
Lake Shore div bds	87	Ohio & Miss con s f	88
Lake Shore con c bds	91	Ohio & Miss con	86
Pac RR 7's, gtd by Mo	95	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con.	70
Cen Pac gold bds	91½	St Louis & I M 1st m	91
Union Pac 1st m bds	77	St Louis & I M 2d m	70½
Union Pac l g 7's	69½	Mil & St P 8's, 1st m, P D	101½
Union Pac inc 10's	57	Mil & St P 7's, gold, R D	73
Ill Cen 7 p c, '75	100	Mil & St P 1st m, La C D	84
Alt & T H 1st m	92½	Mil & St P 1st m, I & M D	70½
Alt & T H 2d m pref	83	Mil & St P 1st m, I & D.	75
Alt & T H 2d m inc	67	Mil & St P 2d m	71
Chic & N W s f	96	Chic & Mil 1st m	91⅝
Chic & N W con bds	87	Joliet & Chic 1st m	102
Chic & N W exten bds.	80	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	79¼
Chic & N W 1st m	95	Col, Chic & Ind C 2d m	60
Chic & N W coup g bds	80½	Tol, Peoria & War, E D.	71⅞
Iowa Mid 1st m 8's	85	Bost, H & E 1st m	24¼
Han & St Jo 8's, conv	74	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	70

THE STOCK MARKET

was exceptionally irregular and prices moved apparently responsive to the many reports in circulation concerning war, railroad deficits, bank strength, the Clearing House action and various other sensational causes. The principal business was done in Western Union, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwest, Harlem and New York Central. Panama was also prominent in the dealings and declined six per cent, ranging between 84½ and 78½. Harlem touched 112½. The market closed generally steady with a recovery, however, of only ¼ a ½ per cent from the lowest point of the day. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have followed the example of the Pennsylvania Company and declared their regular dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock, amounting to about $240,000 in scrip, payable on the 1st of March, 1875, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent from December 1, thus taxing future earnings. This is another instance which verifies the general survey of the railroad situation heretofore described. Watered stock and poor business, bad investments and worse speculation are gradually bringing their chickens home to roost.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
N.Y.C. and H. R. stock con.	88	88⅝	87¾
Harlem	111⅞	112½	111⅞
Erie	43½	43½	43¼
Lake Shore	69⅛	69¼	68⅜
Wabash	41⅝	41⅝	40⅞
Northwestern	42⅞	43⅛	40⅝
Northwestern preferred	63⅛	63⅝	63¼
Rock Island	88⅜	88⅜	87½
Fort Wayne	88	88	88
Milwaukee and St. Paul	30½	30⅞	30¼
Mil. and St. Paul preferred	54	54	54
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24½	23⅜
New Jersey Central	92¼	92¼	91½
Union Pacific	21	21⅛	20½
C., C. and I. C.	21	22⅛	21
Pittsburg	79½	80	79¼
Western Union	61	62½	60⅛
Pacific Mail	28	28¼	27¼

In Philadelphia stocks were reported dull. The following are the late quotations:—Pennsylvania sixes, 107½; Reading Railroad, 53½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 18; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¼.

MEMORANDA.

The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the month of October, were:—

In 1872	$407,261
In 1873	325,840
Decrease in 1873	$81,420

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Nov. 21—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20 c. '65, n bc	112½	$6500 US 5-20 c, '65.b c	109
10000 US 6's, cur......c	109¾		

10 A. M.—Before Call.

300 shs West Un Tel	61	100 shs Chi & N W RR. c	42⅞
500 do c	61¼	400 do	43
900 do	61¼	100 do b3	43⅛
100 do	61⅜	100 Chi & R I RR	88⅛
600 do	61½	100 do c	88¼
300 do	61⅝	200 Tol & W RR	41⅝
1100 do	61⅜	100 do c	41¾
200 do	61½	100 do	41¼
200 do	61⅝	400 do	41½
200 do	61¾	200 do	41⅜
500 do	61⅞	100 do b3	41½
500 do	62	300 Ohio & Miss RR	24¾
700 do	62⅛	400 do	24½
700 do	62⅛	300 do	24¼
3100 do	62¼	900 do	24
300 N Y C & H R RR	88	1000 do	23⅞
200 do	88¼	500 do	23¾
100 do	88⅜	400 do	23⅝
200 do	88¼	400 do	23½
100 do s3	88⅛	800 do	23¾
100 do	88¼	2500 do	23⅝
100 do b3	88½	1000 do	23⅞
200 do	88⅜	600 do	24
100 do c	88½	700 do	24⅛
300 do	88½	100 do b3	24¼
100 do c	88⅜	500 do	24¼
400 Pac M SS Co	28	200 do	24⅛
200 do	27⅞	500 do	24
200 do	28	300 do	23¾
200 L S & M S RR	69⅛	700 do	23⅞
100 do s3	69⅛	400 Mil & St Paul RR	30½
200 do	69	400 do	30¾
1100 do	68⅞	100 do	31
100 do b3	69	200 C, C & I C RR	21
600 do c	69	100 do c	21¼
500 do c	69⅛	300 do	21½
300 do	69⅛	100 do c	21⅜
100 Han & St Jo RR	22½	200 do c	21½
100 Un Pac RR	21	300 do	21⅜
100 do	20¾	300 do	21¼
1100 do	20⅝	200 do	21⅛
400 do s3	20½	100 do c	21¼
200 do	20⅝	700 do	21½
200 do	20¾	200 do c	21½
100 do b3	20¾	100 do b3	21⅝
100 do c	20¾	100 do s3	21½
200 do b3	21	100 do	21½
900 do	21	100 do	21⅝
100 do c	21	100 do	21¼
200 do	20⅞	100 do	21⅛
200 do b3	20⅞	200 do	21
300 Chi & N W RR	42¾		

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$10000 S C 6's, new, J&J	8½	100 shs Erie RR b c	43⅛
7000 Missouri 6's	87	100 Panama RR b c	84⅛
1000 Mo 6's, H & St J is	84	10 do	85
1000 N Y S 7's, b l, r	104	10 Illinois Central RR	95
5000 Va 6's, con	50⅝	200 C & Pitts guar b c	79½
2000 N Y Cen 6's, '83	87	300 St L, K C & N pf	28¼
3000 Mich South s f	99	15 Sixth Av RR	145
8000 Un Pac RR 1st m	76¾	200 L S & M S RR b c	69
2000 do	77	200 do	68⅞
2000 U Pac 10's, inc	56½	1900 do	68¾
2000 do	6⅝	1100 do	68⅝
1000 do	57	700 do	68½
6000 do b c s3	57	200 do c	68⅜
2000 T & W 1st St L D	82	100 do c	68½
5000 Gt West 1st m, '88	90¼	200 do	68⅝
10000 do	90	700 do	68½
1000 N J Cen 1st m n.	101	200 do	68⅝
6000 Ohio & M con s f.	88	100 do c	68¾
1000 St L & I M 1st	91	100 do	68⅞
1000 St L & I M 2d. b c	70½	300 do	69
1000 Ill & S Iowa 1st m	90¼	300 do	68⅞
6000 M&St P 8's, 1st	101½	100 do c	69
2000 M&S P 1st, La C d	84	100 do b3	69
3000 Alt & T H 2d m pf.	83	1600 do	69
2000 Bos, H & E 1st	24¼	100 Un Pac RR b c	20⅞
2000 Tol, P & W, E D	71⅞	200 do s3	20⅝
1000 C, C, C & I 1st	96	500 do	20⅝
1000 D, L & W 1st	99	600 do	20½
5 shs Am Ex Bank	101	1500 do	20⅝
50 Phœnix Bank	91	100 do b3	20⅝
10 Fourth Nat B'k	92½	100 do s3	20½
5 do	92	500 do	20⅝
100 Mariposa L'd & M'g	6	200 do b3	20¾
200 Con Coal b c	43½	100 do s3	20⅝
100 do	44	400 do	20⅝
100 Pac M SS Co	28¼	450 do	20¾
200 do b c	28¼	12 N J Cen RR	92¼
30 do	28	20 do b c	92¼
200 do	27½	100 do	91¾
200 do	27¾	80 do	92
200 do	27½	100 P, Ft W & C guar	88
200 do	27⅝	100 Chi & N W R b c	42⅞
1000 West Un Tel b c	62⅜	500 do	42½
1100 do	62½	200 do	42¼
100 do c	62⅜	100 do	42½
100 do	62⅜	75 do	42½
300 do	62¼	100 do	42⅝
200 do	62⅛	100 do	42
100 do	62	100 do	42⅛
100 do c	61⅞	100 do	42¼
500 do	61¾	300 do	42⅜
100 do c	61⅞	300 do	42½
200 do	61⅝	100 do	42⅝
400 do	61⅜	400 do	42¾
200 do	61½	15 Chi & N W RR pf	64
400 do	61¼	100 Chi & R I RR b c	88
200 do	61⅛	100 do	87½
700 do	61	200 do	87¾
100 do	60⅞	100 do	88
400 do	61	40 Del, L & W RR	91⅛
200 do	61⅛	60 do	91⅜
1800 do	61¼	90 do b c	91¼
300 do c	61⅛	200 do	91
800 do	61⅛	100 Mil & St P RR	30¾
1000 do	61	500 do b c s3	30⅝
200 do c	61	100 do s3	30½
700 do	60⅞	200 do s3	30¼
800 do	61	100 do	30⅜
400 do	60¾	100 do	30¼
200 do	60⅞	100 do b3	30¼
200 do	61	300 do	30⅜
1100 do	61⅛	100 do	30½
100 do s3	61⅛	25 Chic & Alt RR	92
700 do	61⅛	100 Tol & W RR b c	41⅛
200 do	61⅛	300 do	41
200 do	61¾	500 do	40⅞
900 do	61⅞	100 do	41
600 do	62	200 do	41⅛
1100 do	61⅞	100 do	41¼
25 Amer Ex Co b c	58½	300 do	41⅜
100 N Y C & H R RR b c c	88⅜	100 do	41½
500 do c	88¼	100 do	41
100 do	88¼	200 do	41⅛
600 do	88⅛	30 N Y, N H & H RR	124¾
1500 do	88	10 Pac RR of Mo b c	27½
100 do c	88	400 Ohio & M RR b c	23¾
600 do	87⅞	600 do	23⅝
300 do s3	87¾	100 do	23½
1300 do	87⅞	500 do	23¾
300 do c	88	300 do	23½
400 do	88	1000 do	23⅝
100 do	88⅛	1400 do	23¾
500 do	88⅜	300 do	23⅞
200 do	88½	35 Ohio & M RR pf	55
300 do	88⅜	15 do	58
700 do	88¼	100 do b c	58½
500 do	88⅛	100 do	57½
100 do b3	88¼	100 do	58
100 do	88¼	100 do	57½
500 do	88⅛	400 C, C & I C RR b c	21
1200 do	88	600 do	21¼
100 do	88⅛	100 Han & St Jo RR b c	22

12:15 to 2:15 P. M.

$10000 US 6's, r, '81	114	$2000 U S 5-20, c, '65, sm	112⅝
2000 U S 6's, c, '81 b c	114⅜	6000 U S 5-20, r, '67	113⅞
13000 do	114⅜	7000 U S 5-20, c, '67	114⅛
1000 US 5-20, c, '62 c	108⅞	80000 do	114¼
5000 do	109	2000 US 5-20, c, '68	114
13000 do	108¾	5000 do	114¼
1000 US 5-20, c, '64	110	15000 US 10-40, r b c	108⅜
15000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	112½	50000 U S 6's, cur b c c	109¾

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

500 shs West Un Tel	61¾	400 shs Un Pac RR	21⅛
300 do	61⅝	100 do s3	21
300 do	61½	300 do	21
600 do	61⅝	300 do	20⅞
400 do	61¼	150 Pittsburg RR	79½
100 do	61⅝	5 Chi & N W RR	42¾
300 do	61¾	200 do	42
1800 do	61⅞	300 do c	42¾
100 do b3	62	200 Chi & N W RR pf	63¼
500 do	62	100 do	63½
400 do	61⅞	25 Chi & R I RR	88
700 do	61¾	100 do	88⅛
300 do	61⅝	100 Mil & St P RR	30½
500 do	61½	100 do	30¾
400 do	61⅜	100 do	30⅞
400 do	61¼	100 Rens'r & S'toga RR	97
100 do	61⅜	700 Ohio & Miss RR	23¾
100 do	61½	58 do	24
200 do	61⅝	100 do s3	23⅝
100 do	61⅞	300 do	23⅝
1700 do	61¾	100 do c	23⅝
100 do b3	61¾	300 do	23¾
3500 do	61⅞	400 do	23⅞
100 Pac M SS Co	27¾	400 do	24
100 do	28	600 do	23⅞
400 N Y Cen & H R RR	88⅛	800 do	23¾
500 do	88⅜	600 do	23⅞
300 do	88⅛	100 do c	23⅞
200 do	88⅜	400 do	24
200 do	88½	500 do	24⅛
100 do	88⅜	100 do b3	24¼
200 do	88¼	100 do	24
100 L S & M S RR	68⅞	100 do	23⅞
600 do	68¾	100 Ohio & Miss pref	58
400 do	68⅝	100 Tol, W & W RR c	41⅛
1300 do	68¾	300 do	41⅜
200 do	68⅞	200 do	41¼
500 do	69	100 do c	41½
100 do s30	68½	100 do b3	41¾
400 do	69⅛	100 do	41⅝
100 do b3	69⅛	100 do	41⅜
200 do	69	100 do	41½
200 do	69⅛	100 Han & St Jo RR	22
400 do	69¼	200 do	22⅜
100 do	69⅜	100 do	22¼
100 do b3	69⅜	300 C, C & I C RR	21½
200 do	69½	400 do	21⅝
100 do b3	69⅝	200 do	21½
300 do	69⅝	100 do	21¼
900 do	69¾	400 do	21½
200 do	69⅞	500 do	21⅝
300 do	69¾	600 do	21¾
400 do	69⅝	400 do	21⅞
100 do s3	69½	600 do	22
200 do	69½	200 do b3	22⅛
300 do	69⅜	100 do s3	22
700 do	69¼	200 do b5	22⅛
500 Un Pac RR	20⅞	100 do	22⅛
800 do	21	100 do	21⅞
200 do c	21	300 do	21¾
100 do b15	21		

Second Board—1 P. M.

$3000 Mich South s f. b c	99½	30 shs Mich Cen RR	78
2000 Un Pac 7's, l g	69⅛	100 L S & M S RR b c	69½
1000 St L & I M 2d	71	200 do b3	69⅜
20000 Ohio & M con s f.	88	100 do	69⅜
3000 D, L & W 1st m	100	400 do s3	69¼
10 shs B'k State N Y	107	800 do	69¼
50 Cent'l Nat B'k b c	59½	500 do	69⅛
20 Con Coal of Md. b c	44⅛	200 do c	69
100 West Un Tel b c	61¾	300 do	68⅞
600 do	61⅝	100 Panama RR b c	81
1800 do	61½	100 do	80
1900 do	61⅜	100 do	78½
1000 do	61¼	100 do s60	78
600 do	61⅜	300 Un Pac RR b c	21
800 do	61½	200 do s3	20⅞
1200 do	61⅛	300 do	21
100 do c	61¼	1800 do	20⅞
700 do	61¼	200 C & Pitts, guar b c	80
100 Mar L'd & M'g	6	100 Chi & N W RR b c	42½
500 Pac M SS Co b10	28⅛	27 do	42
300 do	28	100 N J Cen RR	91½
200 do b c	27¾	5 do	92
100 do s3	27¾	100 Mil & St P RR b c	30⅝
100 do b10	27¾	100 Mil & St P RR pf. b c	54
420 N Y C & H R RR. b c	88¼	100 Tol, W & W RR. b c	41⅛
100 do b4	88¼	300 do	41¼
100 do c	88⅛	10 Del, L & W RR b c	90¾
100 do	88⅛	200 do b60	92
100 do s3	88½	100 N Y, N H & H RR	124½
100 do c	88	1200 Ohio & M RR b c	23⅞
800 do	88	700 do	24
400 do	87⅞	100 Chic & Alt RR b c	93
60 Harlem RR s3	113	100 C, C & I C RR b c	21⅝
100 do b c	112	300 do	21¾
400 do	112½	100 do b3	21¾

2:30 to 3 P. M.

$5000 Mor & Es 1st m	101¼	100 shs L S & M S RR b3	68¾
25 shs Del & H Canal	107	100 do	68¾
100 Pac Mail SS Co c	27⅝	200 do	68⅝
200 do	27¾	200 do	68½
500 do	28	200 do	68⅝
200 do	27⅞	200 do	68¾
800 Un Pac RR	20¾	200 do	68⅞
900 do	20⅝	200 do b30	68¾
1000 do	20½	100 Chi & N W RR	42
300 do	20⅝	100 do	41⅞
100 West Un Tel	61¼	400 do	42
600 do	61⅛	100 do	42¼
1400 do	61	200 do	42
400 do s3	61	300 Chi & N W RR pf	63½
400 do	60⅞	100 N Y C & H R RR s3	87¾
300 do	60¾	800 do	87⅞
200 do	60⅝	920 do	88
900 do	60¾	1000 do	87⅞
1000 do	60⅞	200 do s3	87⅞
1200 do	61	100 do	88
500 do	60⅞	200 do s3	88
400 do	60¾	100 Mil & St P RR	30½
500 do	60⅝	100 do	30¼
1000 do	60½	300 do	30⅜
1100 do	60⅜	300 Tol & W RR	41
2600 do	60¼	100 do	41⅛
2000 do	60⅜	500 do	41¼
600 do	60¼	200 do	41⅛
1100 do	60⅜	300 do	40⅞
100 do b3	60½	500 do	41
500 do	60½	200 Ohio & Miss RR	23⅞
400 do	60⅝	400 do s3	24
400 do	60½	400 do	24⅛
100 Panama RR	79	200 do	24⅜
100 do	79¼	600 do	24½
400 L S & M S RR	68⅞	200 do	24⅜
100 do s3	68⅝	33 Mor & Es RR	89¼
500 do s3	68¾	100 do	89½
500 do	68¾	100 H & St Jo RR	22⅜
400 do	68⅝	100 C, C & I C RR	21½
100 do	68⅝	100 do	21⅜
200 do	68⅞	100 do	21¼
200 do	68¾	100 do	21
100 do	68⅝	100 do	21⅛
500 do	68½	400 do	21¼
400 do	68⅝	400 do	21⅜

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Un Tel	60½ a	60⅝	Chi & N W pref.	63 a	63½
Pacific Mail	27⅞ a	28	Chicago & R I	88⅛ a	88⅜
New York Cen.	88 a	88⅛	Mil & St Paul	30⅛ a	30⅜
Erie	43 a	43½	Mil & St Paul pf	53½ a	54
Harlem	111½ a	112	Toledo & Wab	40⅞ a	41
Bost, Hart & E.	1⅛ a	1¼	Ohio & Miss	24⅛ a	24½
Lake Shore	68¾ a	68⅞	Han & St Jo	22 a	22⅜
Union Pacific	20⅝ a	20¾	Han & St Jo pf.	27½ a	29½
Chi & N W	41⅞ a	41⅞	C, C & I C	21⅛ a	21⅜

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Flour Firm—Wheat Firmer—Corn Active—Oats Easier—Pork Steady—Lard Firm—Cotton Higher—Groceries Without Marked Change—Naval Stores Quiet—Petroleum Quiet, but Firm—Freights a Shade Easier.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

The merchandise markets were generally firm, under a fair demand, while in numerous instances trade was fairly active at improving prices. On 'Change the markets were generally firmer, while breadstuffs were excited by the freezing of the Erie Canal and the apprehensions that business on the canal would have to be stopped for the winter. Flour ruled firm, with a fair inquiry. Wheat was quiet and almost entirely nominal, the few sales made affording scarcely any criterion to the market, as scarcely any one would sell any considerable quantity except at extreme prices. The market nevertheless closed quiet. Corn was in very active demand, part for export and part for speculation, and a large business was consummated at full prices. Oats were dull, and at the close of business heavy. Barley was active, at a further material advance. Whiskey was easier. Freights were a trifle easier. Pork ruled steady under a more active operation for future delivery. Lard was purchased quite freely for forward delivery, and closed firm. Cotton was generally held above the views of buyers, and business was consequently restricted.

ASHES.—Receipts for the past three days, 56 packages. The market continued dull and values still nominal.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The market for brick continued quiet. Small lots were placed at the subjoined quotations, but in order to have realized to any considerable extent concessions would have been necessary. We quote lots afloat as follows:—Pale, $4 a $4 25 per M.; Jersey, $6 50 a $7; upriver, $6 25 a $7 25; Haverstraw Bay, $7 25 a $8 25; Croton, fronts, brown, $14 a $15; dock, $15 a $16; red, $16 a $17; Philadelphia, $25 50 a $30 50; Baltimores, $50 a $58. Lots delivered were quoted thus:—Pale, $6 a $6 25; Jersey, $8 50 a $9; upriver, $8 25 a $9 25; Haverstraw Bay, $9 25 a $10 25; Croton, $17 a $18 for brown; $18 a $19 for dark; $19 a $20 for red; Philadelphia, $33 50 a $37 50. Lime was also quiet. Small sales were made at $1 10 for Rockland common and $1 75 for do. lump. Cement was quiet, but not essentially changed in value. Rosendale quoted at $1 75 per bbl.; Roman at $4 50 a $4 75, and Portland at $5 50 a $5 75. Laths were in fair request and steady at $1 90 a $1 95. Other materials were quiet and unchanged.

CANDLES.—Trade in a jobbing way was moderate, but otherwise the market was quiet. Prices were unchanged, and quoted as follows:—Sperm, 30c.; patent do., 40c.; paraffine, 31c. a 32c.; stearic, 28c. a 29c.; adamantine, 18½c. a 19½c.

CORDAGE.—The demand has been limited for all descriptions, but values exhibit no essential change. We quote:—Manila, large and small sizes, 17½c. a 18½c.; do. bolt rope yarns, 19½c. a 20½c.; tarred Manila, 17c.; Sisal rope, 15½c. a 16½c.; New Zealand cordage, 15½c. a 16½c.; Russian bolt rope, 17c.

COFFEE.—For Rio there was very little inquiry, and the only feature of interest was a better feeling in the trade. For the better goods holders were firmer in their views, but no sales were reported. The jobbing trade was also exceedingly light. In mild coffees there was a small business, and sales were reported of 263 bags Laguayra at 22½c. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 19c. a 19½c.; fair do., 19¾c. a 20c.; good do., 21c. a 21¼c.; prime do., 21¾c. a 22c.; extreme range for lots, 19c. a 22c., gold, per lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Java, government bags, 25c. a 26c.; grass mats, 26c. a 27½c.; Singapore, 22c. a 23c.; Maracaibo, 23c. a 24½c.; Laguayra, 22c. a 23c.; Jamaica, 20c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, 19c. a 19½c.; Porto Rico, 20c. a 22½c.; Costa Rica, 20c. a 22½c.; Mexican, 21½c. a 22½c.; Savanilla, 22c. a 23½c.; Curacoa, 20½c. a 22c.

COTTON, on the spot, advanced fully ⅛c. per lb., but at the improvement the market ruled quiet, closing, however, with but little offering at quotations. Futures advanced ⅜c. a 7-16c., but closed weak. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good ordinary	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Strict good ordinary	14 13-16	14 15-16	15⅛	15⅛
Low middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17

—The quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The sales were:—

	To-day.	Last Eve'g.	Total.
Export	80	—	80
Consumption	467	155	622
Speculation	60	—	60
In transit	100	—	100
Total	707	155	862

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening after three o'clock—December, 100 at 15 3-32, 300 at 15⅛, 500 at 15 1-16; January, 100 at 15 5-16, 600 at 15 11-32, 700 at 15⅜, 100 at 15 13-32, 50 at 15⅜; February, 100 at 15¾, 100 at 15 11-16; March, 100 at 16 3-16, 100 at 16⅛. Total 3,300 bales. To day, up to three P. M.—November, 100 at 15¼, 100 at 15⅜, 500 at 15¼; December, 200 at 15 9-32, 100 at 15 11-32, 200 at 15⅜, 200 at 15 13-32, 200 at 15 7-16, 100 at 15⅜, 400 at 15 5-16, 400 at 15⅜, 200 at 15 5-16, 100 at 15 13-32, 400 at 15 11-32, 200 at 15¼, 200 at 15 11-32, 400 at 15 5-16, 100 at 15⅜, 300 at 15 11-32, 500 at 15 7-16, 200 at 15⅜, 600 at 15 7-16; January, 100 at 15 17-32, 800 at 15 9-16, 100 at 15 19-32, 600 at 15 9-16, 500 at 15 19-32, 200 at 15⅝, 200 at 15 23-32, 1,100 at 15¾, 100 at 15 11-16, 400 at 15⅝, 700 at 15⅝, 100 at 15 23-32, 200 at 15 11-16, 400 at 15 23-32, 100 at 15 21-32, 300 at 15 11-16, 800 at 15 23-32, 200 at 15¾, 100 at 15 25-32, 100 at 15¾, 300 at 15 25-32, 400 at 15¾. February, 300 at 15 15-16c., 200 at 16c., 100 at 16 1-32c., 300 at 16⅛c., 100 at 16 1-16c., 2,200 at 16c., 200 at 16 1-16c., 400 at 16c., 100 at 16 3-16c., 200 at 16 1-16c., 100 at 16 3-16c.; March, 700 at 16⅜c., 300 at 16 13-32c., 100 at 16 7-16c., 100 at 16⅜c., 100 at 16 7-16c.; April, 200 at 16 13-16c., 100 at 16⅜c., 200 at 16 13-16c. Total, 20,000 bales. Grand total, 26,700 bales. The receipts at the ports were:—Galveston, 1,851 bales; Mobile, 787; Wilmington, 83; Norfolk, 1,434; New York, 831; Boston, 154. Total, 5,140 bales. This day last week, 24,355. This day last year, 18,178.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 13,902 bbls.; wheat, 204,010 bushels; corn, 144,494 do.; corn meal, 100 bbls.; oats, 19,803 bushels; barley, 48,769 do. The flour market ruled firm under a fair demand for shipping extras. The sales reached 25,000 bbls. In addition to the above 10,000 bbls. extra Western were reported sold for December and January delivery at $6 00 a $6 75. Rye flour was without material change. Corn meal was in fair demand: sales of 600 bbls. at $3 60 for Western and $3 90 a $4 for Brandywine. We quote —

No. 2 State	$4 00	a	$5 00
Superfine State	5 00	a	5 75
Extra State	6 25	a	6 75
Choice State	6 75	a	7 00
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 75
Extra Western	6 25	a	6 75
Extra Minnesota	6 75	a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 00	a	6 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 50	a	7 00
Family	7 50	a	8 50
St. Louis, low extra	6 00	a	6 50
St. Louis, straight extra	6 75	a	7 00
St. Louis, choice double extra	7 50	a	8 00
St. Louis, choice family	8 50	a	10 50
California	Nominal.		
Rye flour	4 35	a	6 00
Southern, No. 2	4 50	a	5 00
Southern, superfine	5 00	a	5 75
Southern, extra	6 50	a	8 00
Southern, family	8 00	a	11 00
Corn meal, Western	3 40	a	3 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 35	a	3 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 90	a	4 00
Caloric	3 45	a	3 50
Puncheons	18		f. o. b.

—Wheat was very quiet, but firmer; the sales were about 62,000 bushels, at $1 43 for No. 3 Chicago, and $1 45 a $1 46 for No. 2, in store and afloat; $1 48 a $1 49 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 42 a $1 47 for small lots ungraded and Iowa spring. Corn was in active request and firmer; the sales aggregate about 300,000 bushels, at 68½c. a 69c., in store, and 70c. afloat for mixed Western. Oats were dull and easier for white, with sales of 39,000 bushels at 55c. a 56c. for mixed, and 56c. a 58c. for white, closing at 57c. Barley was active and firmer for Canada, of which 50,000 bushels sold at $1 75. Rye and malt were quiet but steady at former prices.

FREIGHTS.—The market for berth freights ruled extremely quiet to-day with rates not materially changed, though weak. Vessels for charter met with a fair demand from the grain and petroleum trades at steady rates. The only engagements we heard of were 500 bales of cotton, to Liverpool, by steam, at ⅝d. a 11-16d., and 400 bbls. flour to London, by sail, at 4s. 3d. The nominal grain rate to Liverpool by steam was 13½d., and by sail, 12d. a 12½d., with 16,000 bushels reported taken, but could not be traced. The charters comprise a Norwegian bark, hence to Cork for orders and United Kingdom, 2,200 quarters grain at 9s. 3d., and 9s. if direct; an Italian bark rechartered, with 3,000 quarters do., same voyage, at 8s. 10½d. and £15 gratuity; a Norwegian brig, hence to a direct port, United Kingdom, with 1,600 bbls. refined petroleum on private terms; a British brig, hence to Barcelona, with 2,000 bbls. refined do. at 7s. and back from Messina with general cargo, lump sum; an Italian bark, hence with 10,000 cases refined petroleum to Constantinople at 42½c., and 3,800 do. do. to Odessa at 50c.; a bark from Philadelphia to Rotterdam with 2,000 bbls. refined do. at 7s. 3d.; a British bark from Fernandina to Allicante with 250,000 feet of lumber at $18; a British bark, of 300 tons register, hence to the windward with shooks on private terms; an American brig, of 265 tons (now here), from Seville to New York, with general cargo, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—The market continued very dull. Orders for small lots are being filled at about steady prices. We quote:—Domestic cloth, 11c. for light, and 11½c. for heavy average; Borneo cloth entirely nominal; bags nominal at about 11c. a 11½c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Hemp was dull and nominal for all descriptions. Manila quoted at 10½c. a 10¾c., gold, and Sisal, 8½c. a 8¾c., gold. Jute was inactive, but firm; held at 2¾c. a 4½c., gold. Jute butts were in moderate request, and quoted at 1⅝c. a 1¾c., currency, cash; sales 450 bales, chiefly at the latter prices.

HAY AND STRAW.—The supply has been more liberal since our last, but, under a fair demand both for shipping and retail qualities, prices have ruled about steady. Sales were made at 95c. a $1 for shipping grades, $1 a $1 40 for retail qualities; 75c. a 80c. for long rye straw, 65c. a 70c. for short rye do., 50c. a 55c. for wheat, and 80c. a 85c. for oat.

HOPS.—Business has shown a moderate increase during the week, still, purchases are made, generally, in small lots, to supply immediate requirements. We quote:—State growth, 1873, 40c. a 48c.; Eastern and Western, 40c. a 45c.; yearlings, crop 1872, 20c. a 30c.; old olds, 8c. a 15c.; California, crop 1873, 45c. a 50c.; genuine Bavarian, 50c. a 55c; patent do. 30c. a 42c.; English, crop 1873, 37c a 40c.; Belgian, crop 1873, 35c. a 38c.

MOLASSES.—The market continued dull, with transactions confined to small unimportant jobbing lots. Prices were nominally steady as follows:—New crop—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 16c. a 17c.; do. clayed, 18c. a 22c.; do. Muscovado refining, 19c. a 23c.; do. grocery, 25c. a 30c.; Porto Rico, 24c. a 50c.; English Islands, 26c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 65c. a 72c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was exceedingly quiet to-day, though holders continue about steady in their views at 40½c. a 41c. Sales 25 bbls. at 40½c. Strained rosin is also quiet. Exporters are not operating at the moment and only small lots are wanted by the home trade. Holders, however, are generally firm at $2 65 a $2 75 for common to good. Fine grades neglected and nominally unchanged. Tar dull. Pitch selling in small job lots at $3 12½ a $3 25 for prime city, delivered.

OILS.—For linseed the market was unsettled and easier. Jobbing parcels were placed at 85c. a 88c. in casks. Crude whale and sperm were quiet and steady; quoted as follows:—Sperm, $1 40 for crude, $1 63 a $1 65 for natural winter, $1 68 a $1 70 for bleached; crude whale 62c. for Northern, 58c. a 60c. for Southern, 66c. a 68c. for natural winter and 68c. a 70c. for bleached. Lard oil was in limited request, at 66c. for round lots of winter and 68c. for jobbing lots of do. Crude cotton seed was nominal at 39½c. a 40c. Menhaden was inactive and quoted at 33c. a 35c. Neatsfoot sold in lots at 85c. a $1 10, according to quality.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined on 'Change to-day was a shade firmer under reduced offerings and more favorable Creek advices. For deliveries balance of this month and for December 13c. was bid and 13½c. asked; no transactions were reported. Cases steady, but not much wanted. We quote 18½c. a 19c. Naphtha inactive and nominal at 8¾c. a 9c. Crude in bulk fairly active and firm; sales of 2,000 bbls. spot at 5c. Shipping crude nominal at 10c. The Creek quotations were as follows:—Tideoute weak, at 85c.; Petroleum Centre, 95c. a $1; Oil City, $1; Titusville $1 05 a $1 07½; Parker's, quiet, at 80c. a 90c. At Philadelphia the market was a trifle steadier, but very quiet. We quote 13¼c. a 13½c. for December. No oil offered for this month and price entirely nominal. Later we heard of 1,500 bbls. high test sold here at 14½c., prompt delivery.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 454 bbls.; beef, 87 packages; cut meats, 2,547 do.; lard, 736 bbls. and tierces. For mess pork the market continued steady. We note sales of 250 bbls., December, at $14; 500 bbls., February, at $14 37½; 250 bbls., do., at $14 60, and 500 bbls., March, at $14 75; dressed hogs were firm at from 5½c. a 7c. per lb., according to weight. Beef met with a fair inquiry, and lots were placed to the amount of 50 packages at prices within the range of $8 50 a $10 for plain mess, bbls.; $11 a $13 for extra do., bbls.; $20 a $21 for prime mess, tierces; $25 a $26 for India do., tierces, and $27 a $28 for extra India do., tierces. 1,300 tierces beef were sold on private terms. Beef hams remained quiet; quoted as extremes from $18 a $23 for common to choice. 800 bbls. beef hams were disposed of at private terms. Cut meats continued in moderate request, and prices exhibited no particular change. Sales were reported of 2,500 lbs. bellies at 8⅜c. for pickled and 9c. for fresh, 1,500 green hams at 8¼c. a 8½c., 1,000 pickled hams at 9¼c., 900 smoked do. at 11c., and 500 smoked shoulders at 7⅛c. Bacon was a trifle easier, with sales of 500 boxes long and short clear, January, on private terms, and 150 boxes long clear, on the spot, at 7⅛c. Lard ruled firm. We note sales of 750 tierces, December, at 7⅞c.; 1,750 tierces, January, at 8 1-16c. a 8⅛c.; 2,000 tierces, February, at 8¼c., and 250 tierces, March, at 8⅜c. Butter and cheese were without noteworthy change.

RICE.—Trade has been fair in a jobbing way and the market steady. Sales 35 tierces of Carolina at 6¾c. a 7½c., and 225 bags of Rangoon at 6¼c. a 6⅜c.

SEEDS.—The market for linseed remained dull and values nominal. Clover was only in light request, values being generally held above the views of buyers; quoted at 8¼c. a 8½c., with small sales at the inside price. Timothy was quiet and quoted at $2 75. Rough flax was dull and nominal at $1 80 a $1 90.

STEARINE.—Market inactive, but a shade firmer in tone; prime quoted at 8⅛c.

TALLOW firmer and moderately active: prime city held at 7⅜c., with 7¼c. bid; sales 95,000 lbs. out of town stock at 7⅛c. a 7¼c., and 30 tierces common do. at 6 15-16c.

TOBACCO.—The demand for seed leaf continued moderate, with prices not essentially changed. We heard of sales of 50 cases Connecticut seconds, 1871 crop, on private terms; 50 cases sundry seed leafs, 1871 crop, at 9c. a 50c.; 100 cases Connecticut fillers, 1872 crop, at 4½c. a 5½c.; 100 cases Connecticut running lots, 1872 crop, at 12c. a 15c.; 58 cases Pennsylvania do., 1872 crop, on private terms; 350 cases Ohio do, 1872 crop, at 6c. a 6¾c.; 200 bales Havana at 70c. a 85c.; 200 cases 1872 crop Wisconsin, partly at 6½c., and 250 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c. a 11c.

SUGAR.—For raw the market was irregular and unsettled, and generally quoted firmer, in consequence of the Cuban disturbances. Holders were less disposed to realize, and were offering stock with reserve. Sales were reported of 550 hhds., good refining at 7½c., 153 hhds. common refining at 7c. and 500 boxes No. 10 clayed at 7½c. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7⅛c. a 7c.; fair to good fair, 7¼c. a 7⅜c.; good to prime, 7½c. a 7⅝c.; grocery, fair to good, 7¾c. a 8c.; prime to choice, 8⅛c. a 8½c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 8¾c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 5½c. a 6¾c.; melado, 4c. a 5½c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 6½c. a 7¼c.; do., 10 to 12, 7½c. a 8c.; do., 13 to 15, 8¼c. a 8¾c.; do., 16 to 18, 9c. a 9½c.; do., 19 to 20, 9¾c. a 10c.; white, 9¾c. a 10¼c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 6½c. a 7⅝c.; grocery, fair to choice, 7¾c. a 8½c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 6½c. a 7½c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 7¾c. a 8¼c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 6⅝c. a 7¼c.

WOOL.—The market remained quiet for all descriptions, but rather more firmness was manifested on the part of holders. We note sales of 15,000 lbs. of medium unwashed fleece at 33½c., 15,000 do. of tub washed at 50c., 12,000 do. of fall California at 27c., 60 bags of extra and super pulled at 35c. a 39c., 5,000 lbs. of Cape at 33c., 3,000 do. of do. at 36½c., 55 bags of super pulled at 35c., 10,000 lbs. of X and XX Ohio fleece, 7,000 do. of Oregon, 11,000 do. of State fleece, 2,500 do. of X Ohio do., 10,000 do. of Ohio unmerchantable, 60 bags of super pulled, 10 do. of black do. and 5,000 lbs. of Vermont fleece, all on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 459 bbls. Market easier and only moderately active. Sales of 100 bbls. at 94c., and 150 bbls. at 94½c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 21, 1873.

Cotton firm; offerings light: good ordinary, 13¼c.; ordinary, 11¾c. Net receipts, 1,851 bales. Exports coastwise, 4,718. Sales, 450. Stock, 31,255. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,917. Exports—To Great Britain, 7,159; coastwise, 1,905. Sales, 7,500.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1873.

Cotton active and higher: middlings, 15⅛c.; low middlings, 14⅝c.; strict good ordinary, 13⅝c. Net receipts, 6,166 bales; gross, 6,742. Exports—To the Continent, 250. Sales, 2,500; last evening, 2,000. Stock, 118,357. Weekly—Net receipts, 35,862; gross, 39,369. Exports—To Great Britain, 6,802; to France, 3,850; to the Continent, 3,722; coastwise, 2,201. Sales, 28,000.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21, 1873.

Cotton firm; middlings, 14⅝c. Net receipts, 4,774 bales. Exports—To the Continent, 4,064; coastwise, 60. Sales, 1,822. Stock, 35,366. Weekly—Net receipts, 30,780. Exports—To Great Britain, 15,638; coastwise, 3,444. Sales, 10,030.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21, 1873.

Cotton strong and higher: middlings, 14⅝c. a 14¾c.; low middlings, 14⅛c.; strict good ordinary, 13⅝c. Net receipts, 3,130 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,174. Sales, 1,200. Stock, 40,962. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,134; gross, 18,163. Exports—To Great Britain, 4,649; to the Continent, 3,070; coastwise, 5,159. Sales, 7,510.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21, 1873.

Spirits of turpentine steady at 36½c. Rosin steady at $2 30 for strained. Crude turpentine unsettled; $1 80 for hard; $2 90 for yellow dip. Tar firm at $2 30.

OSWEGO, Nov. 21, 1873.

Flour steady; sales $2,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 50 for amber winter, $9 25 for white winter, $9 75 for double extra. Wheat firm; sales 6,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 45, and 2,400 do. at $1 46. Corn firm; sales 1,600 bushels at 60c. a 61c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 55 and $1 55. Corn meal higher; bolted, $1 25; unbolted, $1 20, per cwt. Mill feed unchanged; shorts, $17 a $18; shipstuffs, $19; middlings, $20 a $22, per ton. Canal Freights—No through engagements. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New York, 55c., and to Albany, 42c. Receipts—34,000 bushels of wheat and 16,300 do. barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. of flour.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21, 1873.

Lake and rail imports for the last 24 hours—Flour, 12,900 bbls.; wheat, 114,838 bushels; corn, 40,800 do.; oats, 74,249 do.; barley, 22,148 do; peas, 350 do. Canal shipments—Corn, 33,500 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 47,735 bushels; corn, 11,450 do.; oats, 18,900 do. Canal freights—Nothing doing. Flour quiet; Western ground spring, $6 75 a $7 25; bakers', $7 25 a $8 25; amber, $7 75 a $8 25; white, $8 75 a $9 25. Wheat higher and buyers hanging off; no transactions to record; quoted:—Milwaukee, No. 1 spring, $1 40; do., No. 2 spring, $1 30; Chicago, No. 2 spring, $1 28; red winter, $1 45 a $1 50; white Michigan, $1 70. Corn firm, at 1c. per bushel higher; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2, to arrive, at 52c.; 5,000 do. No. 2, in lots, at 52c.; 2,000 do. per sample at 59½c. Oats firm; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 43c. Barley active; sales 12,000 bushels Western at $1 20. Rye—Western held at the close at 85c. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Nov. 21, 1873.

Flour firm, and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; amber Michigan, spot, $1 47 a $1 47½; December, $1 47 a $1 48; January, $1 51; No. 2 red, cash and December, $1 39 a $1 40; January, $1 45. Corn—Demand good at full prices; high mixed, cash, 47c.; January, 48c.; low mixed, new, 47c. Oats in fair demand and firm, at 42½c. for No 1, 41c. cash for No. 2, 40c. December. Clover seeds, $4 65. Dressed hogs, $4 65. Receipts—1,000 bbls. flour, 9,000 bushels wheat, 9,000 do. corn, 8,000 do. oats. Shipments—8,000 bushels wheat, 42,000 do. corn.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1873.

Flour in fair demand and higher; sales of extra spring at $5 a $5 75. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 spring at $1 10 a $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 05½ cash; $1 02⅝ December, $1 05 January; No. 3 do., 99c. a $1; rejected, 93c. a 93½c. Corn active and higher at 40½c. for No. 2 mixed, cash; 40½c. December, 41⅝c. January; rejected, 37½c. a 38c.; high mixed, 41½c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 32½c. for No. 2, cash or December; 33⅛c. January; rejected, 30c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 65c. a 65½c. for No. 2. Barley active and higher at $1 35 a $1 37 for No. 2 fall; 93c. a 97c. for No. 3 spring. Pork active and higher at $12 75 cash, $12 50 a $12 62½ January, $13 February. Lard active and higher at 7¼c. a 7⅜c. cash; 7½c. a 7⅝c. January, 7¾c. a 7⅞c. February. Bulk meats advanced and in fair demand: packed shoulders, 4½c.; short rib middles, 6⅛c.; short clear middles, 6⅜c.; meats 10 to 15 days in salt, 5-16c. a ⅜c. lower. Green meats sold at 3⅝c. for shoulders, 5⅜c. for short cuts, 5⅞c. for short clear middles. Whiskey firm and in fair demand at 89c. Freights—Nothing doing. Receipts—8,000 bbls. flour, 56,000 bushels wheat, 17,000 do. corn, 12,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye and 11,000 do. barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. flour, 54,000 bushels wheat, 60,000 do. corn, 14,000 do. oats and 7,000 do. barley.

COTTON STATEMENT.

The following are the total net receipts since September 1, 1873:—

Ports.	Bales.	Ports.	Bales.
Galveston	56,186	Baltimore	3,623
New Orleans	206,608	Boston	5,712
Mobile	62,462	New York	33,114
Savannah	232,712	Providence	555
Charleston	135,837	City Point	15,677
Wilmington	9,855	Philadelphia	4,028
Norfolk	106,013		
Grand total			872,382

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1873.

Exchange easier; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 63 a 64 premium; short sight, 69 a 70 premium. On London, 92 a 93 premium. On Paris, 72 a 74 premium.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 21—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 36⅝. 2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 36⅝. 2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 36⅝. 3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 36⅛. 4 P. M.—American securities—Small sales at unchanged prices. Erie Railway shares, 36⅝.

PARIS BOURSE.—LONDON, Nov. 21—2 P. M.—Paris despatches quote rentes at 58f. 20c. 4 P. M.—French rentes, 58f. 15c. 5 P. M.—French rentes, 58f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—5 P. M.—Sales on the basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8⅜d. The sales of the week have been 74,000 bales, of which 8,000 were taken for export and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 497,000 bales, including 72,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 63,000 bales, including 32,000 American. Actual export 6,000 bales. Cotton to arrive dearer. Sales on the basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8⅜d., do., nothing below low middlings, shipped October and November, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable November, at 8⅜d. The market is steady. Middling uplands, 8⅜d. a 8½d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American. Sales on the basis of middling Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8½d. Sales on the basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8⅜d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8½d. The stock afloat is 295,000 bales, including 153,000 American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—P. M.—The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 24,000 quarters, including 20,000 American. The receipts of corn for the same time have been 8,000 quarters, all of which were American. The market is buoyant. Wheat, 13s. 1d. a 13s. 3d. per cental for average California white and 11s. 9d. a 12s. 4d. for red Western spring. Corn, 34s. 6d. per quarter. Pease, 42s. per quarter for Canadian. Flour, 28s. a 29s. per bbl.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—P. M.—Cheese, 65s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 21—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 31s. a 31s. 3d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Nov. 21.—Petroleum, 34f. a 35f. for fine pale American.

FINANCIAL.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other Securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

A.—LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS, 74 BROADWAY.—Stocks bought and sold on commission, on margin or for investment; privileges negotiated; circular explaining privileges, with references, mailed to any address.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF JOHN B. MURRAY, 98 BROADWAY. Loans effected and Collections made everywhere.

HASKINS & BRAINE, BROKERS, 11 BROAD street.—Stocks bought and sold on margin; privileges negotiated, enabling any one with small capital to speculate safely. These contracts are always 100 share lots and are signed by responsible firms. Explanatory circulars mailed.

MANUFACTURERS, WITH ESTABLISHED BUSINESS of sterling character, wishing to increase their capital $10,000 to $50,000 or dispose of an interest, can find opportunity by applying to BRINCKERHOFF & FRAZER, Brokers in Manufacturing Stocks, 48 Broad st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY. Principals only address, with particulars, LOAN box 4,928 New York Post office.

NOTICE. The Coupons of the Long Dock Company's Mortgage Bonds falling due December 1 next will be paid, on and after that date, at the treasury of the Erie Railway Company, Twenty third street, corner Eighth avenue.
W. P. SHEARMAN,
Treasurer Long Dock Company.

NOTICE. The Coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds New York and Erie Railroad falling due December 1 next will be paid, on and after that date, at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., 11 Nassau street.
W. P. SHEARMAN,
Treasurer.

NEW YORK SEVEN PER CENT BONDS. Brooklyn seven per cent Bonds; also other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent, at low rates for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over 21 years.

NEW YORK STATE GOLD SIXES (DUE 1900), FOR sale. GWYNNE & DAY, 16 Wall street.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
No. 261 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1873.
The preferred stock transfer books of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company will be closed from 25th November to 1st December, inclusive, preparatory to the preferred stock semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent of 1st December, 1873.
Owing to the delay in moving produce and merchandise during the panic in the past two months the earnings show a material decrease, instead of the uniform increase of the preceding months, and in consequence the present dividend will be made in scrip payable 1st March, 1875, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, the Company reserving its cash for the January coupons on its bonds and towards payment of the Western Division Second Mortgage bonds, due 1st January, 1874.
The scrip for the dividend will be ready for delivery to the registered holders of the preferred stock on and after 2d December. D. TORRANCE, President.

STOCK PRIVILEGES! STOCK PRIVILEGES!—ALL contracts negotiated are signed by members of New York Stock Exchange or responsible firms; no privilege negotiated for less than 100 shares for $100.
LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, Brokers, 74 Broadway.

PUTS AND CALLS.—NOW THAT THE FLUCTUAtions in stocks are so violent, is the time to have an interest in the market. Many are deterred, thinking that their capital is insufficient. Under a new system sums of $10 to $100 can be invested in a manner as to limit the liability to this amount, while the profits likely to accrue are in nowise diminished. 32-page explanatory pamphlet, mailed for stamp. Stocks bought on margins or for investment.
VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall street, New York.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $5,000 TO $10,000 FOR 90 days or longer, at option of the lender; good security and interest given. Address CAPITAL, box 139 Herald office.

$1,000 WANTED, FOR ONE YEAR, ON LOTS IN Westchester county, near city, worth three times the amount; liberal bonus. Address MORTGAGE, Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000 WANTED—ON CHATTEL MORTGAGE on property worth five times the amount, for six months; bonus of $200 paid, with interest. Address SAFETY, Herald Uptown Branch office.

$5,000. $2,800, $2,500 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE in New York city; also $1,500 to loan in New Jersey. Address REAL ESTATE, box 127 Herald office.

$10,000 AND TWO SUMS OF $5,000 EACH TO loan on first class city improved real estate; no bonus required; term of years. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years, without bonus, on real estate in this city. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 168 Broadway.

$20,000 TO $25,000—TO PURCHASE FIRST Mortgage on unimproved property in Brooklyn or New York; principals only. Call on SAWARD & LEAVITT, 54 Wall street.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums to suit; will also buy First Mortgages. Address M. F., box 218 Herald office.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

The War Cloud on Wall Street and How It Affects the Markets.

STRENGTH ON EVERY SIDE.

Yesterday was a day of considerable excitement both in Wall street and on 'Change. Rumor was busy as usual in circulating reports of a depressing nature, but the Wall street markets took little heed of them, being mainly influenced by the Washington despatches respecting the Spanish-Cuban question, which exciting, and in many respects contradictory, produced a feverish feeling throughout the day. This was intensified during the afternoon by a statement of the failure of J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which statement was qualified by the accompanying assurance that it was merely a personal failure, and would not affect the great corporation with which he was so intimately connected.

STOCKS WERE HAMMERED,

nevertheless, upon the bare hint of the failure of so prominent a railroad official, in the then feverish state of the market, and prices went off, closing with a slight improvement. It is only necessary to glance at the surrounding circumstances to perceive that some persistent bear pressure is being brought to bear upon the stock market, which would be a matter of little consequence if people did not yet consider it as in some sort an indicator in its relation to the general monetary situation. That it has rarely been so in any considerable degree is abundantly proven in its past history, and that it is not so now can be readily proven.

THE BANKS CONTINUE TO GAIN

steadily in legal tenders, reporting yesterday an increase of $975,000, making a total of $32,655,000. Money ruled early in the day at six to seven per cent on call, with discounts 12 to 15 per cent. Towards the close of business in the afternoon 1-32 to 1-16 of one per cent was asked and paid on the street for the use of money until to-morrow, affording still further evidence of a bear clique in the market, practising its old game of making money scarce to effect a decline in stocks again. Yesterday brought the intelligence of the unexpected

CLOSING OF THE CANALS

for the winter, being a week earlier than usually occurs. From 850 to 1,500 boats are reported as shut in between Syracuse and Troy, with about 4,000,000 bushels of grain in transit, of which one-half is wheat, one-third corn and the balance, two-twelfths, oats and barley. The greater number of boats are said to be in the neighborhood of Utica but so far from any railroad that it is possible their cargoes cannot be profitably sent forward until the spring. This will, of course, throw a large carrying business upon the railroads, as not only will this large amount of grain thus blockaded have to be supplemented to meet promised deliveries, but the balance of what is now stored in the granaries of the West will have to come forward by rail.

INCREASED EARNINGS

resulting therefrom, of course mean cash dividends, and with such dividends in prospect must come a genuine advance in the prices of stocks. It will readily be seen, therefore, where lies the purpose of the recent effort to bear the stock market—viz., as preliminary to a "scoop" after enough stock has been bought in at the lowest figure to which they can be put to, in simply waiting patiently for the natural upward turn that usually commences with the close of canal navigation, and selling out at its flood in the spring, just about the time that, the bulk of the crop being marketed, freights begin to fall off.

THE WAR SITUATION,

with the possibility of active hostilities, presents also more reason for a strong feeling in the stock market to-day than for weakness. Even suppose it does not bring inflation, which it is well to see there is a possibility of avoiding, it cannot fail to put money in circulation, stimulate various industries, and in proportion bring further increased earnings to the railroads from the large amount of transportation which the government will require in bringing the resources of the more distant part of the Union to its aid in an equitable distribution of the temporary burden which we may have to bear. That

FULL INDEMNIFICATION FOR SUCH EXPENSES AS WE MAY INCUR

in a conflict of arms with Spain to redress the outrage offered to our flag will be one of the results of a war with Spain few doubt. We have the example of Prussia in its settlement with France as a precedent for such demand, and the German occupation of Alsace and Lorraine as a precedent for our occupation of Cuba until such indemnity is paid, should we not see fit to go the whole length of annexation. The plan proposed by Secretary Richardson to raise money for the expenses of the war, by the issue of certificates bearing interest at 3.65 per cent per annum, seems to be a good one, and his ready assurance of his ability to do so receives ready acceptance. This is doubtless

THE PLAN OF TREASURER SPINNER

concerning the same issue, as a basis for banking, with such modification as the exigencies of the situation may require in postponing the time when such interest bearing certificates should be made interconvertible with non-interest bearing notes. In this case the burden of a war would fall but lightly upon the industries of the country, as, without disturbing the relation of the present volume of currency to the domestic exchanges, we would be preparing the way for getting that currency into an elastic condition. That would save us from many ills we have endured in the past, notably hoarding, locking up, the unhealthy stimulation of doubtful subterfuges and an alternate reckless expenditure and parsimonious economy, that each and all render business unsteady and cause recurring crises.

THE GOLD MARKET RESPONDED

sensitively to the exciting news of the day in an active conflict between the bulls and bears in the room, who, after the manner of Rogue Riderhood, wanted to "turn an honest penny." Shortly before two o'clock the premium was advanced to 110⅜ from 110⅛, the lowest point of the day, leaving off at 110⅛. Foreign exchange was weak and lower, upon the expectation of a further reduction of the Bank of England rate, which is expected on next Thursday, as a sequence to the decline of the money rate in the open market. It is quite probable the old Lady of Threadneedle street has been wiping the dust off her spectacles, and, seeing in us

A POSSIBLE PURCHASER OF WAR MATERIAL,

wants to make it easy for us. It is a pity our own people cannot have as much confidence in themselves and their financial strength as this shrewd institution has. Possibly they would, if they were left to work out the financial problem presented them from day to day without artificial interference. But so potent has been the influence of rings and cliques, speculative combination on one side or the other, of the markets, and spasmodic legislative tinkering, that they are not allowed to do so. The only remedy for the evil is in a stern public opinion that will regard such combinations in the spirit in which the old English law regarded "forestalling," a crime against the community. The latest in respect to

THE CLEARING HOUSE IMBROGLIO

gives indications of the quiet shelving of the report of the Committee of Nine in so far as it relates to new articles of association, while the suggestions therein contained may be brought up at a future day as amendments to the present constitution. Congress will, perhaps, cut the Gordian knot in the meantime by giving us free banking.

ON 'CHANGE.

The markets were all firmer as a consequence of the closing of canal navigation and the interruption of the forwarding movement. Buyers, however, held off, mostly waiting for further developments.

HOWES & MACY

have called a meeting of their creditors for November 25 in one of the parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel at seven P. M. This is only following out their previous plan of throwing themselves upon the consideration of their creditors, in a circular proposing a compromise, although it is hinted as meaning simple liquidation.

ANOTHER SCRIP DIVIDEND.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have followed the example of the Pennsylvania Company and declared their regular dividend of three and one-half per cent on preferred stock amounting to about $240,000, in scrip, payable March 1, 1875, with interest at the rate of seven per cent from December 1, thus anticipating future increased earnings. The plan has little to recommend it.

RUN OVER BY STEAM CARS.

About two weeks ago Owen Fitzpatrick, a young man 20 years of age, was run over at Winfield, L. I., by cars of the North Shore Railroad. He was so severely injured that he died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been carried. Deceased lived at No. 503 East Fifteenth street.

ENGLAND.

Change Opinion of the Rate of Discount—Bullion to the Bank—The Meeting of Parliament—Fatal Explosion.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1873.

It is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be lowered on or before Thursday next.

BULLION TO THE BANK.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will reassemble on the 5th of February.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A COLLIERY.

An explosion took place in a colliery at Wigan to-day. Twenty-five miners were killed and injured.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

SPAIN.

The Chief Command of the Carlist Army—Severe Defeat of Republican Troops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAYONNE, Nov. 21, 1873.

Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, has been appointed Generalissimo of the Carlist forces.

SEVERE DEFEAT OF REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS.

Intelligence has been received here of the annihilation of a band of republicans, numbering 400 men, in the province of Almeria. All of them were killed or captured by the Carlists.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—"Rigoletto."

The masterpiece of Verdi—for, no matter what may be the conflicting opinions concerning "Un Ballo en Maschera," "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Ernani," &c.—"Rigoletto" occupies the very first position among the maestro's works, was produced, for the first time this season, last night at the Academy of Music. Until we have an opportunity of passing judgment on "Aida," and comparing the effect of the change of the great composer's style which has taken place within a decade or two with his efforts when in the full flush of mental power and originality, we must accord the first place to the magnificent opera which he constructed out of "Le Roi S'Amuse" of Victor Hugo, which forty-two years ago first startled Paris. In this opera Verdi for the first time united his wonderful fecundity of melody with grand dramatic design, and endeavored successfully to individualize each character in strong and distinct colors. It is, as it were, the bridge between the early and later styles of the composer, and shows a well defined dramatic purpose as well as richness of musical thought. The intensity of paternal love, the egotism and heartlessness of the libertine, the purity, *naïveté* and afterwards shame, despair and self-sacrificing affection of the maiden, and the coquetry and *espièglerie* of the stereotyped *femme d'argent*, are photographed in music with a power akin to genius. But notwithstanding the fact that "Rigoletto" is acknowledged by all musicians as the *chef d'œuvre* of Verdi, and that it demands greater vocal and dramatic power than any of his other works, it is too often regarded by our operatic managers as worthy only of the efforts of the lesser members of a troupe. This was the cast last night. Instead of Nilsson, Cary, Campanini and Maurel, we had Torriani, Cary, Capoul and Del Puente. The performance cannot be considered a success. Mlle. Torriani was ill at ease in the trying music of her *rôle* of Gilda, and her voice became so fatigued in the end that in the glorious quartet of the last act she failed to give the quivering accents and hopeless plaint of the outraged daughter that emotional power that the music demanded. The grand aria, "Caro Nome," the most delightful apostrophe to love to be found in any opera, was delivered with a certain degree of expression and delicacy of sentiment by the prima donna, but the lack of power to develop its rich treasures of feeling was plainly perceptible. Miss Cary was a charming Maddalena, and only failed to give the ringing laugh of the coquettish sister of the bravo, that staccato effect in the quartet, that it required. M. Capoul's fame as a model stage love maker is well known, and in the *rôles* of Faust, Lionel and Alfred Germont, he is unrivalled. But Verdi wrote the music of the Duke of Mantua for a very different voice from that of M. Capoul and consequently he was overweighted in the *rôle*. The music lies in most part beyond the reach of his natural voice, and he could only reach it at times with painful effort. Signor Del Puente sang the *rôle* of the jester with commendable spirit and intelligence, but he evidently mistook the character in a dramatic sense, and dressed and acted it *à la cirque*. Although the performance was not in general a successful one, yet it possessed some traits of merit—the duo in the second act between Gilda and the Duke, "Addio" and the "La Donna e Mobile" of Capoul, as instances. The chorus and orchestra were not up to the high standard we have hitherto accorded to the exertions of Signor Muzio. Probably the incessant rehearsals of "Aida," which will be produced on Wednesday next, interfered with the proper representation of Verdi's *chef d'œuvre*. Yet there have been few companies in this city for years past that could give even as good a performance of such a heavy work without the aid of the principal artists. A matinée of "Les Huguenots" will be given to-day.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Mr. Augustin Daly will relinquish the management of the Broadway Theatre at the close of Miss Leclercq's engagement. This course has been rendered necessary in order to afford him sufficient time for his other theatres.

Saturday, instead of Monday, evening has been substituted for the production of the pieces composing the present comedy season at Wallack's Theatre, and Mr. Lester Wallack appears to-night as Young Wilding in Foote's comedy of "The Liar."

The new pantomime at the Grand Opera House will be composed of a cast stronger than was ever seen before in this country. Mr. G. L. Fox is to be clown, Mr. C. K. Fox pantaloon, Herr Lind, the wonderful acrobat, harlequin, and Miss Emily Rigl columbine.

The second performance of classical drama at the Germania Theatre will take place this evening, November 21, when Schiller's drama "Kabale und Liebe" will be given. Miss Marie Wolff, from the Grand Theatre in Amsterdam, will appear on this occasion as Louise, this being the first grand *rôle* allotted to her this season.

The seventh season of Mr. Theodore Thomas' symphony concerts begins at Steinway Hall this evening. This series is as classic as the music which is interpreted during the six concerts which annually comprise it. Schubert's symphony in C is on the programme for this evening, another feature of which is to be the first appearance in this country of Louis Lubeck, a violoncellist of distinction.

The Brooklyn Theatre was crowded on the occasion of the début of Miss Lillian Conway. Miss Lillian is the second daughter of Mrs. Conway who has chosen the dramatic profession. She essayed for her introduction to the public the difficult character of Virginia, in Sheridan Knowles' tragedy of "Virginius." It is a part in which mere good reading will not suffice; acting is required as well. Miss Lillian Conway showed that she only needs cultivation to become a good actress, and the ability of her mother as a tutor certifies that she will receive it.

THE RHODE ISLAND TRAGEDY.

Death of the Murderer-Suicide, Poehler.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 21, 1873.

Fritz Poehler, who last evening shot and killed Mary Bose and then shot himself, died this evening at the Rhode Island Hospital of his self-inflicted wounds. The girl was about to go to Ohio, with the expectation of marrying a man there, and the knowledge of this fact probably caused the tragedy.

THE STATE TREASURY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1873.

The special despatch, published in New York today, regarding the report of the Treasury Examiner, Mr. Warren, is unauthorized and unfounded. The Governor has declined to permit any one to examine the document, and no authentic statement of its contents can therefore be now made. The statement in the despatch referred to, with regard to the loan of moneys to clerks amounting to $30,000 or $40,000 during one month, is entirely erroneous. If it were true the Governor would, of course, have at once suspended the Treasurer. The despatch also gives an erroneous representation of the methods of doing business in the offices of the Comptroller and Treasurer. No such loose system of financial management exists as is there represented.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1873.

The following points are from the elaborate report of the Postmaster General:—

The ordinary revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June, 1873, were $22,996,741, and the expenditures of all kinds were $29,084,945. The estimated expenditures for the year 1875 are $33,929,912, the total estimated revenues $29,293,549—leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the general Treasury of $4,636,383. This does not include $1,225,000 for mail service between San Francisco and Japan and China, and between the United States and Brazil, and between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.

The report of the Postmaster General, in speaking of mail depredations, says:—"It is amazing that so many persons will persist in sending money through the mails, thereby subjecting themselves and the public to risk and tempting the weak to dishonesty and ruin, when the department provides the means of safe transmission by money orders at an insignificant cost. Some of the most experienced officers in the service are of opinion that Congress should adopt such legislation as will prevent the use of the mails for the conveyance of money in letters, and compel the registration of every valuable package.

It is stated that, counting all the railway lines both ways, the mail service over them is 34,925 miles daily. Comparing the year 1873 with 1872 the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 12¼ per cent, and the rate of increase in the amount of postages thereon was eight per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries was 10¾ per cent, and the increase of postages thereon amounted to 7⅞ per cent.

A new contract has been executed with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the additional monthly mail between San Francisco and Hong Kong via Yokohama, authorized by the act of June 1872. The additional service authorized by the act should have been commenced the 1st of October by American built iron steamships of not less than 4,000 tons register. The company has, however, failed to comply with this contract, because, as is alleged, of unexpected difficulties which retarded the building of the new steamships now being constructed for that service. No good reason is perceived why the company should not be permitted to continue the service as at present until the new ships are completed and placed upon the line, with the understanding that it shall make no claim upon the additional subsidy or any part thereof, but shall receive the sea postage only as heretofore, in full compensation for the additional service until the contract shall be fully complied with. A postal convention, establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States and Japan by means of direct lines of steamers plying between the seaports of the two countries, has been formally agreed upon and executed with the Chargé d'Affaires of Japan at Washington, and is to be carried into effect six months after its ratification by the government of Japan.

The Postmaster General, in speaking of the regulation between the United States and France for a postal convention, says the Department yielded to France an increase of the rate of letter postage and the advantage of rating and collecting her postage by the smaller standard of weight, and nothing can be urged against its adoption except the demand that this country shall use the exceptional French standard for rating letters.

It has been submitted by the French Minister to this government for instruction, and the Postmaster General trusts it will be accepted, as it concedes all that, in his judgment, the department can concede to effect a settlement of the vexed questions in the controversy, a due regard being had to the interests and convenience of the American people.

The Postmaster General repeats his recommendation for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other matter of the second class by weight of the package rather than by the present system. So marked would be the improvement in collecting under this plan that he believes the department could safely consent, in case of its adoption, to a reduction in newspaper rates of 40 per cent on present prices.

He further recommends that on all matter of the third class the postage be made uniform at one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and the maximum weight of packages increased to four pounds; also that any person be permitted in that additional charge to write a form of presentation in any book, pamphlet, magazine, periodical or other matters of the third class, and also that the sender of any package be permitted, without additional charge, to write his or her name and address on the outside thereof, with the word "From" above or preceding the same, so as to inform the person addressed of the name of the sender, and to write briefly on any package the number and name of the articles enclosed.

The Postmaster General at some length recommends

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITORIES.

Throughout the plan for their organization and works two ideas predominate—first, the United States is to insure the safe return of principal and interest whenever demanded; and, second, the extensive machinery of the Post Office is to be used to bring its advantages home to the great mass of the people, and the system, organized and constructed on the basis presented, would not only encourage economy and habits of saving on the part of all who might be in the way of earning small sums of money, but would tend largely to utilize and keep in circulation the immense amounts which are paid out for wages and in business, and give every depositor a direct interest in the stability of the government.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Postmaster General again urges the assumption by government of the control of the telegraph. A government postal telegraph is the only means by which the full benefit of this great invention can be secured, for wherever the telegraph is under government management it is operated at its minimum cost and the people receive the benefit in low rates of transmission and greatly extended facilities. The telegraph should be made a part of the postal system without further delay.

As Congress does not seem inclined to exercise the discretion given in the third section of the act of July 24, 1866, to appoint appraisers to value the lines, property and effects of the companies now in operation, and as the Western Union Company appears to be unwilling to make a voluntary sale at a fair price, the Postmaster General recommends that provision be made by law for the immediate establishment of the postal telegraph and for the construction of all such lines as may be needed, under the direction of competent officers of the engineer corps of the army. The experience they acquired during the war of the rebellion would enable them to do the work in the most economical and satisfactory manner.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1873—1 A.M.

Probabilities.

FOR THE MIDLAND AND EASTERN STATES, SOUTHWESTERLY AND NORTHWESTERLY WINDS, DIMINISHING PRESSURE AND PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER.

For the lower lakes occasional snow, cloudy weather and southwesterly winds, varying to northeasterly.

For the upper lakes and Northwest and thence to the Lower Missouri and Ohio valleys northwesterly and northeasterly winds, low temperature and increasing cloudiness.

For the Gulf States and Tennessee southeasterly winds, high temperature and cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

For the South Atlantic States northeasterly and southeasterly winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather.

Reports are partly missing from the Southwest and the extreme Northwest.

The Weather in this City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	25	25	3:30 P. M.	36	35
6 A. M.	25	22	6 P. M.	34	34
9 A. M.	26	24	9 P. M.	33	33
12 M.	32	33	12 P. M.	33	30

Average temperature yesterday.................29¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................30¼

ARMY ORDERS.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant Edward S. Curtis, Second artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Arkansas Industrial University, at Little Rock, Ark., to take effect on being relieved of his duties at the United States Military Academy, by Second Lieutenant R. E. Thompson, of the Sixth infantry.

The Superintent of the Mounted Recruiting Service is ordered to send all disposable colored cavalry recruits to Fort Brown, Texas, for assignment to the Ninth cavalry.

THE TURF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21, 1873.

Mr. Chamberlain, the owner of True Blue, having telegraphed a statement that his horse was cut down by Joe Daniels in the great four-mile race, Mr. George Treat, the owner of Thad. Stevens, publishes a card in reply, on the authority of the judges and of the rider of True Blue himself, who says that at the time the horse was hurt Joe Daniels and Thad Stevens were both ahead of him.

Mr. Treat offers to match Thad. Stevens against any horse that can be brought against him for $25,000.

Died.

COLLIER.—On Saturday, November 22, 1873, at half-past twelve A. M., CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA COLLIER, beloved wife of James W. Collier, aged 26 years and 28 days.

For further particulars see to-morrow's papers.

(For Other Deaths See Fifth Page.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Steamer.	*Sails.*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
City of Paris	Nov. 22	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Italy	Nov. 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Baltic	Nov. 22	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Parthia	Nov. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Hansa	Nov. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
India	Nov 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Cuba	Nov. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Nov. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caledonia	Nov. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Silesia	Nov. 27	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Canada	Nov. 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Celtic	Nov. 29	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Nov. 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St Laurent	Nov. 29	Havre	58 Broadway.
Pennsylvania	Nov. 29	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Samaria	Nov. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Australia	Nov. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	Nov. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Abyssinia	Dec. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Olympia	Dec. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oceanic	Dec. 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Goethe	Dec. 9	Hamburg	113 Broadway.
Virginia	Dec. 13	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Pereire	Dec. 13	Havre	58 Broadway

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	6 54	Gov. Island....eve	10 10
Sun sets	4 37	Sandy Hook....eve	9 25
Moon sets......eve	6 28	Hell Gate......eve	11 55

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

HERALD SPECIAL REPORT FROM LONDON.

An Italian Bark at Cadiz in Distress—An American Bark Towed into Cette Dismasted—Arrivals from and Departures for the United States.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:—

LONDON, Nov 21, 1873.

AN ITALIAN BARK IN DISTRESS.

The Italian bark Amalfi, Capt Amalfi, from New York Sept 24 for Penarth Roads, put into Cadiz previous to Nov 21 to repair damages; will not require to discharge. The cargo is apparently in good condition.

AN AMERICAN BARK DISMASTED.

The bark Helen Sands, Capt Woodside, from Philadelphia for Cette, was towed into the latter port previous to Nov 21 dismasted. The cargo is apparently in good condition. The crew are all safe on board.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Arrived at Liverpool Nov 20, barks Geo Booth (Br), Seaman, from Wilmington; Hestia (Ger), Pusch, from Darien; 21st, schr Leona (Br), Bartaby, from New York.

Arrived at Deal Nov 21, Giacomo Mortola, from "New York" (perhaps bark Giacomo Mortola (Ital), Chiesa, from Boston, E, for New York).

Put into do Nov 21 (cause unknown), Nicolo Barabino, reported from New York.

Arrived at Queenstown Nov 21, barks Kong Sverre (Nor), Hansen, from New York; Ragna (Nor), Otterbeck, from do; Lorenzo (Nor), Hasselberg, from do; Elverhoi (Nor), Natvig, from do; Brave (Br), Bisson, from do.

Arrived at Stettin Nov 20, steamship Washington (Ger), Arnold, from New York via Copenhagen.

Arrived in the Dardanelles Nov 6, bark Esploratore (Ital), Longobardo, from New York for Odessa; brigs Rosalia Statira (Ital), Capiello, from do for do; 7th, Nicolaus (Ger), Berg, from do for Constantinople.

VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Liverpool Nov 21, ship Record (Br), McDiarmid, for New Orleans; bark Florence Chipman (Br), Jones, for Savannah.

Sailed from Bristol Nov 21, ship Kate Prince, Hamilton, for Savannah.

Sailed from Greenock Nov 21, ship Forganhall (Br), Liddell, for Pensacola.

Sailed from Leith Nov 21, Eagle, for Pensacola.

Sailed from Queenstown Nov 21, steamships Oceanic (Br), Kiddle, and City of Montreal (Br), Mirehouse (both from Liverpool), for New York.

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOV. 21, 1873.

CLEARED.

Steamship Baltic (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown—J Hyde Sparks.

Steamship Italy (Br), Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown—F W J Hurst.

Steamship India (Br), Harris, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Ernst Moritz Arndt (Ger), Felberg, Stettin via Havre—Chas Rammelsberg & Co.

Steamship Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.

Ship Frank Jones, Ross, Liverpool—Chas H Marshall & Co.

Ship Washington, Chase, Liverpool—Chas L Wright & Co.

Ship Ellen Goodspeed, Otis, London—J W Elwell & Co.

Bark Theodosius Christian (Ger), Schwenfelder, Liverpool—C Tobias & Co.

Bark Aladdin (Nor), Houskin, London—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Bride (Br), Riordan, Bristol—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Suez (Ital), Bozzano, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Forza (Aus), Poschich, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Francesco Danovaro (Ital), Sciaffino, Cork for orders—A P Agresta.

Bark Louis (Ger), Linz, Bremen—Chas Luling & Co.

Bark A C Adams, Collum, Montevideo—J Norton, Jr, & Son.

Bark Yumuri (Br), Carlisle, Sagua—Waydell & Co.

Bark G DeZaldo, Miller, Havana—Waydell & Co.

Bark E C Litchfield, Hayden, Savannah—John S Ingraham & Co.

Brig Wanderer (Br), Gibbon, Dublin—Eagle, Blakslee & Smyth.

Brig Somerset (Br), McBride, Bordeaux—C W Berteaux.

Brig Harry & Aubrey (Br), Briggs, Barbados—Dwight & Platt.

Brig Rising Sun, Griffin, Arroyo, PR—L W & P Armstrong.

Brig J W Hunt, Hunt, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Schr Zampa, Jewett, Point a Pitre and St Pierre—Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr R J Evans, Morgan, Aquin—A Nones & Co.

Schr Addie Jordan, Leavitt, Cardenas—J H Winchester & Co.

Schr Annie Virden, Benton, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.

Schr Queen of the South, Corson, Mobile—E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr J H Lockwood, Sharrett, Mosquito Inlet—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr Hattie Sanford, Davis, Brunswick—W Ray.

Schr Chingarora, Sheridan, Norfolk—I R Staples.

Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, NC—Zophar Mills.

Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, Providence—H W Jackson.

Schr R A Forsyth, Hobbie, Providence—Ed Ropke.

Schr David E Craine, Crowley, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Competent, Hurley, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

Steamer E C Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia—James Hand.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia—James Hand.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Steamship Arragon (Br), Western, Bristol, E, Nov 6, with mdse and 76 passengers to E E Morgan's Sons.

Steamship Bremen (Ger), Schulenberg, Bremen Nov 5, via Southampton 8th, with mdse and 127 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had fresh easterly winds the first three days, with fine weather; 13th, a strong gale from NW; latter part of passage SE winds and heavy sea; 11th, lat 49 35, lon 18 30, spoke ship Themis, of St John, NB, from Philadelphia for Antwerp; 20th, off Georges, saw a brig, with loss of foretopmast; same day, lat 40 29, lon 63 34, saw three steamers bound east.

Steamship Deutschland (Ger) Ladewigs, Bremen, Nov 8th and Southampton 11th with mdse and 372 passengers, to Oelrich & Co.

Steamship St Laurent (Fr), Lachesnez, Havre Nov 7, via Brest 8th, with mdse and passengers to Geo Mackenzie. Experienced strong westerly gales throughout the passage.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Nov 19, with mdse and passengers to J W Quintard & Co. 20th, off Body Island, saw schr B N Hawkins, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to J Lorillard.

Steamship Albemarle, Reed, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Pavlo Schiaffino (Ital), Cantina, Gloucester 50 days, with salt to order; vessel to A P Agresta.

Bark Cecilia O (Ital), Oneto, Cork 52 days, in ballast, to A P Agresta.

Bark Jenny (Ger), Wierichs, Bremen 46 days, with mdse and 179 passengers to F. Schoon. Oct 19, lat 58 N, lon 19 W, passed a vessel of about 100 feet long, water logged and abandoned.

Bark Martin Luther (Nor), Olsen, Bordeaux, 49 days, in ballast, to order, is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Isabella Ridley (of London), Gatt, Bahia 28 days, with rosewood to L E Amsink & Co; vessel to order. Had strong NE and NW gales; lost and split sails.

Bark Peter C Warwick (of Cardiff), Kline, Progreso 26 days, with hemp to M Echeverra & Co; vessel to Pendergast, Bros & Co. Been 7 days north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Bark G W Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana 13 days, in ballast to J E Ward & Co. Was 5 days N of Hatteras, with strong NE and NW gales.

Bark Eliza Barss (of Bermuda), Vesey, Bermuda 14 days, in ballast, to Middleton & Co. Had strong NE and NW gales. Nov 11, lat 38, lon 70, spoke schr Chas M Lawrence, steering W.

Bark Eliza A Cochrane, Nickerson, Pensacola 10 days, with lumber to order; vessel to Benner & Pinckney.

Brig Countess of Dudley (of Perth), Pitblado, Liverpool 50 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to J C Hayes. Nov 7, lat 26 N, lon 64 W, spoke bark Trubador, from Gloucester for ——.

Brig Andrea Mignano (Ital), Lobrano, Boston, E, 64 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Auguste (Ger), Junge, Rio Janeiro 60 days, with coffee to B G Arnold & Co; vessel to Junge & Co. Crossed the Equator Oct 9, in lon 35 W.

Brig Cheviot (of St John, NB), Nelson, Vieques 17 days, with sugar and molasses to order; vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Susan (of Halifax, N G), Morine, Arecibo, P R, 22 days, with molasses, to J V Quatayla & Co, vessel to master.

Brig Sarah Gilmore (of Stockton), Clifford, Cienfuegos; 21 days, with sugar and molasses to Iova & Co.; vessel to R P Buck & Co.

Brig Wesley & Seymour (of Parrsboro, NS), Spicer, Sydney, CB, 19 days with coal to C B Swain & Son; vessel to J F Whitney & Co.

Schr Julia R Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, SC, 6 days, with naval stores to order; vessel to E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr John H Rapp, Cole, Virginia.

Schr Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr M E Roach, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr James Martin, Brown, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr J Clark, Northrup, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr S B Sargent, Sargent, Philadelphia for Salem.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Santee, Springer, New Bedford for New York.

Brig Kalma, Nash, Harrington for New York, in ballast to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Brig Leona (Br), Rockland, NB, for New York, 13 days, with stone to G P Sherwood; vessel to P I Nevius & Son.

Schr R Leach, Pendleton, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Rowland & Co.

Schr Alabama, Kirby, St George, NB, for New York, with stone to Scrimshaw & Co.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Caroline Grant, Grant, New Haven for New York.

Schr Jas Jones, Smith, Providence for New York.

Schr George H Mills, Tillotson, Providence for Georgetown, DC.

Schr Henrietta, Smith, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Orvetta, Hervey, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr C C Sadler, Baisden, Cromwell, Ct, for New York, with stone to O'Shea & Bro.

Schr Almonak, McLoon, Rockland for New York, with lime to J V Haviland.

Schr C H Vandervoort, Kelly, Richmond, Me, for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Sunlight, Ettrige, New Haven for Alexandria.

Schr Excelsior, Blydenburg, Somerset for New York.

Schr S J Gurney, Gurney, New Haven for New York.

Schr Maria L Hall, Chadwick, Portland, Ct, for New York, with stone to Crossman & Co.

Schr Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Westerly for New York.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Getchell, Harwich for New York.

Schr Wm Duren, Doyle, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr S L Thompson, Hull, New Haven for New York.

Schr Challenge, Hart, St George, NB, for New York, with stone to order.

Schr R H Miller, Miller, Millstone Point for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Vermillion, Wells, Brookhaven for New York.

Schr Senator Grimes, Philbrook, Providence for New York.

Schr Saugatuck, Brown, Brookhaven for New York.

Schr Oceanus, Young, Boston for New York.

Schr Rescue, Kelly, Lane's Cove for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Nellie Belle, Stoll, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Surprise, Seaman, Providence for Trenton.

Schr Jennie Rosaline, Tooker, Fall River for Georgetown, DC.

Schr Onward, Gorham, Nantucket for New York.

Schr Elias Ross, Robbins, Providence for New York.

Schr Carrie Hix, Hix, Rockland for Brooklyn, with stone to order.

Schr Emma W Day, Clark, Plymouth for New York.

Schr Ben Strong, Pinks, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr Leonora, Spofford, Rockport for New York, with stone to John Booth.

Schr Skylark, Smalley, Boston for New York.

Schr Chas Hawley, Cousins, Hartford for New York.

Schr Gertrude Sumner, Snow, Eastport for New York.

Schr S S Buckingham, Hatch, Norwalk for New York.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, New York for Portland.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.

Schr Silas Brainerd, Hughes, Philadelphia for Norwich.

Schr Wanderer, Crowell, New York for Lincolnville.

Schr A Heaton, Phinney, Port Johnson for Wareham.

Schr White Wing, Crandall, Elizabethport for Dighton.

Schr Joseph Rogers, Rogers, Amboy for Middletown.

Schr Sarah Jane, Fordham, Amboy for Bridgeport.

Schr Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw for East Chester.

Schr Israel Snow, Hatch, Rondout for Boston.

Schr Alice B, Bassett, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr J Burley, Northam, Port Johnson for Bristol.

Schr Madison Holmes, Bayles, Pensacola for Providence.

Schr J D Stephenson, Sterling, New York for Fairhaven.

Schr Victor, Fish, New York for Noank.

Schr D Comstock, Perry, New York for Noank.

Schr S P Adams, Abbott, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr L Daniels, Smith, New York for Middletown, Ct.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Kelly, New York for Wareham.

Schr Expedite, Rackett, Rondout for Hartford.

Schr Lavinia Jane, Mott, Port Johnson for New London.

Schr Joseph March, Tooker, Hoboken for Bridgeport.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Claribel, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr J Lindsey, Bradley, Amboy for New Haven.

Schr Sterling, Ball, New York for Wareham.

Schr Hero, Baker, New York for Salem.

BELOW.

US storeship Supply (was seen off Fire Island at 11 AM 21st by pilot boat Caprice, No 15).

SAILED.

Barks Mary Pratt, Belfast; Hertha (Dan), Santander; Helsingor (Dan), London; Rothsay (Br), Antwerp; brigs Wustrow (Ger), Queenstown; Albatross (Nor), Antwerp; Oliver (Br), Port au Prince; schrs R E Yates, Kingston, Ja; Dexter, Norfolk; W H VanName, Baltimore.

Wind at sunset SSW, light.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP CINGALESE (Br), from Montreal for Cork, which went ashore at the entrance to Sydney, CB, harbor, 7th inst, got off without much damage.

STEAMSHIP ACADIAN (Br), at Halifax Nov 21 from Picton, having run into the schooner J R Lithgow, of Marie Joseph, night of 20th. Stood by the schooner four hours, but as she did not want assistance she proceeded on her voyage. The Acadian had some iron plates on the starboard side broken. The schooner was not seriously injured.

STEAMSHIP GULF STREAM, from New Orleans, &c, at Baltimore 20th, encountered heavy weather, and damaged cargo.

SHIP VICTORIA, Atwood, at New Orleans Nov 16 for Liverpool, went ashore off North Channel, Southwest Pass, 14th inst, but was hauled off by towboats Equator and Norman, supposed without damage. The Victoria reports that on Nov 6, in lat 25 20 N, lon 86 44 W, she passed the hull of a small vessel, about 75 feet, bottom up and minus her rudder. The copper was apparently new and unwrinkled; name not visible. The sea was washing over her.

BARK MONNEQUASH (Br), Griffin, from Fernandina for Montevideo, previously reported at Rio Janeiro Oct 26 in distress, on proceeding to sea from Fernandina (vessel under charge of pilot, with steamtug ahead), struck the bar twice in crossing, damaging the ship considerably; the vessel begun making water, which continually increased. On the 29th August the ship made 9 inches of water per hour. From the extra straining of the vessel the cargo in the hold got adrift, damaging the ship more. From the above causes and labor of the ship both the main and tressel trees were carried away on Sept 22. From that time until arrival at Rio Janeiro the maintopmast and all attached thereto were kept aloft by chains; the extra strain on the mainmast had started the mainmasthead. The vessel from this hour could not carry sail, and fouled to such a degree that she almost became unmanageable, so that on Thursday, Oct 10, in lat 17 57 S, lon 34 14 W, the crew protested, and, for the safety of the lives of all on board, bore away for Rio Janeiro. On Oct 14, ship steering for Rio Janeiro, wind SW to SE and blowing heavily, ship labored more than previously, with all the pumps going; it was found that the stamp post was loose from what could be seen, but could give no idea what quantity of water the ship made; the water was coming in by torrents at wooden ends aft, and a portion of the deckload aft had to be thrown overboard in order to lighten the ship. The vessel being 5 days within sight of the Sugar Loaf, the Captain could not get her in and was obliged to employ a tow boat, as the ship's boat was turned up, sail and oars all ready to abandon her. From extracts of logbook and information received this ship had actually to prepare her boats 55 days previous to reaching Rio, the whole time occupied at sea being 105 days. Both the English and American Lloyd highly recommend Philip Griffin, the master, for bringing the ship to port at all, such being perhaps scarcely ever accomplished before in the state this vessel was in. Surveyors going on board and finding her in this condition ordered her entire cargo to be discharged and the vessel to be placed in the mud as far as she can be taken at high water, for the benefit of all parties concerned, as even in the Bay of Rio the vessel can no longer be kept afloat. She probably will be condemned.

BARK FANNIE SKOLFIELD (new), recently launched at Harpswell, stuck in the mud after leaving the ways, and during the storm of Tuesday last swung round, and will now have to be dug out. The tug Uncle Sam went down on Wednesady and made fast to her, but she could not be started.

BARK JUAN FERRIN (Br), from Liverpool for Montevideo, with an assorted cargo, including three tons of gunpowder, blew up off the Santa Catharine coast Sept 28; the hull was towed into Montevideo.

BARK THULE (Nor), Hanson, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, is reported by cable to have put into Kleven leaky. (The T has been previously reported at Mondal, with pumps choked.

BARK BAY (Dan), Fries, from Quebec Nov 1 for the Tyne, E, with timber, put into North Sydney, CB, Nov 20, waterlogged.

BARK SAPPHO (Br), Davis, at Fortress Monroe Nov 21 from Rio Janeiro for orders, carried away chainplates and bobstays off Body Island night of 17th.

BRIG WINOGENE (Br), from Philadelphia for Galveston, previously reported ashore at Lewes, got off morning of 21st and left for destination.

BRIG ELIZABETH WINSLOW, at Portland Nov 20 from Bonaire, brought the body of a seaman named Strops, who was killed Nov 19 by a rope striking across his throat, severing the jugular vein.

BRIG THREE SISTERS (Br), Sorrensen, from Halifax Nov 9 for Ayr, Scotland, with deals, arrived at St Johns, NF, waterlogged, no date given.

BRIG BEN YOUNG, of Machias, loaded with lumber, is ashore at West Quoddy; damage not ascertained.

SCHR DELAWARE (of Thomaston), from Hallowell for Westport, Mass, sprung aleak off Seguin Island 21st. The crew abandoned her and arrived at Portland in an open boat that night. The vessel soon sunk.

SCHR EUGENE, Young, of and from Thomaston for New York, while anchored in the outer harbor of Newport during the gale of 17th and 18th inst, was dragged afoul of by steamer Metropolis and lost rail, bulwarks and three stanchions on starboard bow, jibboom, head gear and fore rigging. Will remain at Newport for repairs.

SCHR D K ARCY, Staples, from Ellsworth, for Newark, NJ, sprung aleak on the 9th inst near Isle au Haut, and came for repairs to Belfast, where her cargo was discharged and reshipped for the port of destination by S S Day.

SCHR MINNEHAHA, Dudley, from Florida for Boston, was struck by lightning Sunday while at anchor at Dutch Island Harbor. Four of the crew were knocked down and one went overboard, but was rescued; no one was seriously injured; no injury to vessel.

SCHR DANIEL P KING, of Gloucester, engaged in the shore winter fishery, drove out of the harbor of Gloucester on Monday night last, and was totally wrecked near "Old House Cove." She was owned by Messrs J F Wonson & Co, valued at $2,000 and insured for $1,800 in the Gloucester Fire Insurance office.

SCHR L B COWPERTHWAITE, from Newburg for Washington, before reported sunk at Lewes, Del, has been pumped out, and left for Philadelphia 21st inst, in tow.

SCHR ROSANNAH ROSE, Johnson, from Philadelphia for Boston, sank off the mouth of Schuylkill River on the 21st inst.

SCHR MAIR & CRANMER, from Boston for Philadelphia, before reported put back with loss of anchor and jibboom, also sprung bowsprit.

SCHR WEST DENNIS, from Boston for Philadelphia (before reported), reports having been ashore on Long Shoal, on account of the Handkerchief lightboat being off her station; was hauled off and towed to Vineyard Haven Nov 21 by the steamer Island Home.

SCHR A D SCULL, from Alexandria for Boston, had heavy weather and lost foreboom and split foresail.

SCHR BELLE BROWN, from Lane's Cove for New York, at Vineyard Haven 21st, reports that she fell in with schr Walter Thorndyke, Cushman, at anchor off Chatham, who reported having been run into by a three-masted schooner and lost foremast and bowsprit and received other damage; took her in tow and assisted her to get into Edgartown on the 19th.

SLOOP GOLD LEAF, previously reported run into and sunk off Ravenswood, was raised by wrecking steamer John Fuller 20th inst.

STEAMER FRANCIS, which collided with schr John A Griffin, at Warwick Neck, Monday night, was so far temporarily repaired on Wednesday that she sailed for New York same night, and she will undergo complete repairs at that port. The captain of the schr says his vessel had a good head light burning at the time.

DEAL, Nov 7—The Charlotte Gladstone, Gillies, from London for New Orleans, after lying at anchor three days at the Elbow Buoy, has been towed into the Downs with crew refractory.

MILFORD, Nov 7—The Black Eagle (American bark), Low, from the Clyde for Berbice, which put in here Oct 31 leaky, has been surveyed and will have to lighten about 50 tons cargo, being overladen.

NORFOLK, Va, Nov 21.—A large schooner, name unknown, but which from the appearance of the spars and rigging is supposed to be a new vessel, was sunk during the gale of Monday night, about one mile from shore and 10 miles south of Cape Henry. The sails and rigging have been stripped off by Captain Bolarge, of Danna Neck; the sailmaker's name on the jib is Hartell or Haskell, of Philadelphia. The body of a mulatto man, supposed to have been one of the crew, came ashore a few miles below the wreck.

QUEBEC, Nov 21—The bark Marchioness, of Queensbury (Br), from Quebec for Hull, lost her anchors and drifted ashore on Hare Island, where she now remains.

The Red Island Lightship now lies on White Island, with four feet of water over her at high tide. The crew were 24 hours in the rigging, and were badly frost-bitten. The steamer Napoleon goes down to-day to endeavor to get her off and to render assistance to other vessels.

A canoe with a crew went down by train to-day to assist the ship Amoor, which is ashore at St Anne's.

The bark Argentine (Br), ashore at Matane, will probably be a total loss.

ST JOHN, NB, Nov 18—A schooner is ashore at Niggertown Point, at the entrance to the harbor. She appears to be a small coaster, and this morning was high ashore when the tide receded. Her name is not known. A brig, name unknown, is reported ashore on Mahogany Island, having dragged her anchors in the gale last night.

SAVANNAH, Nov 18—Steamer M S Allison, Conner, while on her way from Satilla River to this port, on Saturday last, was snagged on Clinch's Shoal. The accident was occasioned by the stump of an old tree penetrating her bottom. The obstruction was cut away from the inside of the steamer's hold and a box work built up around the hole, when she proceeded to Brunswick.

Notice to Mariners.

HALIFAX, Nov 21—The lightship Halifax was towed to her position off this harbor to-day.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FLORIDA REEFS.

Notice is hereby given that the day or unlighted beacons marking the line of the Florida Reefs, from Tortugas to Fowey Rocks, have recently been completed, and are as follows:—

1. Rebecca Shoal—Lat 24 35, lon 82 35.
2. Western Dry Rocks—Lat 24 28, lon 81 56.
3. Middle Ground—Lat 24 29, lon 81 53.
4. Eastern Dry Rocks—Lat 24 28, lon 81 51.
5. Shoal, west side of East Channel—Lat 24 28, lon 81 46.

A. Eastern Sambo—Lat 24 30, lon 81 40.
B. American Shoal—Lat 24 31, lon 81 31.
6. Looe Key—Lat 24 33, lon 81 24.
C. Coffin's Patches—Lat 24 41, lon 81.
7. Tennessee Reef—Lat 24 46, lon 80 46.
D. Crocker's Reef—Lat 24 55, lon 80 32.
E. Conch Reef—Lat 24 57, lon 80 28.
F. Pickle's Reef—Lat 24 59, lon 80 25.
G. French Reef—Lat 25 02, lon 80 21.
H. Frecian Shoals—Lat 25 7, lon 80 18.
I. The Elbow—Lat 25 9, lon 80 16.
K. Turtle Reef, east side of Turtle Harbor—Lat 25 15, lon 80 13.
+. West side of Turtle Harbor—Lat 25 17, lon 80 14.
L. Pacific Reef—Lat 25 22, lon 80 9.
M. Ajax Reef—Lat 25 25, lon 80 8.
N. North end of Long Reef—Lat 25 27, lon 80 7.
O. Triumph Reef—Lat 25 29, lon 80 7.
P. Fowey Rocks—Lat 25 35, lon 80 6.

The latitudes and longitudes given are approximate.

Rebecca Shoal—Information has been received that beacon No 1, on Rebecca Shoal, was carried away in a recent hurricane. Due notice will be given of its reconstruction.

Coffin's Patches—The new beacon C, on Coffin's Patches, has been placed ¾ of a mile to the westward of the former position.

DRY BANK LIGHTHOUSE—CHANGE OF NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the lighthouse near Sombrero Key, Florida Reefs, will hereafter be known as Sombrero Key lighthouse, instead of Dry Bank lighthouse, as heretofore.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, DC, Nov 13, 1873.

Whalemen.

Bark Andrew Hicks, Howland, of Westport, was at St Helena Oct 8, having taken 140 bbls sp oil last cruise—was obliged to leave the whaling ground on account of scurvy among the crew, and put in at Anabon, where fresh provisions were procured and the crew recovered. Was to sail from St Helena Oct 11 for the River Plate.

Spoken.

Ship Lydia Skolfield, Forsaith, from Boston Aug 27 for Bombay, Oct —, lat 2 N, lon 28 W.

Foreign Ports.

CEBU, Sept 24—In port barks Chattanooga, Freeman, for New York, to sail 25th or 26th; Rambow, Thayer, from Hong Kong, arrived 22d, for Boston.

FOOCHOW, Oct 8—In port ship Inverness (Br), Donkin, for New York, engaged full; bark Denbighshire (Br), for do.

HAVRE, Nov 12—Sailed, steamship Canada (Br), Webster (from London), New York.

HAVANA, Nov 15—Sailed, brigs Amable Antonia (Span), Cespedes, New Orleans; Premia (Span), Sisa, Charleston; Wenonah, Russell, Pensacola; Hattie M Bain, Thestrup, N of Hatteras; schr Ada Barker, Dobbin, Apalachicola.

HALIFAX, Nov 20—Arrived, steamships Nestorian (Br), Watts, Quebec (and sailed 21st for St Johns, N F); 21st, Alpha (Br), Bermuda.

ILOILO, Sept 9—Sailed, ship Matchless, Joselyn, Boston.

In port 24th, ship Manfred (Br), Smith, for New York; bark Rhutinas (Rus), Delberg, for Boston.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 9—Arrived, steamship Gracia (Sp), Erezuma, New Orleans.

MALAGA, Nov 15—Arrived previous, brig Flora Goodale, Goodale, New York.

MANILA, Sept 30—In port ship John O'Gaunt (Br), for New York; and others as before.

MATANZAS, Nov 14—Arrived, bark Gan Eden, Brown, St Marys, Ga; brig Ortolan, Phelan, Philadelphia.

PERNAMBUCO—Sailed Oct 22, bark Lavinia (Br), McKenzie, New York; 27th, brigs Regulator, for do; 28th, Racer, for do.

In port Oct 28, barks Talisman (Br), Blackford, from Baltimore, arrived 21st; Carso, Penny, from New York; brig Nereus (Br), Kerr, from Baltimore; schs J P Auger, Cook, from New York, arrived 21st; Impulse (Br), Curtis, from do, arrived 27th.

PORT SPAIN, Nov 8—In port brig Ellen P Stewart, Armstrong, from Philadelphia, just arrived.

ROTTERDAM, Nov 10—Arrived, steamship Maas (Dutch), Deddes, New York.

SHANGHAE, Oct 5—Sailed, bark Adele, Wills, Foochow.

In port Oct 12, ships Mikado (Br), Ilbery, and Harlaw (Br), Phillips, for New York; Hopewell (Br), for do; Kinfauns Castle (Br), for Hong Kong, to load for New York; A M Small, Packer; El Dorado, Winding; Mary Whitridge, Cutler; Midnight, Kendrick, and Sea Serpent, White, unc; bark S D Carlton, Tapley, do.

SAIGON, Oct 12—In port ship Geo Green, Wilcox, for Hong Kong.

ST JOHNS (Antigua), Oct 30—Arrived, schr Delmar, Wallace, Newbern (and sailed Nov 3 for St Martins).

YOKOHAMA, Oct 9—Arrived, steamship Great Republic, Howard, San Francisco (and sailed 11th for Hong Kong).

In port Oct 21, ship Tamerlane (Br), for New York.

[PER STEAMSHIP CUBA—ADDITIONAL.]

ANTWERP, Nov 6—Arrived, Constantia, Strains, New York.

Arrived at Flushing 7th, Wellington, Harris, New York.

BRISTOL, Nov 8—Sailed, Ibis, Cook, Africa; Merchant, Quin, New Orleans.

BREMEN, Nov 5—Arrived, Baltimore (s), Lilienhain, Baltimore; Strassburg (s), Barre, New Orleans; Gessner, Christoffers, New York; F Reck, Wattjen, Philadelphia; America (s), Russius, New York.

Sailed 4th, Gauss, Steengrafe, New York (and sailed from the Lighthouse 5th); 5th, Koln (s), Ringk, and Inka, Wendhorst, New Orleans; Johanne Marie, Gustavus, Savannah; T F Whitton, Blanchard, Leith; Marco Polo, Minssen, and Bremen (s), Schulenburg, New York; Caledonia, Potter, New Orleans.

In the Roads 5th, Florence Treat, Short, for ——; Jason, Stricker, for Baltimore.

BARCELONA, Nov 3—Arrived, Polar, Slubera, New Orleans.

BOMBAY, Nov 7—Sailed, Winged Hunter, Small, destination not given.

CUXHAVEN, Nov 5—Arrived, Mynheer, Tesnow, and Three Sisters, Lowry, Wilmington, NC.

Sailed 5th, Ellidor, Sorensen, New Orleans; Eduard, Halberstadt, New York.

DEAL, Nov 8—Arrived, Elphinstone, Skantze, from London for Pensacola (and anchored); Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, do for New York (and sailed).

Off do 6th, Syvia W Swasey, Smith, from Dunkirk for Cardiff.

Under way 8th, Harold, Dinsmore, from Antwerp for Sandy Hook; Rjudan, Hansen, from Hull for Pensacola; Schonberg, for Pensacola; Nordstjernen, Pause, do; Prospero Doge, Chovari, for Baltimore.

Towed into the Downs 7th, Charlotte Gladstone, Gillies, from London for New Orleans.

DOVER, Nov 7—Passed, Anne, Burrell, from Philadelphia for Antwerp; Richmond, from Antwerp for New Orleans.

DUNKIRK, Nov 5—Sailed, Sylvia W Swasey, Smith, Cardiff.

ELSINORE, Nov 2—In the Sound, Lorena, Patterson, from Dantzic for Cardiff.

FALMOUTH, Nov 7—Arrived, Ann, Percede, New York; 8th, Cetverti Dubrovacki, Saronich, do.

Sailed to 7th, Bravo, for Rotterdam.

GREENOCK, Nov 8—Sailed, Tornado, Marshall, Pensacola; Imperial, Mayes, do.

GOTTENBURG, Nov 3—Arrived, Nellie Moody, Earl, Hamburg.

HAVRE, Nov 6—Arrived, J Sargent, Leighton, Philadelphia.

HELVOET, Nov 6—Cleared, Viston, Thorsen; Emma F Secor, Coonan; Prima Donna, Hansken, and Pallas, Niska, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 7—Sailed, Angelo Antonio, Bozbo, New York; City of Limerick (s), Jamieson, do.

Entered out 6th, Margaret, Cowley, for Tybee; 7th, Samaria (s), Billinge, Boston; Alfred, Gray, Savannah; River Ganges, Purcell, New York (entered Oct 31 for Philadelphia).

LONDON, Nov 7—Arrived, Zuleima, Hansen, New York.

Cleared 7th, M A Way, Russell, Buenos Ayres.

Entered out 6th, Gov Troup, Lakeman, for Demerara.

LICATA, Oct 28—Arrived, Robt Dillon, Blatchford, Alexandria.

MILFORD, Nov 7—Sailed, Rose, Wilmington, NC.

MARSEILLES, Nov 5—Arrived, Stagg, Kerr, Baltimore; Dorian (s), Taylor, Clyde.

NAPLES, Nov 2—Arrived, Canditezza, Lauro, New York; J H Kennedy, Hughes, do.

RIGA, Nov 2—Arrived, Johannes, Rieke, Charleston.

TEXEL, Nov 6—Arrived, Diana, Hensen, New York.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 19—Sailed, schrs Rachel Seaman, Allyn's Point; Mattie B Rubon, Hoboken.

Schr Edward Doran, reported sailed for New Haven on the 17th, was delayed 36 hours by a disturbance among her crew.

BOSTON, Nov 20—Arrived, schr A Nevinger (new), Smith, Philadelphia for Portland (put in for a harbor). Below, schrs Union Flag, Frisbee, from Elizabethport for Portsmouth; Jed Frye, Langley, from Philadelphia for Portland.

Cleared—Schr Maggie D Fish, Kelly, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Steamer Neptune (and passed Cape Cod at 5 PM). Bark Rachel and several schrs, outward bound, remained at anchor in the Roads at sunset.

21st—Arrived, steamships Corinth (Br), Ecker, Liverpool; Wm Crane, Baltimore; Aries, Philadelphia; Leopard, do.

Cleared—Steamers Parthia (Br), Watson, Liverpool; Blackstone, Hallett, Baltimore; bark Elizabeth (Br), Peabody, Cape Town, CGH; brig Mary C Rosevelt, Charleston; schrs Pioneer, Lathrop, Mobile; C C Berry, Seavey, Charleston; Geo Hotchkiss, West Point.

BALTIMORE, Nov 21—Arrived, steamer John W Garrett, Hix, New York; brigs John Latemer, Willsen, St Johns, PR; Mary E Leighton, Gay, Sagua; schrs A J Symington, Hall, Portland; Wm Allen, Jones, Bridgeport, Ct.

Cleared—Steamers McClellan, Providence via Norfolk; Raleigh, Oliver, Wilmington, NC; Sea Gull, Dutton, Charleston; F W Brune, Foster, New York; barks Glenrallock (Br), Skene, Liverpool; Amoy (Br), Parkman, Queenstown or Falmouth; Blaney Brothers (Br), Kennard, do; schrs Lookout, Nicholls, Fort de France; Sophia Harisen, Miller, Barbados; A S Heaton, Smith, New Haven.

Sailed—Bark Corcuga, Bremen; schr Sophia Hansen, Barbados.

Sailed 20th, bark Sappho, Dublin.

BELFAST, Nov 14—Arrived, schr Connecticut, Dodge, New York.

Sailed 13th, schr Herald, Dadsdow, Baltimore.

BOOTHBAY, Nov 8—Arrived, schrs Kate McClintock, Cape Ann; 15th, L A Boardman, Norwood, and Maud Malloch, Norwood, Calais for New York.

BATH, Nov 20—Sailed, schrs L S Knowles, Knowles, Philadelphia; Geo Amos, York, New York.

BANGOR, Nov 19—Arrived, brigs Ida L Ray, Pressey, Jacksonville; Benj Carver, Williams, ——; schrs Mary Stewart, Coombs, New York; Wm Connors, French, Bucksport, to load for do.

BRISTOL, Nov 19—Arrived, schr Oregon, Wilson, Providence for New York.

Sailed—Schr Helen Mar, Duncan, New York.

CHARLESTON, Nov 18—Cleared, ships Marcia C Day, Chase, Liverpool; A & E Lovett (Br), Mullen, Havre.

21st—Arrived, steamship James Adger, Lockwood, New York; schr Rebecca Florence, Weymouth.

CASTINE, Nov 13—Arrived, schrs Vanilla, New York; 18th, Ganges, Jordan, do.

DIGHTON, Nov 19—Sailed, schr John E Sanford, Westgate, Georgetown, DC.

20th—Arrived, schr Brandywine, Fengar, Elizabethport.

ELIZABETHPORT, Nov 19—In port schrs R H Wilson, Harris, for Providence; John H Hurst, for do.

EASTPORT, Nov 16—Arrived, schrs Hattie Ellen, Ashford, and Fanny Pike, Robbins, New York.

Cleared 14th, schrs S E Nightingale, Hilyard, New York; 17th, Flora M Crowley, Crowley, do; 18th, C H Eaton, Shackford, Richmond.

ELLSWORTH, Nov 17—Cleared, schrs A K Woodward, Woodward, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 21—Arrived, bark Sappho (Br), Davis, Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed in—Bark Everhard (Ger), Horstmann, from New York for Richmond.

Passed in—Steamship Ravensworth Castle (Br), Sergent, from Liverpool; barks Newlight, Chapman, from Rio Janeiro; Ocean Chief (Br), Cook, from Liverpool; schr Tampico, —— (all for Baltimore.)

Passed out—Ship Macaulay, Rodgers, for Rotterdam; bark Campanero (Br) Walker, for Rio Janeiro; brig Frances Jane, Harvey, for do (all from Baltimore).

Passed out—Bark Ethan Allen, Hardy, from Norfolk for Marseilles.

In Hampton Roads 21st, steamer Chas Chamberlain, New York via Norfolk for New Orleans.

FALL RIVER, Nov 19—Sailed, schrs Jennie Rosaline, Tooker, and E P Mason, Nickerson, Georgetown; 20th, Como, Lewis, New York.

GALVESTON, Nov 14—Arrived, schr E S Newman, Newman, New York.

Cleared—Brig Thomas Owen, Guptill, Shieldsborough, Miss.

Towed to sea—Bark Annie Mark, Hombourg, Havre.

GEORGETOWN, SC, Nov 14—Cleared, schrs B J Hazard, Conk, New York; 16th, S P Hall, Chipman, Barbados; 17th, Sarah L Davis, Cottrell, Martinique.

GEORGETOWN, Nov 19—Arrived, schr E S Tyler, Murray, Jacksonville.

GLOUCESTER, Nov 20—Arrived, schrs Glenmere, Tufts, St John, NB, for New York; John McAdam, Montgomery, Portland for Savannah.

LUBEC, Nov 14—Sailed, schr C P Gerrish, Armstrong, Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 15—Arrived, ships Victoria, Atwood, Liverpool via Mobile; Agnes, Owen, Liverpool; brig Casimira (Sp), Durall, Havana.

Cleared—Schr Mary Emily, Kryger, Pensacola.

16th—Arrived, steamships Geo Washington, Whitehead, New York; Chas Albert (Br), Havana. Below, ship Robt Kerr (Br), Allen, from Liverpool; schr Mary Ellen, Law, from Utilla.

17th—Below, ship Robert Kerr, Allen, from Liverpool; schrs Mary Ellen, Law, from Utilla; Gertrude Howes, Ward, from Ruatan.

Cleared—Steamships Alabama (Br), Flint, Liverpool; Potomac (Br), Loudon, Hamburg; ship Norfolk (Br), Griffiths, Havre.

19th—Sailed, steamship City of Dallas, Hines, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Nov 16—Arrived, schr Gertrude Howes, Ward, Ruatan.

Sailed 15th, steamship New Orleans; schr Linda; 16th, steamship Sherman; bark Maggie Hammond; brig Aurora.

17th—Arrived, ship Gen Shepley, Patten, Rotterdam; bark Kalos (Br), Bartlett, Liverpool.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Nov 17—Arrived, ships Magdala (Br), Evans, Bremerhaven; Theobald, Adams, Bristol; bark Niphon, Day, Rio Janeiro; Franklin (Nor), Hassel, Bristol; schr Lily of the Valley, Leitch, Utilla.

NORFOLK, Nov 19—Arrived, schrs Lettie Linwood, Robbins, Boston; Kate McNamar, McNamar, ——.

Cleared—Bark Ethan Allen, Hardy, Madeira; schr John S Ingraham, Packer, Barbados.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov 19—Sailed, schr Edward Lameyer, Mulliken, Mayaguez, PR.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov 19—Sailed, schr Young Teazer, Slocum, Philadelphia.

20th—Arrived, schrs G A Hayden, Harrison, Baltimore; Richard Law, Eldred, Philadelphia; Hastings, Chase, and Thos Potter, Handy, New York.

Sailed—Schrs H T Hedges, Harper, Philadelphia; C H Macomber, Higgins, and Ocean Ranger, Whitney, New York.

NARRAGANSETT, Nov 19—Sailed from Dutch Island Harbor this AM, schrs Statesman, Wilcox, Windsor, NS, for Philadelphia; Jason, Sawyer, Machias for New York; Starlight, Jones, Georgetown, DC, for Portland.

Sailed from South Ferry, brig Princeton, Fall River for Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, Nov 19, PM—Arrived, schrs Ann Amelia, Allen, Providence for New York; Excelsior, Blidenburg, Somerset for do; Mist, Muncy, Fall River for do (and all sailed 20th).

Sailed—Schrs Onrust, Romer, Philadelphia; Owen R Hinds, Clendenin, and Thos Hicks, Murphy, New York; Joe Hooker, Kelley, Hyannis for Virginia; Isabel D Pierce, Kemp, Wellfleet for do; Lizzie W Hannum, Paine, Provincetown for do; Lizzie Smith, Gorham, Wellfleet for Tangier; Allen H Harding, Harding, do for Philadelphia; Mollie Porter, Curtis, Provincetown for Tangier; Warren B Hopkins, Barnard, do for do; Emma Gilkey, Bangor for Key West; John M Fisk, Smith, Provincetown for Tangier; John M Ball, Cahoon, Boston for do; Alice, of Boston; Charles T Atwood, of Wellfleet, and 25 to 30 other small coasters.

20th, AM—Arrived, schrs Lucy B Ives, Van Zandt, and J I Worthington, Terry, Philadelphia; Louisa, Knox, Port Johnson for Somerset; Brandywine, Fengar, Elizabethport for Dighton; Geo A Hayden, Green, New York for New Bedford (and all sailed).

Sailed—Schr James English, Barker, New York.

NORWICH, Nov 20—Arrived, schr R H Daley, Hoboken.

NEW HAVEN, Nov 20—Arrived, schrs Belle, Hill, Port Johnson (and sailed for New York); Eliza, Ball, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schrs S J Gurney, Gurney, New York; Sunlight, Eldridge, Alexandria; James Jones, Brown, Baltimore.

21st—Arrived, sloop Citizen, Hammond, Kingston.

Sailed—Schrs Geo Washington, Worden, New York; Zack Taylor, Burns, and M M Hamilton, Campbell, do; Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore.

PENSACOLA, Nov 15—Arrived, schr E H Clark, Lawrence, Indianola.

Sailed—Bark Essex (Br), Morrow, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 21—Arrived, steamers Rattlesnake, Pierce, Boston; Saxona, Baker, and Panthea, Mills, do; Mary, Crocker, Providence; North Point, Foley, New York; schrs Winged Racer, Harris, Wellsfleet; W A Levering, Smith, Providence; Emma Bacon, Bearse, and L C Hickman, Robinson, Boston; Nellie J Dinsmore, Parker, Portland; Hattie Perry, Chase, New Bedford; Sallie W Kay, Doughty, Portsmouth.

Cleared—Steamers Yazoo, Barrett, New Orleans via Havana; Ashland, Hunter, Charleston; C W Lord, Colton, Savannah; ship Crown Prince (Br), Cochran, Antwerp; barks Johann Hobzerland (Ger), Ziepcke, Cork or Falmouth for orders; Susan M (Br), Wade, Antwerp; Matthew Baird, Wordinger, Havana; brigs Josie C Hazeltine, Bean, Belfast; Paquiete de Nova York (Port), Da Cunha, Oporto; schrs J S Shindler, Lee, Galveston; Lizzie Batchelder, English, Barbados; S W Kay, Doughty, Providence; J N Huddell, Cranmer; Sedona, Walls, and Rosannah Rose, Johnson, Boston; W S Doughton, Johnston, Portsmouth; R J Willard, Woodbury, Portland; Charles Moore, Russell, Newburyport.

LEWES, Del, Nov 21—Brig Winagere (Br), got off bar this morning and left for Wilmington. Schrs L B Cowperthwaite and Thomas Fitch left for Philadelphia. Two barks passed in. Headwinds, driving vessels into harbor.

PORTLAND, Nov 19—Arrived, schrs Sea Nymph, Pray, Gardiner for New York; Victory, Moon, Bangor for do.

Cleared—Schr Chas Sawyer, Mullen, Savannah.

20th—Arrived, brig Elizabeth Winslow, White, Bonaire.

Cleared—Bark S R Lyman (new), Pinkham, Glasgow.

PORTSMOUTH, NH, Nov 20—Arrived, schrs John Johnson, Megee; John Rose, Allen; Ceres, Parker, and Sallie B, Bateman, Philadelphia; John A Cook, Smith, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Sydney Price, Godfrey, and Enos Briggs, Mayo, New York.

Arrived in lower harbor 20th, schrs Tahmiroo, Clay, New York for Bucksport; Freewind, Frisbee, from Bangor, bound south; Geo Kilbourn, and Dexter.

PROVINCETOWN, Nov 20—In port schrs Annie Martha, from Philadelphia for St John, NB; New Zealand (of Deer Isle), and 6 other schrs unknown, loaded.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 20—Arrived, steamer Wm Kennedy, Foster, Baltimore via Norfolk; schrs John G Wright, Scull, Georgetown, DC; Loretta Fish, Wiley, do; J Albert Smith, Patterson, Bowler's Rock, Va; Henry Nickerson, Kelly, Rappahannock River; Jacob Raymond, Brown, Port Johnson; Laura, Roberts, New York.

Cleared—Schr H W McColly, Doughty, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Albert Daily, Nason, and Pedro A Graw, Lake, Philadelphia; B F Woolsey, Terrill (from Pawtucket), New York; Helen Mar, Elwood, and Wm O Irish, Terrill, do.

RICHMOND, Nov 19—Arrived, bark Palestine, Ford, Baltimore; schr Cora, Bush, New York.

ROCKLAND, Nov 14—Arrived, schrs Convoy, French, Philadelphia; Silver Heels, Newman, New York; M Munroe, Hall, Philadelphia.

Sailed 14th, schrs C Starrett, Babbidge, Charleston; C L Hix, Hix, New York; 15th, Speedwell, Spaulding, and G M Brainerd, Crockett, do.

SATILLA, Nov 12—Arrived, schr Annie McKeen, McKeen, New York.

Sailed 13th, brig Zavalla Williams, Veazie, Boston.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Nov 13—Arrived, schr Alcora, Robinson, Machias for New York.

SOMERSET, Nov 20—Arrived, schr Louisa, Knox, Port Johnson.

STONINGTON, Nov 20—Arrived, sloop Ida E Vail, Norton, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schr Perine, Sheffield, Jersey City.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov 20—Arrived, schrs Witch Hazel, and Minnehaha, Mosquito Inlet for Boston; Stephen Morris, S H Sharp, Delia B Yates, and M A Coombs, Philadelphia for Boston; H Curtis, Weehawken for do; Henrietta Simmons, Philadelphia for Salem; D Sawyer, Hoboken for Portsmouth; Mary Ann, Maricaibo for Saco; Harriet Baker, Northport for Portland; Rio, Hoboken for Salisbury; Speedwell, Rockland for New York; West Dennis, Boston for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Kittie Stevens, Duroc, and Emma Day.

21st—Arrived, brigs Isis, Charleston for Boston; E H Rich, Baltimore for do; H H McGilvery, Hoboken for Richmond, Me; schrs James Ponder, J K Manning, Ida May, and Arthur, Boston for Philadelphia; Boston and Uncle Tom, NYork for do; A D Scull, Alexandria for do; John Bird, and Clara Smith, Philadelphia for Portland; Sam L MacManemy, do for Quincy Point; Judge Lowry, Machias; Teresa Baker, Boston for Virginia; James Bliss, Bangor for New York; Belle Brown, Lane's Cove for do; Ethan Allen, Gardiner for Philadelphia; Ann Marshall, Port Johnson for Salem.

Sailed—All before reported excepting bark Andes, schrs J S Weldon, Mary F Cushman, Katie Mitchell, Croton, James Bliss, Bell Brown, West Dennis, Ann, and Koret.

WILMINGTON, NC, Nov 19—Cleared, steamship Metropolis, Nicholson, New York.

WEEHAWKEN, Nov 19—In port schr James M Bayles, Arnold, to load for Providence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERent States for desertion, &c.; legal everywhere; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 A. M.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of different States; legal everywhere; no publicity; no fees in advance; advice free; commissioner for every State. FREDERICK I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—AT PANIC PRICES,
CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
SILVERPLATED WARE,
KITCHEN COOKING UTENSILS.
The only place in the city where you can get a complete housekeeping outfit. Send for a catalogue.
BASSFORD'S BASSFORD'S
GREAT BAZAAR,
Cooper Institute, Astor place,
Third and Fourth avenues.
Goods carefully packed for shipping.

$300.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in large and small sums, on city Property; Second mortgages cashed.
PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

THE COURTS.

Bankruptcy—Policies of Life Insurance as Collateral Security for Debt—Important Question.

A NEW ADVERTISING DODGE.

The Daily Register on the Grab---Getting Extra Pay for Corporation Advertising.

A report prevailed in the United States District Court yesterday that another petition in bankruptcy had been filed against Jay Cooke & Co., but if any such petition had been lodged the papers relating to it were most carefully kept from the representatives of the public press attending the Court.

The books and papers of Castade & Crooks, No. 26 Beaver street, have been seized by the government on the allegation that the firm have been importing goods at an undervaluation.

An extradition case came up for hearing yesterday in the United States District Court before Commissioner Osborn. It was that of Stephen Albert Smith, a young man, who is charged with having, in the month of September last, in the county of Middlesex, England, uttered two forged receipts—one for £52 15s. and the other for £1 18s.—with intent to defraud Thomas Bass & Co., the eminent brewers, in whose employment the prisoner had been. After the commission of the alleged offence Smith fled to this country, and was in employment in this city for some time before his arrest, which was effected on a warrant based on a complaint made, on information and belief, by Mr. Edward Mortimer Archibald, the British Consul. When the matter was called up yesterday, F. F. Marbury, counsel for the English government, appeared for the prosecution; and, after submitting the mandate of the President authorizing the proceedings, there was an adjournment of the case until Thursday next.

BANKRUPTCY.

Policies of Life Insurance as Collateral Security for Debt—Important Question.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford rendered his decision in the matter of Frank F. Newland, a bankrupt. Subjoined we give the material portions of it:—

On the 16th of April, 1872, the bankrupt filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and was on the 23d of April, 1872, adjudged a bankrupt thereon. Among the debts proved against his estate was one by Mrs. Lucy Van Antwerp, his mother-in-law, on two promissory notes made by him, without interest, for money loaned to him by her at the dates of the notes, neither of which notes was due. The proof was for $3,450, the bankrupt having paid $550 upon the debt before his bankruptcy. On the 16th of April, 1870, the bankrupt took out a policy of insurance on his life for $4,000, payable to Mrs. Van Antwerp as collateral security for such debt. He paid the premiums on such policy quarter-yearly to the time of filing his petition. Afterwards, and to and including the premium for the quarter year during which the surrendered value of the policy was fixed, as between Mrs. Van Antwerp and the assignee in bankruptcy, the premiums on the policy were paid with moneys furnished for the purpose by Mrs. Van Antwerp. Prior to the making of any dividend of the assets of the estate the assignee and Mrs. Van Antwerp, by agreement, submitted to this Court for decision the following questions:—

1. Whether the assignee can require Mrs. Van Antwerp either to surrender the policy to him and take a dividend on all her claim, or to retain the policy and withdraw her proof of debt.

2. If such election on her part cannot be required, what shall be taken as the value of the collateral security, to be deducted from the debt, so as to arrive at the amount on which Mrs. Van Antwerp is to receive a dividend from the estate?

The Court answered the first question in the negative, and decided that the value of the policy, to be deducted from the debt, must be taken at $13 13, which was the then cash value of the policy on a surrender of it to the life insurance company. The $13 13 was credited on the debt. After making such credit the debt, less a rebate of interest, stood for a dividend at $3,208 20. On this sum a dividend of 20 per cent was declared, and the amount of such dividend, $641 64, was paid to Mrs. Van Antwerp, March 18, 1873. Mrs. Van Antwerp retained the policy, and kept it alive by paying the premiums which afterwards became due on it. After the dividend was paid, and during the life of the policy, the bankrupt died. Prior to declaring a second dividend, the following questions have been certified for decision:—

1. After crediting the $13 13 upon Mrs. Van Antwerp's debt had the assignee any further estate, right or interest in the policy, or has he now in the proceeds?

2. In case he has any such rights is Mrs. Van Antwerp to be allowed for any, and if yea, which of the following items?—Rebate of interest, or proportion thereof, since her notes became due; premiums furnished by her before the valuation and credit of the $13 13; premiums paid by her after that.

3. Can she, in either case, retain the past and participate in future dividends, or can the assignee require her to withdraw from participation in further dividends.

4. If she is entitled to the whole of the $4,000 in the first instance can she be required to return, or in any way give the assignee the benefit of, what has been already credited upon the original debt, the $550 and the $641 64 received by her as dividend?

Among other points contended for on the part of the creditor was one to the effect that the question of the value of the policy, as against the assignee, is res adjudicata, and cannot be opened.

For the assignee it was urged that the equity of the case is with him, and that if the creditor shall receive the $4,000 and shall retain the $550 and the $641 64, and shall receive further dividends from the estate, she will be more than paid her debt in full, while the other creditors will not stand in the same position.

Judge Blatchford, in his decision, says:—I am of opinion that the position taken by the creditor is not sound. * * * The policy now is substantially a new security. It stands as if Mrs. Van Antwerp had never had anything under a policy until she began paying the premium herself after the $13 13 was credited. * * * Mrs. Van Antwerp has substantially taken out a new policy since the bankruptcy, and before a second dividend is made, and ought to credit on the debt what she realizes on the policy, besides crediting all other payments on the debt, and when her debt is thus paid she ceases to be a creditor. As the credit of the $13 13 was based on the surrender of the policy, that sum ought not to be credited, the policy not having been surrendered. The debt should be charged at its proper original amount, with proper interest. Then there should be credited upon it the $550, with proper interest, and the $641 64, with proper interest. The amount of the policy, so far as necessary, should be applied to extinguish the balance due on the debt, Mrs. Van Antwerp having credit for, and being refunded with interest, the amounts paid by her for premiums after the petition was filed, either through the bankrupt or directly. Out of the balance, if any, then left of the policy money, the assignee must be refunded the $550, with interest, and the $641 64, with interest. It is referred to the Register to state an account on this basis and report it to the Court." Charles M. Earle, for the assignee. John L. Hill, for the creditor.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A New Rule.

The following new rule was promulgated yesterday:—

Hereafter in all cases brought to this Court from the District Court by writ of error or appeal or petition of review the Clerk of the District Court shall annex to and transmit with the record of proceedings of that Court, a copy of any opinion or opinions filed in that Court upon the decision of any matter contained in such record or proceedings, and if no such opinion has been filed such Clerk shall so testify, and the said opinions or such certificate shall be considered as filed in the case in this Court, and a copy thereof shall be transmitted with the record to the Supreme Court in the cases provided for by the amendment to the eighth rule of that Court, promulgated April 28, 1873. L. B. WOODRUFF, Circuit Judge.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett.

Merino vs. Field.—Order granted.

The People, &c., Rosenthal vs. Schmidt et al.—Order granted.

Thomas A. McConnell vs. Josephine A. McConnell.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Appleton vs. Bowles.—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the Matter of the Application of the Appointment of a Special Guardian and for Sale of Interest of James A. Wright and others.—Report confirmed and order vacated.

By Judge Fancher.

The People, &c., Tracy vs. Green.—Motion for mandamus denied.

The People ex rel. Palmer vs. Green.—The relator has a remedy, for which reason mandamus is denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Getting Extra Pay for Corporation Advertising.

Before Justice Curtis.

A suit was brought in this Court by John B. Fassitt against the city to recover $6,672 for publication in the *Daily Register* of a notice for redemption of lots sold for non-payment of taxes and assessments, the notice, as claimed, having been published twice a week for six weeks. The defence, which was conducted by Assistant Counsels to the Corporation D. J. Dean and H. J. Foster, was that the paper contracted to publish for one year all corporation advertisements for $9,545, and it was insisted that the publication of this notice came within the specifications of the contract. In opposition it was claimed by Assistant United States District Attorney Tremain that notice was sent to the Comptroller that the charge for this would be 20 cents a line, and that word came back to "go ahead." The testimony had reference to the contract, and Judge Curtis left it to the jury to decide upon the simple question of fact, whether the advertisement in question came under the general or a special contract. The jury brought in a verdict for the full amount claimed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Dodge vs. Anderson.—Order granted denying plaintiff's motion for leave to discontinue, without costs, &c.

Norton vs. Ward.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs. Cause to go on December calendar, &c.

Ninth National Bank vs. Dodge and Others.—Order amending summons and complaint.

First National Bank of Richmond, Ind., vs. Jay Cooke and Others.—Motion to set aside summons and complaint denied, plaintiff forthwith to file a bond, &c. Order entered.

McLaughlin vs. Work and Others; May vs. Franke and others.—Orders granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Giles vs. Austin.—Stenographer's minutes and exhibits on both sides should be sent to the Judge before whom the trial was had.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Comptroller and the Assessment Books.

Before Judge Larremore.

Application was made in this Court yesterday by Mr. Isaacs, a lawyer, for a mandamus directing the Comptroller to allow him to examine the assessment books. He charges that Mr. Green, for the reason that he does not want assessment lawyers to get assessments vacated, has shut down on the freedom of access heretofore allowed to these books. He says further, that to perfect titles to real estate it is necessary frequently to examine these books, and he also alleges that when he went to see the Comptroller he was treated with great discourtesy. Judge Larremore took the papers.

Decisions.

By Judge Larremore.

Dougherty vs. Dougherty.—Reference ordered.

Brennan vs. Cassidy.—Application granted.

Shorter vs. Sanger.—Prisoner discharged.

Hogg vs. Rador.—Same decision.

Siegel vs. Nichols.—Default opened on payment of costs of motion and of term.

Booth vs. Stokes.—Application granted.

Goniot vs. Trimble.—Motion granted. (See memorandum.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Another Receiver of Stolen Goods Sent to the State Prison.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The first case tried yesterday was an indictment against William N. Lounsbery, charging him with receiving about $300 worth of lace collars knowing them to have been stolen from the store of Morrison, Herriman & Co., Broadway. Captain Williams saw Lounsbery passing through Houston street in the company of a thief, and, supposing that something was wrong, arrested him, and upon examining the package found the laces mentioned in the indictment. He traced the goods, and an examination proved that two clerks of the firm had stolen $6,000 or $7,000 worth of valuable laces. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. Assistant District Attorney Russell informed the Court that Lounsbery had served a term in the State Prison of Pennsylvania, and hoped a severe sentence would be passed. His Honor sent the prisoner to the State Prison for four years and six months.

George Chilvers, jointly indicted with Lounsbery, pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was remanded for sentence.

Copperman, the Pawnbroker, Sent to Sing Sing.

Hyman Copperman, the pawnbroker, who was convicted early in the week of receiving stolen goods, was placed at the bar for sentence.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for defendant, moved for a stay of proceedings in order that His Honor might have time to examine the bill of exceptions, especially with reference to the admissability of a portion of the evidence of the thief who stole the goods, which, Mr. Hall claimed, was extraneous. He (Mr. Hall) argued that it was error on the part of the Judge to permit the prosecution to apply guilty knowledge as to prior transactions to the specific charge in the indictment.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins quoted numerous authorities in opposition to the ground taken by the learned counsel for the prisoner.

Judge Sutherland declined to further postpone the sentence, as the legal rights of the accused would be protected by a writ of error. In view of the recommendation of mercy by the jury, His Honor sent Copperman to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Robbery of a Captain at Peck Slip.

John Reilly was tried and found guilty of an assault with intent to rob Gilson Bedell, the captain of a schooner. The complainant testified that while he was standing in South street, near Peck slip, waiting for a car, about ten o'clock on the evening of the 8th inst., the prisoner and another man came up and assaulted him. They knocked out two or three of his teeth and tried to steal his gold watch; but he succeeded in preventing them and followed Reilly a few feet, when an officer appeared on the scene and arrested the prisoner. Sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

Grand Larceny.

Mary A. Dunn was placed on trial, charged with stealing a pocketbook containing $25 in money and $600 in promissory notes, on the night of the 22d of October, from John F. Dollner, while walking through the Bowery. She was convicted and sent to the State Prison for three years.

Acquittals.

Thomas Mahon and Thomas Curtis were charged with stealing a drawer, containing $26, from James Smith's liquor store, in Harlem, on the 21st of October. They were discharged.

John Sullivan, a jewelry pedler, was charged with stealing $450 from the drawer of Adam Brewner's bakery, 402 East Twenty-third street, in September. The proof against him was slightly circumstantial and the jury promptly acquitted him.

CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT.—Non-enumerated Motions and Appeals from Orders—Held before Judges Gross and Joachimsen.—Holske vs. Ludwig; Oakes vs. Clayton; Munroe and Another vs. Brown; Goodkind vs. Benning; Allien vs. Winship; Fleischauer vs. Wortge; Polhemus vs. Bogert; Sprague vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; Spelman et al. vs. Resancon; Main vs. Haas; McDongan vs. Klein.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 21, 1873.

Court of Appeals day calendar for November 24:—Nos. 288, 88, 30, 112, 115, 119, 120, 121.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Union Trust Company.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Judge Gilbert yesterday rendered a decision denying the motion for a receiver of the Union Trust Company, of New York, in the place of E. B. Wesley. Mr. Wesley was appointed in a suit brought in New York against the company by a Mr. Kelly, an employé, who sought to recover $3,000. The charge was that Wesley, the referee, was one of the trustees of the company, and that, as receiver, he has conducted his affairs solely with reference to the benefit of the trustees and stockholders. In other words, he was charged with collusion. This was emphatically denied by the receiver and the company.

Yesterday's Decisions.

By Judge Tappen.

Handley vs. Higgins.—C. Higgins appointed guardian ad litem.

Callagher vs. Shelan.—Lis pendens cancelled.

Tribune Association vs. A. J. Bleecker.—Striking out party defendant.

Nash vs. Smith.—Consent to discontinuance.

Foster vs. Faden.—Reference to M. Butzel to take proof.

Foster vs. Christel.—Reference to J. C. Cloyd to hear.

Marks vs. Marks.—Order striking out party defendant; referee to sell.

German Savings Bank vs. Raylor.—Report of J. R. Merchant confirmed.

Simonson vs. Manning.—Order of reference and sale.

Hall vs. Robbins.—Order of reference and sale.

Frost vs. Landsdell.—Report of referee confirmed.

In Matter of Appointment of L. Honderman.—Reference to A. Barret to take proof.

In Matter of Appointment of I. Andrews.—Report of referee confirmed and conveyance ordered.

Lyons vs. Thompson.—Order entered.

Maas vs. Rosengarten.—Consent to order substituting attorney, opening judgment, &c., and allowing plaintiff to amend summons, &c.

Weeden vs. Oberlee.—Referred to F. E. Dana to take proof.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Civil Engineer's Suit.

Before Judge Neilson.

Wilson Crosby, a civil engineer, has brought suit for $1,582 against Francis Morris, formerly a stockholder in the New York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad Company. The plaintiff was employed to do and did do work on the road from November, 1871, to February, 1872, and the claim he now makes includes the claims of several other parties which have been assigned to him. In the action brought against the company in the New York Supreme Court in July, 1872, a verdict was rendered against the company for $1,563; but the execution was returned by the Sheriff unsatisfied. Crosby now falls back on Morris, and seeks to make him liable under the law of 1850.

It is claimed by the defendant that he had ceased to be a stockholder prior to the date of this claim, having disposed of his interest in the company to one W. H. Depuy.

Case on.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Griffith Will Case.

Before Surrogate William D. Veeder.

William H. Griffith, well known as a manufacturer of billiard tables, left, it is said, about $75,000. His will, which was admitted to probate in June last, devises all his property (except $1,000 to Mrs. Catherine Ross) to his wife, and appoints her executrix and guardian of their only child, William Ross Griffith, fourteen years of age. The deceased left no ascendant and no other descendant. Aaron B. Griffith, one of the brothers of the deceased, in October filed allegations against the validity and probate of the will. The case came up yesterday before the Surrogate, when a motion was made on behalf of the executrix, legatees and next of kin to dismiss the allegations, on the ground that no brother of deceased had the right to interfere, not being next of kin, legatee or entitled in any contingency, under the statute, to a distributive share of the estate. The Surrogate reserved his decision. For executrix and guardian, John B. Perry, of Banks & Perry; for Aaron B. Griffith, Roscoe H. Channing.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1873.

No. 104. Brent, Surviving Executor, &c., vs. Maryland, for Use of Worfield—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action on a trustee's bond against the surviving executor of one of the sureties; and the main question is whether, in the case of an order of distribution and payment made to the trustee, it is necessary to the maintaining of a suit upon his bond that it should appear that service of the order was made on him and demand made of payment of the sum specified therein. The Court below held that the trustee was bound to know the fact of the order, and that service was not therefore necessary, and the judgment was for the plaintiff. The same question is presented here, the appellant contending that, without the averment of such notice, the suit cannot be maintained. T. T. Crittenden for plaintiff in error; S. S. Henkle for defendant.

No. 107. Dubois et al. vs. Walker—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—The question in this case is whether, in a suit brought by parties in New York for themselves and other creditors against parties in another State in the federal courts, a citizen of the same State of the defendants may be held as a creditor and participate in the benefits of the decree. In this case the Court decided the question in the affirmative and allowed the resident creditor to stand on the same footing as those residing out of the State, and who brought the suit, holding that the proceeding was supplementary and dependent, and not original. It is here maintained that the petition of Walker, the resident creditor, was an original proceeding, and, as such, could not be brought in the federal Court, because he and the defendants in the suit were citizens of the same State. P. Phillips for appellant; R. T. Merrick for appellee.

No. 113. Glenn et al. vs. Johnson et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Georgia.—This was a proceeding to set aside an alleged fraudulent conveyance of real estate to avoid the claims of creditors. The conveyance was by Johnson to his wife, and the defence was that she had paid for it and placed all the improvements upon it by her own earnings, gained with her husband's consent. The appeal urges that money earned by the wife when living with her husband cannot be vested in the wife for the benefit of her separate estate, free from the debts of her husband. Only when living apart from her husband can such be the case. The Court erred in sustaining the defence. Boyles & Arnold for appellants; appellees not appearing.

No. 110. Gacey vs. Irwin et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.—This action was in ejectment, to recover land in Alexandria sold for taxes under the Direct Tax act of 1862. The claim was that prior to the sale a tender of the tax was made, and that it was declined by the commissioners because it was not made by the owner in person. The Court below held that this tender rendered the sale void, and the judgment was for the claimants. It is here urged that no formal tender was made, and that the commissioners, in a conversation with the agent of the claimants, merely declined to recognize any tender or payment except by the owner in person. In consequence of this declaration no tender was really made, and it does not appear that the agent was, in fact, prepared to make one. For this reason a reversal is asked. Mr. Willoughby for plaintiff in error; S. F. Beard for defendants.

No. 114. Batesville Institute et al. vs. Kaufman et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—In this case Woomack & Welch were adjudged creditors of the Institute and were entitled to a lien thereon for their debt. Being indebted to Hirsch & Alder, they made a deed of trust for the benefit of the latter firm. This firm assigned the deed and the notes of Woomack & Welch to Kaufman and others, and the question is whether the assignment by Hirsch & Alder vested in them title to the judgment on the mechanics' lien of Woomack & Welch, so that the assignees could file a bill in their own names. The Court below sustained the disputed title and overruled a demurrer making the point, and it is here contended that Kaufman & Co. should have sued in the names of Hirsch & Alder, for their use and benefit, or should have made that firm defendants, so as to have completed the assignment and to have had themselves subrogated to their rights. A. H. Garland for appellants; W. Rose for respondents.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. There were present Mayor Havemeyer, presiding; Comptroller Green, and Presidents Vance and Wheeler, of the Boards of Aldermen and Taxes.

Comptroller Green offered resolutions, which were adopted, to the following effect:—Authorizing the issue of $300,000 of assessment bonds; authorizing the issue of $300,000 of Croton main stock; appropriating $10,000 to repair and clean the Police and Civil Courts.

The issue of the assessment bonds is to raise funds to complete street improvements in the upper party of the city.

The Comptroller stated that property benefited would be assessed while the work was going on. This would enable the Department of Public Works to employ more laborers and add to the funds of his bureau. The issue of Croton main stock is to make additional layings of pipes to more perfectly distribute a supply of water up town. This would also give employment to a large number of the unemployed.

WORK FOR ONE THOUSAND.

Of the awards of contracts for public improvements made by Commissioner Van Nort, under ordinances of the Common Council, at the public lettings in August and October last, and which were then transmitted to the Finance Department for approval of the sureties, there remains in the hands of the Comptroller awards for works amounting to $709,600, which would give immediate employment to at least 1,000 workmen, if so approved by the Comptroller.

THE COUNTY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following payments into the city and county treasury yesterday:—

From taxes of 1873 and interest	$222,553
From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest	3,156
From collection of assessments and interest	30,262
From water rents	1,649
From vault permits	1,345
From fees and fines Fifth District Court	33
From licenses, Mayor's office	132
From market rents and fees	3,962
Total	$263,094

A BOY CRUSHED BY RAIL CARS.

Yesterday afternoon Augustus Cremin, a lad 12 years of age, whose parents live at No. 213 East Fifty-first street, while crossing Third avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, was knocked down by car 40 of the Third avenue line and killed, the wheels passing over his body. The remains were taken home, and Coroner Herrman notified.

THE HARLEM BOILER EXPLOSION.

Third Day's Investigation Before Coroner Kessler—Examination of Contractors, Machinists and Engineers as to the Strength and Quality of the Boiler.

The investigation as to the cause of death of the victims of the Harlem boiler explosion was continued yesterday before Coroner Kessler and the jury at the Coroner's office. The inquiry commenced at twelve o'clock and was continued until four. The evidence submitted was that of contractors and machinists as to the quality and strength of the boiler, upon the efficiency of which great strength was laid by all the witnesses.

WHAT CONTRACTOR DILLON SAYS.

Sydney Dillon, of No. 5 West Thirty-seventh street, was the first witness called. He testified that he was a contractor for the Fourth avenue improvement, from the Harlem River to Forty-second street; the work was given by the Harlem Railroad Improvement Company; about three-fourths of the work was given out to sub-contractors; lived at Springfield, Mass., and was the principal contractor for the Fourth avenue improvement; at particular parts they had foremen; Mr. Hall had charge of the machinery; that part of the work from 124th street to Harlem Bridge was sub-let to Coyne & Beemer; the contractors were compelled to do the work according to contract; witness and his partner did not furnish the sub-contractors with machinery or tools of any description; the company's engineers make a report of the work done monthly and the progress made; the sub-contractors, as far as he could ascertain, were good, straightforward and reliable men; never heard from any person, directly or indirectly, that the boilers or engines were unsafe; Mr. Buckhout is the principal engineer of the Harlem Railroad; could not tell whether they were reliable or not; thought that Coyne & Beemer, the sub-contractors, stood in the same relation to them as they did to the Harlem Railroad.

In answer to Coroner Kessler witness said they had no power over the sub-contractors, and they had no right to dictate to them whether they should employ steam power or use manual labor; that was a matter left to their own discretion. The original specifications between the witness and Coyne & Beemer were handed to the Coroner for inspection.

DILLON & CLYDE'S MACHINIST.

William Hall, of No. 223 East 125th street, testified that he was a machinist, and had charge of Dillon & Clyde's machinery, drilling tools and boilers; had never been sent to examine the engines used by the sub-contractors, Coyne & Beemer.

WHAT A CONSTRUCTING ENGINEER SAYS.

John Belmore, of 110th street and First avenue, testified that he was a constructing engineer in the employ of the Harlem Gas Company; was the owner of the exploded boiler; bought it on the 6th of October last from A. S. Cameron; it had been used 41 days previously; it was then a perfectly new boiler; on the 29th day of June, 1873, the boiler was let to sub-contractors on the same line of works, named Anderson & Hand; it was used by them until the 15th day of August, for pumping, under witness's control; thought from its general appearance that it was a very strong boiler; after working the 41 days it was sent back to A. S. Cameron; witness was to pay them $2 per day for the use of it; on October 6 Mr. Beemer called upon him in reference to procuring him a boiler for hoisting purposes; witness, accompanied by Mr. Beemer, went to A. S. Cameron, and was told that it was about 10-horse power and would stand about 80 or 100 pounds pressure; witness thought it would be safe at 120 pounds and thought it was one of the strongest made boilers he had ever seen, and agreed to purchase it from the makers for $250; at the same time he let it to Mr. Beemer for $2 per day; witness's connection with the boiler then ceased; the boiler was delivered by Cameron & Co. to an expressman, who conveyed it to Coyne & Beemer; a man named James Ridley, a steam gas fitter, was employed to fit it up; Mr. Ridley refused to run the boiler, and witness told Mr. Beemer and recommended him an engineer, named Johnson; subsequently Mr. Barnum was employed to run the boiler; had occasionally seen the boiler at work; never noticed anything wrong about the boiler and never made any repair to it; never noticed a crack or flaw in it of any kind; had seen a little leak between the plates just above the furnace door; had been told that the boiler did not make steam fast enough; had seen 80 pounds pressure of steam in the boiler at one time; never had the boiler tested; it was perfectly new when he first got it; the man who fitted it up was in my employ; he was not a licensed engineer; was told by the makers that it was competent to carry 82 pounds of steam; Ridley was employed by witness for some time to run the boiler on Beemer's work; knew at the same time that he was not a licensed engineer, but believed him a competent man; witness was not a licensed engineer; the fittings of the boiler were steam fittings, and not gas fittings; never reported to the Board of Police that he was the owner of the boiler; Ridley said he would not run the boiler if it was to be tended by the boy; believed the boiler was quite large enough to do the work it was required to do; was employed by the Harlem Gaslight Company as constructing engineer; the tubes of the boiler were about one and one-half inches in width and two feet in length; when witness passed by the boiler on the day before the explosion the engineer was not there; all the engineers of the gas company were under witness' charge, and they were all compelled to show certificates; witness, as supervising engineer, did not need a license; witness examined the boiler before buying it, and understood that it had been tested.

The jury here took a recess of 15 minutes.

After Recess.

Mr. Kinney, clerk of Messrs. Cameron, the machinists, was called, and certified as to the hiring of the boiler by Mr. Balmore and its subsequent sale; he believed the boiler to be a good one; it was not tested to his knowledge.

TESTIMONY OF HUGH S. CAMERON.

Mr. Cameron, of the firm of Cameron & Co., machinists, said that he bought this exploded boiler, with other boilers, from the New York Steam Engine Works about twelve or eighteen months ago; he bought them as new machinery; he purchased the lease of these works in 1868, when he moved in; his firm did not make boilers; he sold this boiler for $250 to Mr. Balmore; he hired it to him first at $2 a day; the boiler was a very good one; it had been under cover, with others, since it was made, with the exception of a few months, when it was exposed to the weather; it was a perfectly safe boiler; Mr. Balmore said to him soon after he had hired it and worked it that it worked admirably; the boiler was not tested before it went out of his place; he would be willing to stand on that boiler at 120 pounds of steam; he thought it was obligatory on the owner to have the boiler tested; three holes were drilled by his firm for steam cocks; he did not furnish the cocks; Balmore did not ask him, so far as he can recollect, whether the boiler was tested or not; if he had done so he would have told him; had never told him that it was not tested; had told him that it would bear 100 pounds of steam; had not examined the boiler since the explosion; his theory of the explosion was that it had generated gas; he did not think it would have exploded at 180 pounds if there had been sufficient water there.

TESTIMONY OF RIDLEY, THE ENGINEER.

James D. Ridley, the engineer who fixed the engine and boiler for Coyne & Beemer, the contractors, said that he resided at No. 343 East Twenty-ninth street. He explained that he was employed by the Harlem Gaslight Company, and that under the instructions of Mr. Balmore and with the consent of the President of the company he had fixed the boiler and the attachments, and also the engine, for the contractors at 126th street and Fourth avenue; he ran the hoisting machine, and while doing so he had the boy Daggett to assist him; Mr. Beemer asked him if the boy could not look after the boiler and he (Ridley) do the pumping; he replied, "No, I will attend to the engine and boiler myself;" while he had charge of the boiler it was in good condition, and it was a very strong boiler; he had sole charge of it during the time he worked for Mr. Beemer; the boy Daggett sometimes interfered with the boiler and he told him not to do it.

At the conclusion of this witness' testimony the inquiry was adjourned until Monday, at twelve o'clock.

POLICE MATTERS.

Transfers of Detectives and Promotions of Patrolmen.

For some time past the Commissioners of Police have been studying the qualities of the men attached to the detective squad and estimating the fitness of each one for the duties of the office. The result of their labors was made known yesterday after the morning meeting, and the following officers were transferred to precincts for patrol duty:—John McCord to Sixteenth, Thomas J. Kelso to Ninth, James Lemington to Sixth, John J. Tully to Fourteenth, George Radford to Twenty-third, John F. Dickson to Twenty-third, W. B. Moore to Fourteenth, Joseph Eustace to Nineteenth.

To fill the places made vacant by the transfer of these officers the following patrolmen have been promoted to the detective office:—Patrick Leahy, from the Eighteenth; Joseph H. Woolsey, from the Twenty-fifth; Zabriske H. Mullin, from the Twenty-ninth; Jacob Van Gerechten, from the Twenty-eighth; Richard King, from the Tenth; Richard Field, from the Fifth; John J. Dunn, from the Seventeenth.

Other transfers are to be made to-day, but the names of the men destined for removal have not been made public. The Commissioners say it is their intention to make the detective squad a thoroughly competent and efficient branch of the Police Department.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

Challenge from Ireland to America.

A Team of the Members of the Irish Rifle Association Will Cross the Ocean and Meet an Equal Number of Representative American Shots.

It is no doubt well established that wherever important tests of skill are made with firearms, whether of the shotgun or of the rifle, the thousands in this country who love the amusement and glory in the reputation of being considered superior marksmen, evince the greatest interest in such trials. It matters but little to the intelligent portion of this class of Americans whether these contests take place across the ocean or within the limit of the United States, it is all the same; they watch with eagerness the result of the competition, and accord the victors that praise which is due to successful efforts. There are so many excellent marksmen in the United States with the rifle, who fully know the great advantages due to its skilful use, and the benefits to be derived from the healthful and manly exercise of rifle shooting, that they are in friendly accord with the same class of men all the world over, and hence interest themselves in any achievement they may be accredited with. Thus year after year the rifle shooters of this country have watched with a marked degree of eagerness the annual trials of skill at Wimbleton, where the famous long-range shooting for the challenge shield given by Lord Elcho in 1862 brings together many of the best shots of Great Britain, armed with the most highly finished and delicately fitted match rifles. And when the result is received by the American rifle shooters the progress of the competition is eagerly discussed, while the scores made are narrowly scanned, for it is well known that since the trophy was first shot for it has been in the possession of English teams eight times, Scotch teams three times and a team from Ireland once, that being at present, and won by them in July last after competing nine times against the pick of the best small-bore shots of Great Britain.

The reception of the "Irish Eight" when they returned to Dublin, and the subsequent interesting ceremony of Ireland taking possession of the shield, which was done with great pomp and pageantry, need not be repeated here, as it will be remembered by many. It was a great day for Old Ireland, and the friends of the victorious Eight claimed, with commendable pride, that had the Irish competitors enjoyed the same advantages as the English and Scotch during the twelve years the trophy has been shot for their success would be nothing to boast of; "but when it is remembered that the English and Scotch teams are recruited from thousands of volunteers, and the Irish from 27 gentlemen in two clubs—one in Belfast and one in Dublin—the chances of the competitors are shown to be manifestly unequal. But the Irishmen who organized our Eight year after year and won second place four times were not content with this balked victory. In the face of great odds and constant changing in the *personnel* of the team, they struggled until perseverance and industry and devotion were rewarded by a triumph as well deserved as it was unequivocal." And, winding up the well-wishes and praises bestowed upon the victors, the same article from which the above extract is taken says:—"On all sides there is ground for congratulation, for new courage and new strivings after skill."

And here is the point. The picked members of the Irish Rifle Association, having vanquished their old opponents of England and Scotland, are looking for other foemen worthy their meeting, and thus are casting their eyes to these shores to find such. In a word, the founder of the above association, Mr. A. Blennerhassett Leech, of Dublin, has forwarded to the HERALD a challenge to the riflemen of America from the riflemen of Ireland, represented by the association in question, and from which he will select a team, which he will match against an equal number of American rifle shots, to shoot in the United States, in the autumn of 1874. In a letter accompanying the challenge Mr. Leech writes:—

> It is likely to bring to a successful issue an international rifle match which I beg to propose between Ireland and America.
>
> At the great rifle meeting held annually at Wimbleton, a team of eight Irishmen shooting with Irish made rifles this year beat the picked eights of England and Scotland.
>
> As the great American nation has long enjoyed a world wide reputation for skill in rifle shooting, it occurs to me that the enclosed challenge from Irish riflemen, now the champions of Great Britain, would be accepted, and if so a team would be organized to visit the United States in the autumn of 1874.

Here is a chance for the famous shots in the field of sport in this country, and from the perusal of the challenge herewith it will be found that there are no hampering conditions imposed, the only restrictions being those that would be expected in the event of such a match.

THE CHALLENGE

is as follows:—

> CHALLENGE TO THE RIFLEMEN OF AMERICA FROM THE RIFLEMEN OF IRELAND, REPRESENTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
>
> Mr. A. Blennerhassett Leech, founder in 1867 of the Irish Rifle Association, will select from the members a team which he will match against an equal number of the representative American rifle shots, to shoot in the United States, in the autumn of 1874, on the following conditions:—
>
> *Targets, Scoring, &c.*—Same as adopted by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain at Wimbleton, 1873 (when the Irish eight won the international match for the Elcho Shield, beating England and Scotland.)
>
> *Ranges.*—800, 900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards.
>
> *Rifles.*—Any not exceeding 10 pounds weight, but without telescope sights or hair-triggers.
>
> *Position.*—Any, but no artificial rest permitted either for the rifle or person of the shooter.
>
> The American team to be composed exclusively of riflemen born in the United States, and to shoot with rifles of American manufacture.
>
> The Irish team will shoot with rifles by Rigby, of Dublin.
>
> As this challenge is given to decide the title to the rifle championship of the world, Mr. Leech will require a sufficient stake to be put down, not for the sake of a trifling pecuniary gain, but as a guarantee that the Irish team will meet the representative shots of America.
>
> Mr. Leech desires to draw the attention of the American people to the fact that the laws of Great Britain forbid the formation in Ireland of rifle corps similar to those which exist in great numbers in England and Scotland, and that any skill acquired by Irishmen in rifle shooting is the result of individual exertion under difficulties arising from discouraging legislation.
>
> DUBLIN, Oct. 31, 1873. ARTHUR B. LEECH.

The question of accepting this challenge will doubtless be immediately considered by the leading rifle shots in the country. If brought about it will create intense interest and do much to aid the efforts of the National Rifle Association and make Creedmoor more popular, perhaps, than it has been. Could not the officers of the association find a team of rifle shots in the United States that would prove the victors in such a match? It is well worth the trial.

TROTTING MATTERS IN THE NORTHWEST, SEASON OF 1873.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1873.

The season of turf and trotting sports for 1873 has, with the advent of snow and frost, come to an end. The white carpet has been spread earlier than usual, and the congealed earth of the tracks gives back a metallic clang from the pressure of the shoe in place of the elastic reverberation when in order for speeding.

In attempting to briefly recapitulate the doings of the past summer in prairie regions I am at a loss where to begin or what to say. As a general thing the sport has been unsatisfactory, and, therefore, the task becomes harder than if stirring races and pleasant assemblies were the theme.

Some of the June meetings which were held in Michigan and Indiana gave promise of a rare year, but the early hopes were blasted, and, with few exceptions, the subsequent races, trots and fairs were "stale, flat and unprofitable." The July meeting in Chicago, "the metropolis of the Northwest," which it should be in sports and recreations as well as in grain, pork and lumber, was gotten up with fervent anticipations of a glorious result. From the earliest inception the citizens took hold of it with a vim, an energy, a determination which augured well. There was literally no opposition, merchants, members of the "Board," manufacturers, lawyers and mechanics freely giving their aid and countenance without solicitation. Editors and journalists joined in the good feeling, braced their shoulders to the wheel, "boosted" it on high and dry ground, so high that the grade thenceforth was descending and nothing on the track to jar or jolt the well-oiled machine. The membership tickets, although double in price those of any previous year, were sold at once, and if the hundred sheds, which were a part of the privileges, had been quadrupled, purchasers would not have been wanting. The well balanced car rolled on, the entries exceeding the hopes of the managers, and putting them to their utmost endeavors to find stabling for the horses which came from all sections to take part in the games. The 20 purses had 172 entries, many of the names celebrated in racing and trotting annals, members of the front rank of equine aristocracy, victors of hard fought fields, striven for by the sparkling waters of the San Antonio, battled inch by inch in the sheltered valleys of Westchester.

The 1st of July came, and the inauguration was accompanied by vivid lightning and the bursting of water spouts. The track was a canal one moment—in half an hour horses were trotting over it faster than they had ever sped before. The people were not to be debarred from the anticipated pleasure; they came, unterrified by the blinding bolts, heedless of the deluge.

On went the sports, and the second day was a repetition of the first. Water poured so rapidly into the weighing room of the judges' stand that holes had to be chopped through the floor to give outlet to the superabundant fluid. From the racecourse on one side, from the trotting track on the other, the torrents rushed, and yet there was no cessation of the sport. Although the high-lineaged thoroughbreds had to splash through the mud which covered the ground they had to contest, there was firm footing below, and there was a rebound to the springy soil, but the trotting track was impervious to moisture. Covered with a material imported from the banks of the Illinois, it scarcely soiled the bright colored wheels, hardly flecked the coats of the silken-haired steeds. Pleased with the determination to amuse them, the people failed not to come, although the third and fourth days were of the same character.

I heard a prominent official of the Buffalo Park remark "that it was wonderful; here was a trotting track which rain, or deluge, in fact, could not injure; here were people so enthusiastic that the worst weather imaginable could not keep them away. In Buffalo," he added, "a tenth part of the rain would stop all trotting. If we could have the trots we would not have one-hundredth part of the visitors." Richly dressed ladies, which a few moments' breaking of the clouds had enticed to don their braw costumes, threw the protection of a waterproof around their finery and came cheerfully to the course, their smiling, happy faces dispelling the gloom, their applause of the winners coming like a sweet strain after the reverberations of the thunder.

To offset all this good feeling, to render nugatory the labor of months, there came a deathblow. What the elements could not effect a few rascally drivers accomplished. The park managers, caught in their toils, aided in the demolition. Owners directed that their horses should not better "their record," and by some skilful sorcery, some potent magic, threw a glamour over the men who had the affairs in charge so that they could not see the enormity of the crimes they were accessories to.

Those who had given every thought, every energy to advancing the "royal sport," hung their heads and sorrowfully departed. Newspapers which had given cheering words from the melting of the snows in the spring till the ripened grain was ready to garner, hurled anathemas and denunciatory articles, which fell with scathing effect when all knew the invective was deserved.

And thus came the shadow which blighted the turf prospects of Chicago for the rest of the season of 1873, and, in a measure, cast a gloom over the surrounding country. It is true that Goldsmith Maid enticed a goodly number to witness what she could do; but it was only to see her wonderful exploits; it had no semblance of a race to remind them of former shortcomings; it was merely an "exhibition of speed," which could alone be shown by the little trotting beauty.

The season closed with a lamentable display, when owners, managers and drivers united in a scheme which proclaimed them all scoundrels, and when baffled by judges whom they thought had not the requisite practice to note their villanous proceedings, they clamored for the money they had fairly lost, and had to undergo disgrace of the meanest sort to redeem the dollars they hoped to double by fraud and chicanery. The men who, they trusted, would unknowingly become accomplices in their schemes, frustrated their rascally projects, although, had they possessed a further insight into their nefarious practices, they could not have been imposed upon by lying devices, and would have compelled the loss of the money they thought more of than their honor and honesty.

Still, there are some bright spots; and in this hastily written sketch of the sporting events of 1873 in the Northwest it is pleasant to chronicle those which were not prostrated with the incubus of knavery.

At Aurora the Fair of Northern Illinois was a great success, and the grounds of the association were thronged with delighted spectators. Especially were they pleased with a race between Bodino, Red Cloud, Brother Jonathan and Lady Mac. The half-mile track was deep with dust, and the two first named fought every inch, as though life and fame depended upon their exertions. The son of Volunteer defeated his struggling rival, both striving so violently for the garland of victory that it redeemed baser contests from the obloquy they rested under, and enemies to the sport conceded there was something very exhilarating in a true effort for supremacy, and were ready to acknowledge, were the cancers excised, there was no wholesomer, better amusement.

At Earlville the meeting was likewise successful. Those having control of the park at that place had taken special pains that there should not be even the semblance of a fraud which they could be associated with or a mean act laid to their charge. Hence their reputation insures them support, and those very men who are ready to join in cunningly devised schemes at places where their depredations will be overlooked are found to behave themselves in better company.

At Galesburg the patrons of sport fought a hard battle, and came out victorious. The track, the buildings, everything to be accomplished after the meeting at Chicago, with the papers of that city recounting the drawbacks attendant on racing, as shown by the late *fiasco*—the opposition made every effort to stop the work entirely. Fruitless was the endeavor. The sound of the axe, the hammer, the saw, resounded from early morning till the stars were shining; the plough, the harrow, the grading machine, the brush and the scraper working in unison, so that when the autumn leaves had become dyed with bright hues they had the best track in the country, well adapted to both racing and trotting, with buildings which would be creditable to any place, their first meeting satisfying those who had so bitterly opposed it—successful in every particular.

Pekin, Peoria, Joliet, Beloit, did moderately well, while on the Occidental side of the "Father of Waters," Davenport, Dubuque and Des Moines, delighted their patrons with exhibitions which pleased the æsthetic tastes of the multitude attending, without rankling remembrances of fraud to embitter the enjoyment.

By the turbid Missouri, the alluvial soil re-echoed with the cadence of the measured footfall of the blood horse, the tramp of the trotter the refrain of the harmony. At Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joe, Topeka and Kansas City, exciting were the races, and hot the strife.

AN UNBURIED CORPSE IN A CHURCHYARD.

About one o'clock yesterday morning the remains of a female child were found inside the railings of St. Paul's churchyard (south side) and taken to the Third precinct station house, in Chambers street. The body was taken to the Morgue and Coroner Herrman notified to hold an inquest.

EUROPE.

A FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURING DUTCH HOUSE, in white goods, linens and draperies, tickings for beds and mattresses, window curtains and sun blinds, gray linens, &c., is desirous of extending its operations with established houses in America and East and West Indies, having already successfully traded with those countries; very advantageous terms. Address letters post paid to U. R., care of Nijgh & Van Ditmar, Advertising offices, Rotterdam.

COMBINED SELF-ACTING MALTKILNS AND Scouring Machines, manufactured by FRANZ PETERS, Machine Works, Eupen, Rhein Prussia.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumery for the Handkerchief.
Eau Lustre for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

MAGIC LANTERN WANTED—WITH VIEWS. Address, stating price and particulars, box 3399 New York Post office.

WANTED—AN IRON KETTLE, WITH STEAM jacket, of about 400 gallons capacity; also a lot of wooden Tanks, of about 1,000 gallons capacity. Address A., box 201 Herald office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WANTED—TWO PURE WHITE THREE CARAT Diamonds to match for earrings; cheap for cash; price. Address YOUNG & McCULLY, 1,029 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES AND the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, for sale only by the patentee. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND hand Billiard Tables constantly on hand, at GEO. E. PHELAN'S, No. 7 Barclay street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECONOMY.—FURS DARKENED TO LOOK LIKE new, by a process exclusively our own; color permanent; lining, altering, &c. Call and see samples.
WILLIAMS, 330 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING and Indigestion are SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner; appetite, also strength and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond street, London, and all chemists, druggists and storekeepers throughout the States and Canadas. Note.—Name and trademark on each bottle.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF MANTELS, UNSURPASSED for beauty of design and quality of workmanship. Slate work of all kinds a specialty.
PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, Union square.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND WOOD Mantels, rich and elegant designs, at the lowest prices, 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

CLOTHING.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 233 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street, ladies and gentlemen will obtain full value of cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

1 IRVING PLACE, PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS first class cook; understands soups, meats, games, creams, jellies, pastries and desserts of all kinds; also bread; no objections to a first class boarding house.

10½ GROVE ST., IN THE REAR.—AS GOOD COOK in a respectable boarding house.

34 BOND ST.—A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family. Can be seen for three days.

61 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good reference from last place.

67 FORSYTH ST., BETWEEN GRAND AND HESter, room 10, front.—A competent woman to take charge of a small saloon; a good dinner cook, soups, plain pastry, &c; no objection to orders.

83 FORSYTH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FRENCH lady as first class cook from 7 in the morning till night; understands pastry. H. HIMBACH.

100 WEST 2?TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV. (RING dressmaker's bell).—A respectable girl as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; willing to assist in washing or ironing; good reference.

107 SULLIVAN ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress and chambermaid; city or country; city reference.

134 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do general housework; no objections to the country; good city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; city reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do housework in a small family; best city reference.

155 EAST 86TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework.

158 WEST 28TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.—A YOUNG woman as competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist with the washing if required; best reference from her last employer.

161 PERRY ST., IN THE STORE.—A GOOD GIRL as cook or kitchen maid in a restaurant; city or country.

175½ DIVISION ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as first class cook; no objection to a first class boarding house; understands her business; is a first rate baker. Can be seen for three days.

210 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., third floor, front room.—A young woman to cook, wash and iron or do housework in a small family; is a good cook and excellent laundress; a good baker; city or country; good reference.

216 WEST 30TH ST. (LAST EMPLOYER'S).—A REspectable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, French and English; soups, fish, meats, pastry, cream, jellies and desserts of all kinds; willing to take entire charge of a kitchen if required; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

232 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As first class cook; expert at all kinds of cooking; excellent baker, washer and ironer; good city reference.

300 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

342 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding; would not object to go in a club house or as dinner cook in a restaurant; four years' reference. Call or address from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

346 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Greenwich.—A respectable woman as cook; fully understands the business and the serving of dinners, public or private; no objection to a hotel or private boarding house or private family.

825 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A GERMAN WOman as cook in a private family.

WANTED—BY THE DAY, WASHING AND IRONing, or as cook in a restaurant. Address COOK, box 187 Herald Uptown Branch office.

Chambermaids, &c.

105 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; good reference. Address J. L.

161 PERRY ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; would do housework in a small family; good city reference.

178 MADISON AV.—A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen until next Wednesday at her present employer's.

208 WEST 34TH ST., LAST EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing. Call on or address E. K.

292 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress in a private boarding house; best references. Address.

312 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., ROOMS 15 AND 18.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or to do housework; city reference.

519 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO English girls; one as chambermaid and to assist with the waiting, and the other as cook, or they will go separately. Call or address.

1,057 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS., third floor.—A respectable girl to do upstairs work or take care of children in a private family.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

26 BEDFORD ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker by the day or week; is fully competent; cutting and fitting in the latest style. Address Mrs. HALL.

45 7TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER DEsires to go out by the day; understands cutting and trimming thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call or address.

117 BLEECKER ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER; excellent cutter and fitter for new or for repairing; also good worker in ladies' undergarments; good operator on different machines; good city reference. If not late to call, send by mail.

123 ORCHARD ST.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO GOES out by the day, wants more engagements; cuts and fits the latest styles. Call on or address Miss COURTNEY.

342 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO UNderstands all kinds of sewing and embroidery, would go out by the day.

342 9TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements to go out by the day; references given.

389 7TH AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A DRESSmaker would engage by the day or month; understands children's clothing; terms moderate.

608 3D AV., NEAR 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A first class dressmaker, cutter and fitter will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day.

General Housework, &c.

7 2D AV.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; city or country.

124 4TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework or as seamstress; can work on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; good city reference.

161 WEST 41ST ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

177 FORSYTH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's.

263 WEST 20TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework; willing and obliging; well recommended.

364 10TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A girl, 15 years, to assist in the housework and make herself generally useful in a private family; city reference.

442 WEST 38TH ST.—A SWEDISH WOMAN DEsires a home for herself and child, about 16 months old; can do general housework; wages low; would be willing to go in the country. Inquire of Mrs. CARLSON.

444 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a private family; willing and obliging; good reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

51 WEST 13TH ST.—A REFINED YOUNG WIDOW, of amiable disposition, an accomplished pianist and singer, as housekeeper for a gentleman; a widower of means preferred. Mrs. ATKINS.

82 LAIGHT ST., NEAR WASHINGTON, SECOND floor.—A respectable Protestant woman to do housework in a small private family; good reference; no objection to the country.

239 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR HUDSON.—A YOUNG lady as housekeeper in a widower's family or as companion. Call all the week.

689 6TH AV., UP ONE FLIGHT.—A YOUNG LADY, prepossessing and refined, as housekeeper for a gentleman; widower of means preferred. Call on Miss CHASE, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

697 BROADWAY, SECOND FLIGHT, FRONT, ROOM 31.—A lady as housekeeper in a widower's family.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW, AGED 40, AS WORKING housekeeper for a widower; no objection to the care of one or two children or the country; city reference. Address, for one week, A. B., Herald office.

A LADY OF CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE DEsires a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; best city references. Address, for one week, J. T., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A WIDOW LADY, OF REFINEMENT AND INTELligence, just arrived from the South, wishes a position as housekeeper and would endeavor to make home pleasant. Call on or address, for one week, HOUSEKEEPER, 233 West 47th st.

A WIDOW LADY, OF ENERGY AND EXPERIENCE, desires a re engagement; a widower's family preferred; capable of making home attractive and cheerful. Address WIDOW, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Laundresses, &c.

89 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her rooms; third floor.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, TOP FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young woman as first class laundress; competent to do fluting; has no objection to go to the country; best city reference for five years.

110 WEST 17TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A colored laundress wishes families' or ladies' and gentlemen's washing; children's clothes and evening dresses done in best manner and at short notice. Call or address.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

116 9TH AV., IN THE CANDY STORE.—A FIRST class laundress would do washing for a few ladies and gentlemen. Call all the week.

156 WEST 18TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, FRONT room.—A respectable woman wishes work by the day or week; best city reference. Call for two days.

218 THOMPSON ST.—A FIRST CLASS COLORED laundress solicits families' or gents' washing to do at her house; reliable, prompt and trustworthy. Mrs. J. W. BROWN.

220 EAST 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes some fine washing; would take some home, or to go out by the day; best references. Mrs. McDONALD.

230 EAST 45TH ST., TOP FLOOR (RING FOURTH bell).—A respectable young woman as first class laundress; would go out by the day or take washing in the house; good city reference.

236 WEST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A laundress wishes washing at her own home or go out by the day.

322 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing and ironing and to do fluting, or would go out by the day; best city reference. Call on or address Mrs. MURRAY.

337 EAST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes a gentleman's or family's washing by the week or month, or would take bundle washing or go out by the day; best city reference.

350 WEST 37TH ST., ROOM 8.—LADIES' AND gentlemen's washing done in the best style; special attention to fluting; best refere[illegible].

357 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO the washing of a few more ladies and gentlemen; is willing to go out by the day; best reference; notes promptly answered.

426 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A COMPETENT laundress wishes work at her own house; terms moderate; best reference. Call any time.

623 3D AV., NEAR 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A laundress wishes a few gentlemen's or ladies' fine washing at her own home; can flute.

Nurses, &c.

12 WEST 45TH ST.—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION for a German woman, speaking English, whom she can recommend, to take good care of growing children and to do upstairs work. Call from 10 to 12.

136 WOOSTER ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French woman to take care of children and do plain sewing and make herself useful; private family; good city references. Inquire of M. PEROT.

148 WEST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as nurse for one or two children; understands plain sewing; city reference. Address or call.

161 WEST 41ST ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as weekly or monthly nurse; no objection to an invalid; best doctor's reference.

216 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPACTABLE WOMAN as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth both day and night; best city reference given.

223 WEST 27TH ST., OVER STORE.—A YOUNG Scotch woman as child's nurse; is competent; reference from last place.

227 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., third floor.—A woman as weekly or monthly nurse, or would bring up a baby from its birth; perfectly understands her business.

301 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO wet nurse a child at her own home.

342 EAST 17TH ST.—ANY LADY WISHING TO hire an English woman as monthly nurse can do so by calling or addressing as above.

389 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A WIDOW AS WET nurse; can be highly recommended.

422 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GERMAN Protestant girl as child's nurse; will make herself generally useful; good sewer; would like a fine family.

1,229½ BROADWAY, FRONT STORE.—ENGLISH Protestant woman as experienced nurse, or to take care of children or an infant and do plain sewing; would take care of an invalid; city or country; good city reference.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid person; hospital references. Address, for three days, NURSE, Herald office.

SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of growing children and wait on a lady; understands all kinds of sewing; cuts, operates; understands Spanish; would travel to any part; best reference as to trustworthiness and capability. Address M. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

Waitresses, &c.

161 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first class waitress and to assist with the chamberwork; first class city references.

Miscellaneous.

23 WOOSTER ST., NEAR CANAL.—A FRENCH lady, speaking German, as lady's maid or companion; highest recommendations. Address Mme. GHIDONEY.

43 EAST 52D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SERVANT IN a private family; good reference.

95 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A GOOD RECOMMENDED German girl in an American family.

221 EAST 11TH ST.—A FAMILY LEAVING THE city would like situations for three excellent servants.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUAtion in a hotel to take charge of linen, or any other position of trust; is capable, and thoroughly understands her duties. Call on or address LINEN ROOM, Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

Intelligence Offices.

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF GERMAN SERvants, capable and trustworthy, found constantly on hand at 247 3d av., near 20th st., first floor. Mrs. HOLZSTEIN.

COSMOPOLITAN CULINARY ASSOCIATION, 113 West 27th st., New York. We give notice to all employers, proprietors of hotels, restaurants and private families, we can furnish cooks and pastry cooks of any description at shortest notice.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

51 WEST 45TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW lady as governess or companion; is competent to take the entire charge and education of a family or young children. Address for two days.

A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON, LATELY ARRIVED, having a thorough knowledge of dressmaking, wishes a situation as lady's maid. Address 27 West 11th st., near University place.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS governess; teaches French, English and music. Address or call at 33 Webster st., Newark, N. J.

A LADY WILL WRITE LETTERS FOR LADIES—IN a style comprehensive, to the point and elegant, or as may be desired. Address SKILL, Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD COOK WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country; to a good girl a good place is guaranteed. Apply at 269 8th av. B. W. SPENCER.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY WANTED—(WIDOW unencumbered preferred) as companion and housekeeper; must be intelectual and accomplished; of mild and cheerful disposition, and good personal appearance. Address, for three days, WIDOWER, Herald office.

A.—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS SALESLADIES wanted, in a fancy goods store, at BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 938 3d av.

FOUR RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADIES WANTED as copyists; must be plain and very rapid writers. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at No. 173 Greenwich st., room 4.

A.—THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 139 8th st., near Broadway.—The only school where telegraphy is taught practically and made a specialty.

SALESLADIES WANTED—TO SELL TOYS AND fancy articles. Only those who have experience in this line, and best reference, will apply at 765 Broadway, near 9th st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 824 Lexington av., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS, as salesladies; respectable business. Call at 39 Nassau st., room 40.

WANTED—FOR MONTCLAIR, N. J., A WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; references required; $12 per month. Apply at 320 Broadway, carpet room.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND trimmer, at No. 361 Canal st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL TO ASsist with general housework, cooking, &c.; a Protestant and an American preferred. Inquire at 120 Oak st., Greenpoint, near 10th and 23d st. ferries.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG GERMAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS in a gentleman's place or hotel; man to drive horses, milk cows, &c.; good reference. Address C. HENNIG, care of G. Edler, 31 Rector st.

A FRENCH COOK (AND PASTRY), JUST ARRIVED from Nice, wishes a situation in a hotel or private family. Address FRENCH COOK, Herald office.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—FIRST CLASS FRENCHman as cook. May be engaged at all hours at 183 Wooster st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED 24, as porter; writes a good hand; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; good city reference. Address A. B. PARKS, box 208 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER, BY A COLORED young man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address E. B., 112 West 46th st.

SITUATION AS BARTENDER WANTED.—CAN GIVE the best of references from last employer. Address G. P. S., box 384 Post office, Rondout, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG man, as waiter in a hotel, private family or boarding house; understands his business in every way; is sober and willing to work; good references. Address N. F. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO INVALIDS.—AS GENTLEMEN'S NURSE, BY A young man, with the highest references and fully competent in both medical and surgical cases. Address MALE NURSE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, EDUCATED ENGLISH youth, age 17, employment; a good store preferred to office work; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Stapleton (S. I.) Post office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED AND lately landed, a situation in a private family or boarding house as waiter and useful man; wife is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at 301 27th st., corner 8th av., or address ENGLISHMAN, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, AGED 31, speaking Spanish, employment in any capacity; has good general knowledge of business; not afraid of work; salary no object at first. Address J. C. R., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED TEA CLERK WANTS A POSItion; city references. Address OOLONG, 61 Vesey st.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—FOR A clothing store; best city reference required. Address, stating salary, references, A. B. C., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS CLERK WANTED—IN A FANCY goods store; must be able to dress windows, &c. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 938 3d av.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—A COMPETENT, EXPErienced and reliable party may learn of a pleasant and permanent situation at $1,200 to $1,500 a year by addressing, with references and experience, THOMAS, Herald office.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED.—FIRST CLASS salesmen, controlling near by or prompt paying trade on regular terms. Address box 997 Post office.

JOHN U. UNDERHILL, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,—involved joint stock and partnership accounts investigated and stated; books balanced and opened. Address, by letter, care of the National Park Bank.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND FIRST CLASS salesmen in wines and liquors; none others need apply; terms liberal. Address A. X., Herald office.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN TO LEARN BOOKkeeping, penmanship, mercantile calculations, from practical teacher; Brooklyn, 8 to 10 P. M.; rare opportunity; moderate charge. Address COLLINS, box 140 Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 24 YEARS OF age, desires to enter the office of a first class dry goods store; has been eight years with two of the largest shippers in Manchester, England, and has a fair knowledge of French, German and Spanish; private secretaryship preferred. Address ENGLISHMAN, Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent druggist; can furnish good references; no objection to the country. Address J. CONWAY, 768 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeper in a foreign shipping house. Address, with references, box 4,722 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WHO UNDERstands bookkeeping, and has had several years' experience as salesman in a dry goods store, a situation in either capacity; willing to work on a very reasonable salary. Address E. K. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN IN OFFICE AND AS OUTdoor salesman who can loan employer few hundred dollars and receive therefor satisfactory security and monthly salary. Address, at once, GRANT, Herald office.

WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, A SITuation in a wholesale liquor house as salesman by one who can command a good trade in Pennsylvania and a portion of the Southern States. Address J. B., 1,624 South 7th st., Philadelphia.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; is perfectly temperate; good reference and the men to see. Address G. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, for three days.

A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST CLASS COACHMAN; respectable appearance and size; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; best city reference. Apply at No. 202 East 12th st.

AS COACHMAN—IS A FIRST CLASS MAN; MARried, English; best city reference from last employer. Address or call on R. S., No. 7 East 28th st.

COACHMAN—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands his business; has five and six years' reference from last employer. Address A. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of good appearance, with the best reference. Address S. F., box 169 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man; good city reference. Call at or address No. 713 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., harness store.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—ONE AGENT MADE $42 LAST week; new article to-day; seven others just out; no company pays larger commissions; samples mailed for 25c. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 302 Broadway.

AGENTS—BECK'S KEROSENE OIL RECTIFIER sells in every household; I will pay any man $100 if he shows a better paying article in the market; beware of imitations. F. P. BECK, 62 Bowery.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR WASHINGTON'S KEROsene oil rectifier; prevents explosion; contains no poison; large profits. NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, Sole Agents for the United States, 93 4th av., corner 11th st.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV., want agreeable, intelligent, industrious American men and women for baths and offices not older than 25 years; employment healthy; wages liberal; references required.

ONE TO THREE REPRESENTATIVE AGENTS wanted in each city and town; an income guaranteed; continual appointment if found suitable; whole stock of samples, $12; single sample, &c., 35c. Address F. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A BOOK DELIVERER. APPLY TO J. CUMMINGS, 15 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, up one stairs.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN WHO HAS worked in an oyster saloon; one who will make himself generally useful. At foot of 92d st., East river.

WANTED—AT SWEENEY'S HOTEL, 827 8TH AV., two smart young men to open oysters and wait on table. Call early.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE IN FULTON ST., A light porter; must be well recommended for honesty and trustworthiness; wages $10 per week. Address box 2,499 Post office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, TO WORK AT home; $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered. Particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Fetter lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE LAD, 16 TO 18 YEARS of age, who writes a good hand and has some knowledge of office work; must have undoubted testimonials as to honesty; salary $6 to $8. Address N. O. V., station D.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 500 fine, able-bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ships of war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, 89 Chatham st., New York.

THE TRADES.

A SCULPTOR OR MODELLER—THOROUGH IN every branch of his art; can show ornamental specimens on iron; understands making plaster moulds for foundry, so as to cast any metal any thickness. Address SCULPTOR, 47 Bedford st.

IVORY BUTTON DYER.—A MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands the dyeing of ivory buttons will be given steady employment and good wages. Address WARD, box 1,263 Post office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO ENGAGE A THORoughly competent man to repair, upholster and varnish his furniture at his residence. Address, with references, box 2,482 Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN PITTSBURG, PA., 100 non-union compositors, to whom full union prices will be paid. Application in person should be made at once to Pittock, Nevin & Co., Evening Leader; O'Neill & Rook, Daily Dispatch; Commercial Publishing Company, Daily Commercial, Telegraph Printing Company, Evening Telegraph, Siebnick & Collins, Evening Chronicle.

WANTED—A COLOR MAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the manufacture of colors; none others need apply; references required. Address COLORS, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO TEND STEAM boiler; one who has a certificate. Apply to B. BREDER, Summit Hotel, 65 Bowery.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WORKman—to go out of the city. Apply after 2 P. M. to COLBY & JOHNSON, 17 Maiden lane.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY ZINN, AUCTIONEER, sells this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant Furniture contained in private residence 21 East 20th st., near Broadway, comprising every article necessary for genteel housekeeping, viz.:—Grand Pianoforte, cost $950; elegant Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses; also dining room, basement and kitchen Furniture.

AT AUCTION SALE,
positively THIS DAY (Saturday),
at 10½ o'clock, at private residence
210 West 21st st., near 7th av.,

over $45,000 worth of handsome Household Furniture, consisting of 2 magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, best city makers; 3 elegant Parlor Suits, in brocade, satin and coteline; 3 Bookcases, Turkish Easy Chairs, Centre and Console Tables, Mirrors, Curtains, Clocks, Paris Bronzes, fine Paintings, 19 pieces Marble Statuary, &c.

Rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Wardrobes, Washstands, Lounges, 31 hair and spring Mattresses, rep and plush Bedroom Suits, Extension Table, Sideboard, Dining Chairs, Kitchen Furniture, Silverware, Crockery, 17 Carpets, &c. Sale positive. Take 7th or 8th av. cars.

ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

AT THE PRIVATE MANSION 104 EAST TWENTY-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, large Household Furniture sale.

THIS (Saturday) MORNING, November 22, at 11 o'clock. E. ROTH, Auctioneer, will sell positively, rain or shine, 500 Lots by catalogue to the highest bidder. Parlors—Velvet, Brussels, medallion Carpets; Grand Duchess and Marie Antoinette Parlor Suits, covered with crimson satin, crimson and gold and green and gold satin brocatel; Turkish Easy Chairs, Lounges, pier and mantel Mirrors, Etageres, Tables, Bronzes, Vases, Clocks, Statuary, Works of Art, Curtains, Oil Paintings, Bookcase; magnificent rosewood patent agraffe 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, Cabinet; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, styles of Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, walnut Sitting Room Suits, covered in reps and plush; Sofas, Chairs, Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, walnut Dining Furniture, French walnut Buffet, Extension Table, Glass, China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. N. B.—Take Fourth or Third avenue cars to Twenty-fifth street. Responsible men in attendance to cart or move or pack, box and ship goods for purchasers.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
at the elegant residence 36 West 15th st.,
between 5th and 6th avenues,
sale commencing 10½ o'clock,
on THIS DAY (Saturday).
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings.
Sold by order of M. B. Chapman, Esq.

Drawing Room Furniture, Grand Duchess, Pompadour styles, covered silk brocade; Etageres, Steinway Piano, velvet Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, Cabinets, Clocks, Ornaments, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, China, Cutlery, Silver, Glass; also Furniture servants' apartments. The largest, richest assortment Household Furniture offered auction this season.

AUGUSTE MARTINES, Auctioneer.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Horse Auction Branch 19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ORGANS and 50 Parlor Suits, ordinary to first class, in satin, cretonne, brocatel, damask, reps, haircloth, &c.; China, Glassware.

ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell as above a fine assortment of Furniture, this day (Saturday), by order of one of the largest storage warehouses.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
No. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
SATURDAY, Nov. 22,
at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms,
No. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of Brussels Carpets, carved black walnut Suits, in crimson, satin and reps; gilt frame Pier and Mantel Mirrors, carved black walnut Bedsteads, Cottage Suits, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedding, &c.; also a very superior Joslyn Breech Loader.

ALSO, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FURNITURE, A valuable Collection of Choice Books, beautifully bound Chromos, &c.

ALSO A CASE CONTAINING ABOUT FORTY ACcordions.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at the Clinton Hall Salerooms, Illustrated and Standard Books, suitable for gentlemen's libraries.

SPECIAL,

CURIOUS AND RARE

ANTIQUE FURNITURES.

The attention of the public, connoisseurs and collectors of the rare and curious is requested to the goods now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Salerooms.

An extraordinary collection of choice and rare antique Furniture, old Chinas, Delfts; Bronzes, antique and gilt; Armor, ancient Arms, Clocks, Brass Work, India Cashmere Rugs and Carpets, Turkish and Persian Rugs, &c., &c.

Some of the most desirable Objects of Art, &c., ever offered for sale in this city, never before seen in this country, and in beautiful order, comprising superbly carved Credences, Stipos, Tables, Buffets, Cabinets, Chests, Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Sale at the Clinton Hall Salerooms Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART.

Two hundred superb water color Drawings; the most magnificent collection ever brought to this country, embracing the latest works of A. Bouvier, F. Brissot, J'Auffray, E. Adun, C. T. Dibden, A. Penby, S. D. Harding, T. Fort, E. Gautier, V. Juime, O. Saunier, C. Nanteuil. Including V. Juime's great picture, San Cloud during the second Empire: together with the entire collection of William Craig, consisting of 40 superb illustrations of Alderondacks' scenery, painted on the spot during the present year, with many others, to be sold at public auction, at the Art Gallery of Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 25, 26, at 12 o'clock each day. EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

A. B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.—BY D. W. IVES. ART SALE.

A large and splendid collection of fine Oil Chromos and Water Colors, all richly mounted in heavy gold leaf frames, are now on free exhibition at the Keeler Art Gallery, 232 Broadway, New York. They will be sold without reserve at auction, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 24 and 25, 1873, sale each day commencing at 12 o'clock.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
By D. W. IVES.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Third day's sale of Assignees' stock of
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.,
manufactured by Schaffer, Newman & Metts, Attorney st.
J. O. & A. S. Whitehouse, Assignees.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

including parlor, chamber, dining room and hall Furniture of every description for residences; also Bedding, Carpets, Toys, Soaps, Perfumery, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Hassocks, Rugs, Furs, Japanese and Holiday Goods, &c. N. B.—Particular attention is called to the Furniture in this sale, being made for city retail trade in best manner; also two Pianos. Sale will commence in the basement.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Nov. 22, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at private five story brown stone mansion No. 120 West 23d street, near 6th avenue; over $10,000 worth elegant Household Furniture, Steinway and Chickering Pianofortes, four rich Parlor Suits, in satin, &c.; Tables, Mirrors, Carpets, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Bookcase, Books, &c.; Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Bedding, basement and kitchen Furniture. Sale positive, in lots, by catalogue.

LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 11, AT SALESROOM 75 West Broadway, four barrels Kentucky Whiskey and three quarter casks Otard Brandy; sold to pay advances and storage. LLOYD, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Auctioneers,
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction on Wednesday, November 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—DAUCHY & JOHNSON sell this day, (Saturday,) November 22, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 123 East Sixty-third street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, a general assortment of genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits in reps and hair cloth; black walnut Chamber Sets, Carpets, Mirrors, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Window Curtains, Crockery and Glassware, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Mattresses, Pillows, &c., &c.

BY ISIDORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—WILL sell, 10½ o'clock, at 53 Allen street, elegant Bar, back Bar, fine Bagatelle Tables, Chairs, Glassware; positively in lots; dealers invited.

I. J. SWARZKOPH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

FOLEY & BEEKENTAUGH, AUCTIONEERS—SELLS this day, at 17 Bowery, at 10 o'clock A. M., an assortment of Toys, Dry Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Counters, Shelving, &c.

GEORGE J. SMITH, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE 11 Chambers street—Marshal's sale.—By virtue of an execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of November, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 176 Hester street, the contents of a Grocery Store, consisting of Teas, Sugars, Spices, &c. Dealers are invited. Dated 15th day of November, 1873. FRANK WEBB, Marshal.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER,
Grand Central Salesrooms, 656 Broadway,
between Bleecker and Bond streets.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FANCY FURS,
SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES, &C., &C.,

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
November 24, 25 and 26,
commencing at 10 o'clock each day,

at the salesrooms, 656 Broadway.

being the entire stock of a large manufacturer lately deceased, all of which were made up expressly for this season's trade, and are of the very finest quality and fully guaranteed, embracing, in part, rich and fashionable real fur seal Cloaks, Sacks, Muffs, Boas, &c.; Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Alaska Sable, royal Ermine, Marten and other furs, in every variety.

Also,
Hudson Bay Wolf, Black, Brown, White and Grizzly Bear, Wolverine and other Sleigh and Lap Robes, Gloves, Collars, &c., &c.,

offering a fine opportunity to those in want of really first class Furs, as every lot will be positively sold without any reserve to close the estate, by order of executors. Goods on exhibition with catalogues early on morning of sale.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day (Saturday), November 22, at 10 o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, a variety of general merchandise:—Wax Dolls, Toys, Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Clocks, Curtains, Blankets, woollen Shirts and Jackets, Cutlery, Watches, Harness, 10 cases Bourbon and Gin cocktail, Wines, Liquor and Segars.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER.—SALESroom No. 300 West Thirty-eighth street, will sell, this day at 10½ o'clock, at No. 328 West Forty-eighth street, the Furniture of a private family leaving the city, consisting of walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, Blankets, Quilts, Carpets, Stove and Cooking Utensils in lots to suit the public. Dealers and purchasers invited.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.
J. TRAVER & WRIGHT will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 57 and 59 Great Jones street, large and general assortment of Household Furniture; Parlor Suits, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Centre Tables, cottage Suits, body Brussels and other Carpets; walnut, mahogany and other Bedsteads, hair and husk Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Wardrobes, Washstands, Lounges, Curtains, fine Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Mirrors, Clocks, kitchen Furniture, Crockery; three rolls of goods Oilcloth, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER—THIS DAY AT 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, Sofas, Lounges, black walnut Bedsteads, Beds and Beddings, Mirrors, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Oil cloths, &c., &c. Returns of sale made the same day if required.

MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at J. Bogart's auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Assignee's sale, the entire stock of a Dry Goods and Fancy store, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Jewelry, Show Cases, &c., &c. Cash deposits required from all purchasing. H. W. HIGGES, Assignee.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—THOS. J. M'GRATH, AUCtioneer, will sell, this day, 10½ o'clock, at 133 Chatham street, one light top Wagon. By order P. Feeny, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—THOS. J. M'GRATH, AUCtioneer, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, at 133 Chatham street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, hair Mattresses, Stoves, &c.; also a Lot of Fancy Goods, Furnishing Goods, 6 dozen Cardigan Jackets and one light Wagon and Harness. By order P. Feeny, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage I will expose for sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 22d day of November, 1873, at 1 o'clock afternoon, at No. 2,384 Third avenue, two Cooking Ranges, one Steam Table, two Counters, one Coffee Urn, 15 Tables, 60 Chairs, three Ice Boxes, 13 Casters, lot of Bottles and all other Goods, Fixtures and Personal Property in said premises; also Leases of said premises.
JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.
JOHN McDONOUGH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER, this day at 11 o'clock, at No. 433 East Twelfth street, the effects of a Blacksmith Shop, Anvils, Bellows, &c.
ROBERT PYNE, Attorney for mortgagee.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL EXECUTIONS, to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 22d day of November, 1873, at 1 o'clock afternoon, at No. 2,384 Third avenue, Bar and Fixtures, Bed and Bedding, and all other property in said premises; also leases of said premises.
JOHN McDONOUGH, Marshal.

MEDICAL.

A.—MME. MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN, RESIDENCE 114 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS (25 years' practice). 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

A.—MME. RESTELL, PHYSICIAN SINCE 1840.—Office No. 1 East 52d st., first door from 5th av.

ATTENTION!—DR. FRANKLIN (LATE OF PRUSSIA); consultation free; private office. 161 Bleecker street.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NO. 154 East 28th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

A. M. MAURICEAU, M. D.—OFFICE 129 LIBERTY street, near Greenwich street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ATTENTION!

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY,

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,

FULTON, NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.

ELEGANT OFFICES AND LARGE VAULTS TO RENT, IN THE ABOVE FIREPROOF, WELL LOCATED BUILDING, BEING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CITY HALL, THE COURTS, THE POST OFFICE, &C., &C.

OFFICES SUITABLE FOR LAWYERS, BROKERS, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &C., &C., CAN BE HAD, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, OF ANY DESIRED SIZE, FROM 10X12 FEET TO 26X67 FEET, AT $300, $400, $500 AND UPWARD TO $12,000, ACCORDING TO SIZE AND LOCATION.

THE ABOVE BUILDING IS

COMPLETELY FIREPROOF,

READY FOR OCCUPANCY,

HEATED BY STEAM, AND HAS TWO FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

RENT OF SMALL OFFICES

Office Nos. Size.	2d story.	3d story.	4th story.	5th story.
1—19.10x23.6	$2,000	$1,800	$1,500	—
2—16x24.6	1,800	1, 00	1,200	—
3—14.6x 5.6	1,500	1,500	1,200	—
4—17x26.6	1,800	1,500	—	—
5—10x18	—	—	—	—
6—20x12.6	500	—	—	—
7—19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
8—19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
9—10x12.6	500	—	—	—
10—19.10x23	1,800	1,600	1,200	—
11—14.6x24	1,500	1,250	1,000	—
12—14.6x23	1,500	1,250	—	—
13—17x23	1,500	1,250	—	—
14—10x18	500	—	—	—

VALUABLE VAULTS FOR STORAGE PURPOSES.

ALSO OFFICES FOR BANKING AND OTHER PURPOSES ON FIRST AND BASEMENT FLOORS.

INQUIRIES TO BE MADE OF

HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

A CENTRALLY LOCATED OFFICE OR STORE, furnished; rent not more than $60 per month; send particulars, location and price. Address AGENCY, Herald office.

A.—VERY LOW RENT, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, brick Buildings; cellars, sewer, yards; entrance front and rear. A. W. NICOLL, No. 7 Warren street; J. P. ROBERTSON, 30 Abattoir place, foot of West Thirty-ninth street.

BROOME STREET, CORNER GREENE.—TO LET—First Floor and Basement in this highly desirable building, 50x100. Basement 13 feet high, well lighted and dry. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., 309 Canal street.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE FIVE SPACIOUS LOFTS OF the building No. 52 Leonard street, between Church street and West Broadway, in whole or in part. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, 231 Broadway.

STORES TO LET—IN NOS. 211, 213 AND 215 Mott street. Inquire within.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH floors, 86x44; extra light; with or without steam power; best and cheapest in city. Inquire at No. 160 West Twenty-seventh street.

TO LET, CHEAP—A STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT Fixtures, suitable for a confectionery; an old stand of 20 years; No. 131 avenue C. Apply to MANSUY DODIN, 153 avenue B.

TO LET—CHOICE LITTLE STORE 72 PARK PLACE; large plate windows; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

WHARF PROPERTY.—WATER FRONT TO LEASE; twenty-three Lots on East River, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, with 200 feet bulkhead; suitable for brick or lumber yard; owner will erect a building to suit tenant if taken for a term of years. For further particulars apply to E. FABER, 133 William st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FEW FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE WINTER still in our hands to rent; rates reduced. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine street.

AT 29 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, furnished, to a private family; $300 per month; all improvements; near Fifth avenue. Inquire on premises, or of JACOB SHARPE, 149 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENT FROM ONE TO THREE years a beautiful winter and summer Residence, on the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvil, only three minutes' walk from depot; two acres beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, with abundance of fruit, modern house, 12 rooms, bathroom and laundry; rent, furnished, only $1,200. Apply to POTTER BROS., Nos. 4 and 6 Warren st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 169 West Forty-ninth street, corner of Seventh avenue; three story, high stoop brown stone; bay window; $3,000 per year. Apply on the premises.

TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, DIRECT FROM OWNER, for the winter or longer, a strictly first class elegantly furnished House, unexceptionable in every appointment; terms satisfactory. Address OWNER, box 195 Herald office.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, in complete order, to let, on East Eightieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; any reasonable offer will be received for rent until May 1, or will lease for two or more years. J. C. WILSON, 1,457 Third avenue.

A COSEY THREE STORY HOUSE TO LET—WATER and gas, West Thirtieth street, $750; also House 110 West Broadway. A. H. SMITH, 202 William street, Frankfort House.

A.—TO LET, ON EAST SIXTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR Central Park, two four story high stoop brown stone Houses, fitted with mirrors and gas fixtures, cabinet finish and in perfect order; will rent very cheap to responsible parties. Apply to owner, F. F. BEALS, 31 Broad st.

BROWN STONE HOUSES, NEAR LEXINGTON AVEnue, $1,200, $1,400; partially furnished, $1,500; near Madison avenue, $1,650; Forty-ninth street, $900; large assortment at reduced rentals. LIONEL FROEHLICH, Third avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE AND A SMALL ROOM TO LET—FURnished, to gentlemen only, in a French family. No. 115 East Seventeenth street.

A GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE AN ELEGANT FURnished Parlor Floor, with extension and closets, hot water, &c., in a high stoop private house, choice location, for $[illegible]0 per month. Address box 226 Herald office.

AT 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Two nicely furnished Rooms; rent moderate; private family; gas, bath, &c.

A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FRONT AND back room, bath and closets between, elegantly furnished and most desirably located, to rent. Inquire at 32 West Twenty-seventh street, opposite Army and Navy Club.

A FEW ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH bath and fire, at very low prices; private house 88 Clinton place (Eighth street), near Fifth avenue. Call for three days.

APARTMENTS, HANDSOMELY AND COMFORTAbly furnished, to let, to gentlemen, on reasonable terms, in the private residence of a small family. No. 230 East Twenty third street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—CONSISTING OF three rooms, furnished, for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Apply at 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITHOUT board, a large second story Room, handsomely furnished, and two smaller Rooms. 31 East Tenth street, between Broadway and University place.

COSEY, FURNISHED ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, $3; ALSO nice Room, $2 50; respectable, convenient locality. 489 Hudson street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BEDROOMS, $7 AND $8 weekly; parlor Floor $20, separately or together; halls, with hot air, $3 50; quiet, central house. 106 East Fifteenth street, three doors from Union Square Hotel.

FURNISHED NEATLY FOR HOUSEKEEPING, SUIT Rooms, parlor, two bedrooms, closets, kitchen and bath room; also First Floor, fronting Eighth avenue, very pleasant; $12 weekly. No. 300 West Twenty eighth street.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, without board, in a small private family; first class house and location; all conveniences. 21 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

SMALL AND LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, to gentlemen only, with or without convenience for fire; $3 per week and upwards. 45 Bond street, between Broadway and Bowery.

SEVERAL NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at 320 East Ninth street.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED, LARGE FRONT Room in private house No. 667 Lexington avenue; has heater, gas and hot and cold water; references required.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, beautifully located, all modern improvements; rent taken in Board of small family. Apply at 548 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with privilege of front parlor evenings and Sundays. Apply at 238 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, $6 a week; water and closets; suitable for two gentlemen; also hall Rooms, $3 to $3 50. 326 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON third floor to let, at $4 and $5 per week; also two hall Rooms, at $2 and $3 per week. 184 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

1 SUIT OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR A FAMILY; private table only; Rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, without board; two spacious Parlors, front and back, third floor; also back Parlor, second floor; rent low.

28 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fourth avenue.—Furnished Parlor and Bedrooms on second and third floors, with bath room connected, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family.

80 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A private family of three have handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, with or without breakfast; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

80 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEAR FOURTEENTH street.—To let, furnished, a Sitting Room, with one or two Bedrooms adjoining, without board; also two hall Rooms; family private; references exchanged.

129 WEST FORTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Sixth avenue.—A furnished front Room on second floor, to accommodate one or two gentlemen; terms moderate.

256 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, handsomely furnished Rooms, without board, to gentlemen; also a handsomely furnished Floor for light housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—FLOORS AND APARTMENTS IN NOS. 31 and 33 Lewis street; Store to let in No. 33 Lewis street. Inquire of housekeeper.

TO LET—FLOORS AND APARTMENTS IN THE new brown stone houses No. 37 Spring, 211, 213 and 215 Mott street. Inquire at housekeeper's, 211 and 213 Mott street.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE 326 West Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; all modern improvements; neighborhood first class. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 7 VARICK PLACE, SULLIVAN street, Second and Third Floors; 8 rooms on a floor; to be let in parts.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY ONLY, SECOND Floor of house 117 West Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue; rent $30 per month.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS ON FIRST AND SECond stories of new brown stone houses Nos. 315 and 318 East Seventy-ninth street. Inquire of janitor on premises, or of E. KILPATRICK, owner, No. 242 East Seventy-seventh street.

$23—FIRST FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS; SECOND Floor, five Rooms, $15; hot and cold water, bath and all other improvements.
WALTER W. MONTAGUE,
Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A HALF INTEREST AND $20 A WEEK TO A GOOD man, with $1,000, to conduct an established, paying business. Owner has other business requiring his attention. Principals only address A. B., Herald office.

AT 145 FOURTH AVENUE.—A LUNCH, WINE AND Lager Beer Saloon for sale; also Furniture throughout the whole house; rooms almost bring the rent; good reason for selling.

A MANUFACTURER, SUPPLYING THE AMERICAN government and principal European markets, requires a partner in New York, with $3,000 to $10,000, to assist the completion of contracts to time; good business monopoly; unsurpassed for large profits and solid safety; over $115,000 profit made last year; orders advancing; prospects increasing. Address MANUFACTURER, box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office.

ASSURED INCOME $5,000—IN OLD ESTABLISHED Manufacturing Business, at great sacrifice; legitimate, bona fide. Address ORPHEUS, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH $5,000, TO ENGAGE IN THE manufacture of a European article of great commercial value, now being successfully introduced throughout the United States. Address SECURITY, Herald office.

A HALF INTEREST, PAYING $30 TO $50 WEEKLY clear; increasing steadily; a reliable partner, with $1,000 to oversee an established light, profitable business, may address J., box 154 Herald office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR WELL LOCATED Property, the finest Billiard Rooms and Wine and Liquor Establishments in the city, doing a good trade and in first class working order. Responsible parties wishing to invest can have liberal terms by applying to MALONE, HIGGINS & CO., Store Agency, 121 Nassau st.

HOTEL BUSINESS—ASTOR PLACE HOTEL FACING Broadway; unsurpassed location; will be leased favorably; the owner will aid a competent party having $2,000 to furnish the hotel. Apply at 27 Third avenue.

JOBBING BUSINESS WANTED—HARDWARE OR kindred interests preferred; all communications strictly confidential. Address, with full particulars, CASH, box 166 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with $4,000 to $5,000, in a reliable, legitimate business, with a middle aged man of experience and integrity; unquestionable reference. Address BUSINESS, box 152 Herald office.

TWO-THIRDS OR ENTIRE INTEREST IN A FINELY located business for sale—Part cash and part notes; must be sold before November 25. Apply to W. R., No. 5 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MANAGER FOR A WEEKly newspaper; must take an interest to the extent of $2,000 or $3,000; excellent opportunity. Address BUSINESS MANAGER, box 156 Herald office.

WANTED.—A CORPORATION ABOUT TO START business desires a young gentleman to fill an official capacity and influence; $40,000 of the stock to be taken; some of the wealthiest bankers in this city are directors. Address BANKER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH FROM $5,000 to $10,000, in an established manufacturing business; goods sold on 30 days to first class wholesale houses; the above special wanted by 1st of December. Address DECEMBER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH $10,000, in an established manufacturing business; $5,000 wanted by the 1st of December and $5,000 by the 1st of March; goods sold for cash to the wholesale trade. Address S., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $250 TO GO South, or will make arrangements on a salary, not to exceed $75 monthly, and expenses, and secure the money. Address NEW ORLEANS, Herald office.

$300.—PARTNER WANTED, IN AN EXCEEDingly fine paying business; no risk. For particulars inquire at 281½ Eighth av., in the dining saloon.

$500.—A MAN WITH $500 CASH CAN SECURE an interest in a business requiring two interested; is well established and paying large profits. 172 Worth street, corner Chatham.

$1,000.—A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHED LAUNdry; fitted out well; doing a large and increasing business in the centre of trade; a permanent income of $5,000 and over a year, for any active man or woman; other business cause of selling. Call at laundry, corner Bleecker and Macdougal streets.

$10,000 TO $15,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL wanted, in an established hardware and commission business. Address W. B., box 129 Herald office.

$15,000—WITH RIGHT PARTY, SECURES A large, sure paying interest in a downtown popular hotel, doing heavy business. Address, real name strictly confidential, EUROPEAN, box 2,278 Post office.

FOR SALE.

A FEW SECOND HAND SAFES—POPULAR MAKers, and an assortment of new ones, at greatly reduced prices, selling for cash at AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A.—ON BROADWAY, WITH LEASE, A FIRST class Cigar and Sample Room for sale; Good Will, Stock and Fixtures; location unsurpassed; a splendid opportunity; reasons for selling. Address CASH, box 150 Herald office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—FOR sale, Stock, Fixtures and Goodwill of handsomely fitted up Bar Room and Fruit Store, centrally located. Principals only, address BUSINESS, box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A.—FOR SALE, THIS DAY, AT HALF ITS VALUE, a first class Oyster Saloon, in a densely populated neighborhood; very little cash required. LLOYD, 29 Broadway and 75 West Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, LIQUOR STORES, RESTAURANTS, Oyster Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Grocery Stores, Confectionery, Fruit and Cigar Stores, Bakeries; also Liquor Stores to let. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, CORNER LIQUOR STORES, GROcery Stores, Oyster Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Stationary, Poultry Stands. MALONE, HIGGINS & CO., Store Agency, 121 Nassau st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A KEROSENE OIL Route, doing fair business. Apply at 532 West Twenty-ninth street for two days.

A FIRST CLASS SHIRT MANUFACTORY FOR sale; 20 years established; no knowledge necessary; 3,600 regular customers. 123 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN THE LIQUOR business.—Corner Sample Room to be sold cheap, corner Hudson and Thomas streets.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD BUSINESS. Apply at 102 Bayard street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—BEEN ESTABLISHED 40 years; doing a good business; first class chance for a physician; $3,000 cash. Apply at 377 Greenwich street, near Franklin.

FEED STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD LOCAtion; low rent, &c. For further particulars apply on the premises, 185 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—LAGER BEER SALOON; SPLENDID place for liquor and oysters; at a sacrifice. Apply at the premises 153 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE—FIFTY NEW BLACK walnut saloon and dining room Tables, at 136 South Fifth avenue, in the rear.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE CIGAR AND SAMPLE Room, 325 Hudson street; owner, not being able personally to attend to it, will accept first reasonable offer. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR Store, at 29 Carmine street.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD BUTCHER SHOP CORNER of Grove street and Waverley place.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH BOARDING HOUSE, down town, of long standing; accommodation for 20 boarders; very low for cash. J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 5 Beekman street.

STEREOPTICON FOR SALE.—ACHROMATIC LENSES, nickle plated mountings, &c. Also fine lot of Views. HENRY W. BULKLEY, 98 Liberty street, New York.

MACHINERY.

AIR CUSHION HAMMER (MERRIL), STILES PUNCH, 3 or 4 Spindle Drill Press Engine Lathe, Hand Lathe, several Milling Machines; must be in good order and cheap. Address F. M. A., box 203 Herald office.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Steam Engines and Boilers, Steam Pumps and Tanks. FINNEY & HOFFMAN, Manufacturers, 202 to 225 Water street, Brooklyn.

AT WILSON & ROAKE'S, WATER AND DOVER streets; second hand Engines, Boilers and Steam Pumps, all sizes; shafting, Hangers, Piping, &c. Factories fitted up by contract.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-HORSE PORTABLE, 12 STAtionary Engines and Boilers, 5 to 6-horse power, very low. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND BOLT, FOR BUCKwheat, 10 or 12 feet long. L. E. KOCH, Hicksville, L. I.